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THE

MERCHANT'S ASSISTANT,

OR

MERCANTILE INSTRUCTER.

CONTAINING

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE MONEYS, COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADING NATIONS AND THEIR COLONIES; TOGETHER WITH THEIR VALUES IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SEVENTH EDITION OF FLÜGEL;

WITH

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS FROM THE WORKS OF KELLY, NELCENBRECHER, KRUSE, MC'CULLOCH, AND OTHERS.

BY FRANCIS J. GRUND,

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NOTICE.

In the body of this work, article *Constantinople*, the value of the Turkish piastre is stated to be 17 cents 3 mills, United States currency. This *was* the actual value of the Turkish piastre in 1824; but by the repeated adulteration of the Turkish silver coins since that period, it has sunk to about 5 cents, United States currency; which agrees perfectly with the exchange quoted, page 94.

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INTRODUCTION,

CONTAINING THE DEFINITION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MERCANTILE TERMS USED IN EXCHANGE.

A. Bills of Exchange.

§ 1. A *Bill of Exchange* is a written order, or request, by one person to another, in favor of a third party, for the payment of a certain sum of money at a certain appointed time, absolutely and at all events. It is a mercantile contract in which four persons are generally concerned, viz.:

1. The *drawer*, who receives the value of the bill and is therefore also called the *maker* and *seller* of the bill.

2. The person in a distant place upon whom the bill is drawn, and who is called the *drawee*. When he accepts the bill, that is, when he engages to pay it, he becomes the *acceptor* of it. (See Acceptance page 2.)

3. The person who pays the value for the bill. He is called the *buyer*, *taker*, or *remitter*.

4. The person to whom the bill is ordered to be paid. He is called the *payee*, and has the right to make it, by endorsement, payable to any person he pleases.

To give an example. Supposing A in New York is creditor to B in London for cotton shipped him, say to the amount of £1000 sterling; and another gentleman, C, in New York, is debtor to a fourth gentleman, D, in London, for British goods received to the same amount Both these debts may be discharged by the operation of a single bill of exchange. A draws for £1000 on B, and sells his bill to C, who remits it in payment to his creditor D; who, when the bill comes due, receives payment from B. In this case A is the *drawer*, B the *drawee*, C the *remitter*, and D the *payee* of the bill.

§ 2. Bills of exchange are the proper money of commerce, most payments being made in them. They accordingly pass from hand to hand, until they become due, and the person who at any time has a bill of exchange in his possession, is called the *holder of the bill*. A bill of exchange is moreover called an *inland bill* when it is drawn from one place or a city to another in the same state or kingdom; and a *foreign bill*, when it is drawn from one country or kingdom to another. In the United States of America a bill of exchange is still called an inland bill when it is drawn from one state to another; but a foreign bill when it is drawn on any place out of the Union.

§ 3. When the holder of a bill disposes of it, he writes his name on the back, which is then called *endorsing* the bill, and the payee should be the first *endorser*. If the bill be endorsed in favor of any particular person, it is called a *special or full endorsement*, and the person to whom it is thus made payable is called the *endorsee*; who must again endorse the bill when he negotiates it. *Any person may endorse* a bill, and every endorser is a security for the bill, and may, in case of delinquency, be sued for payment.

§ 4. The term of a bill varies, according to the agreement between the parties, or the custom of countries. Some bills are drawn *at sight*, others at a certain number of days, or months, *after sight*, or *after date*; and some at *usance*, which is the customary or usual term between two different places. (These usances will be stated along with the currency, weights and measures of each commercial place treated of in the body of this work.)

§ 5. *Days of grace* are a certain number of days granted to the acceptor, after the term of the bill is expired. In America and the British dominions *three days are generally allowed.* (The number of days of grace allowed in each city will be given in the body of the work.)

§ 6. In reckoning, when a bill payable so many days *after date* becomes due, the day on which it is dated is not included; and if the bill is payable *after sight*, the day of presentment is not included. When the term is expressed in *months*, *calender months* are understood; and when a month is longer than the succeeding, it is a rule not to go on in the computation to another month. Thus, if a bill were dated the 28th, 29th, 30th, or even 31st of January, and made payable one month after date, the term equally expires on the last day of February, to which of course, the days of grace must be added; consequently the bill becomes due on the third of March.

§ 7. In the United States of America and in the British Colonies a bill may be written on any piece of paper, but a bill of exchange drawn in Great Britain or Ireland, cannot be negotiated, presented for payment or admitted as good, without being written on a proper stamp, and any person drawing, accepting, or paying such a bill, is liable to penalty.

B. Laws of Exchange.

a. *Acceptance.*

§ 8. When a bill is presented for acceptance it is frequently left until the next day, and the common way of accepting is for the drawee to write his name at the bottom or across the body of the bill, with the word "*accepted.*"*

According to Kent, (Commentaries on American Law, vol. III. page 54,) an acceptance may be by parol or in writing; and although the bill comes into the

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* In England an acceptance of a slighter manner was formerly considered as binding For if the Drawee wrote his name on any part of the Bill, or even the initials of his

hands of a person with a parol acceptance, and he takes it in ignorance of such an acceptance, he may avail himself of it afterwards.

A verbal promise in such terms as these, "leave the bill and I will accept it," is a complete acceptance.

§ 9. On a written acceptance, by the drawee, his name need not appear; and any words written by him on the bill not putting a direct negative upon its request, as "accepted," "presented," "seen," the day of the months, or a direction to a third person to pay it, is *primâ facie*, a complete acceptance.*

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name, or the day of the month, or merely the word *accepted*, he was considered liable; but by an act of Parliament passed under the reign of George IV. in the year 1819, it was decided that no person shall be bound or charged as acceptor of an inland or foreign bill of exchange, otherwise than by an acceptance of such bill of exchange written thereon or on some one part of such bill, if the same shall consist of more than one part.

In a further act of Parliament (July 2d 1821,) § 2, it is ordered,

"And be it further enacted that from and after the first day of August no acceptance of any inland bill of exchange shall be sufficient to charge any person, unless such acceptance be in writing on such bill, or if there be more than one part of such bill, on one of the said parts."

The Dutch Law of Exchange of the year 1826, chapter III. § 12, orders that the acceptance of a bill of exchange, be it presented on a week-day, or on the Sabbath, must take place within 24 hours; and § 13 orders farther that a mere promise of acceptance does not constitute an acceptance; but one who thus breaks his promise may be sued for damages, which consist in the cost of the protest and the return of exchange, when the drawer has drawn on his *own account;* but if the drawer has drawn such a bill on account of a third person, then the person who thus breaks his promise of acceptance, is not only liable to pay the cost of protest and return of exchange, but also the interest on the amount of the bill, and *the sum of money which the drawer, misguided by such a promise, may have advanced to a third person.*

The Dutch Law of Exchange, chap. III. § 15, orders likewise "that the acceptance shall be *written legibly* by the drawee on the bill of exchange and *signed* by him."—

The same law holds in France.—As a proof we will mention the fact that the *Tribunal de Cassation* at Paris suspended in the month of April, 1823, a judgment of the *tribunal de commerce* at Bordeaux, which condemned a merchant to the payment of a bill of exchange; *because he promised in one of his letters to accept a bill of exchange, which he afterwards refused to do* for this reason, *that the sense* of the *code de commerce clearly shows that payment can only be demanded of him* WHO WROTE THE ACCEPTANCE ON THE BILL.

The Augsburg Law of Exchange, which are generally adhered to in Germany, orders likewise that the drawee should himself *write the acceptance on the bill, and sign it;* declaring, at the same time, all other acceptances, either verbal, or by means of letters, as null and void.

In Italy and the German Provinces of Austria it was customary to write the letter V (the initial of the Italian VISTA,) on a bill of exchange, which was considered as legally binding as though the drawee had accepted the bill; but the Austrian Law of Exchange Art. X. has since declared, that the letter *V is not to be considered as an acceptance,* and that the drawee shall be bound *to write the word "accepted" on the bill and to sign it with his own hand.* If the drawee has either verbally or by letter, promised the acceptance of a bill, and refuses to do so, then the payment of the bill can in truth not be demanded of him; but the drawer may bring an action against him for damages.

The Laws of Exchange in force in Seville, Bilboa and Cadiz contain the same principle, viz. that the word "accepted" must be written on the bill and signed by the drawee.—But in Turkey and Asia Minor it is more frequent to write the word *Vista* on the bill, which in those countries is considered as equally binding upon the drawee, as any other written acceptance.

The Laws of Exchange in the different Cantons of Switzerland agree in the main, with the British Laws which are also generally adhered to in the United States.

(See Laws of Exchange of Canton Zurich § 5.; also Law of Exchange of St. Gall. Tit. III. § 3.)

* *Extract from Laws of New York, Chapter V.*

"16. No person shall be charged as an acceptor on a bill of exchange, unless his acceptance shall be in writing, and shall be signed by himself or lawful agent.

"17. If such acceptance be written on a paper other than the bill, it shall not bind the

§ 10. A promise to accept a bill to be afterwards drawn, is, in England, no acceptance of the bill when drawn, unless some person be thereby induced to take or retain the bill. But in the United States the doctrine may be considered as established, that a written promise to accept a non-existing bill is binding as an acceptance, if the holder of such bill receives it upon the credit of such promise. The same doctrine was held by the Supreme Court of New York, and it was there decided, that if a person, in writing, authorises another to draw a bill of exchange, and stipulates to honor the bill, and the bill is afterward drawn, and taken by a third party on the credit of that letter, it is tantamount to an acceptance of the bill. But such a promise is not binding as an acceptance, unless the bill is drawn within a reasonable time after the promise is made.

Where a bill was drawn two years after the promise was made, in order to procure the drawer's release from arrest, the person making the promise was held not to be bound as acceptor.

§ 11. Every act giving credit to the bill, amounts to an acceptance, (Kent, vol. III.) but to render it binding, the acceptance must be a complete act, and an absolute assent of the mind; for though the drawee writes his name on the bill, yet if before he has parted with the bill, or communicated the fact, he changes his mind, and erases his acceptance, he is not bound.

§ 12. A supercargo, or other agent, cannot by drawing a bill on his principal bind the latter as acceptor, unless such agent has a special authority for the purpose.

§ 13. A conditional acceptance becomes absolute as soon as its conditions are performed. Thus, an answer that the bill would not be accepted til certain goods against which it was drawn arrived, was held virtually an acceptance when they did arrive, and were received.

There is no fixed law, either in America or England, in regard to the time, at which the acceptance of a bill of exchange must take place. Accordingly some merchants will have a bill *after sight* protested for non-acceptance, if the drawee refuses to accept it when it is presented to him; while others will have the courtesy to allow him 24 hours' consideration. Neither is there a precise time fixed for the presentation for acceptance of a bill. This, however, is certain, that the holder need not take the earliest opportunity, and that a bill payable at a given time *after date*, need not be presented for acceptance before the day of payment.

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acceptor, except in favor of a person, to whom such acceptance shall have been shewn, and who on the faith thereof shall have received the bill for a valuable consideration.

"18. An unconditional promise, in writing, to accept a bill before it is drawn, shall bind the acceptor as an actual acceptance, in favor of every person to whom such promise shall have been shewn, and who upon the faith thereof shall have received the bill for a valuable consideration.

"19. Every holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance, may require that the acceptance be written on the bill. A refusal to comply with such request shall be deemed a refusal to accept, and the bill may be protested for non-acceptance.

"20. The four last sections shall not be construed to impair the rights of any person to whom a promise to accept a bill may have been made, and who on the faith of such promise, shall have drawn or negotiated the bill to recover damages of the party making such promise.

"21. Every person upon whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and to whom the same is delivered for acceptance, who shall destroy such bill, or refuse within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such other period as the holder may allow, to return the bill accepted or non-accepted to the holder, shall be immediately liable to the holder for the whole sum the bill was drawn."

But a bill payable 60 days after sight, ought to be presented within a reasonable time, or the holder has to bare the loss occasioned by his default. (Kent's Commentaries.)

§ 14. When two or more persons are in partnership, the acceptance of one, binds all the others, if the bill concerns their joint trade; but if it should be made known to the person who receives the bill, that it concerns the *acceptor only* in a distinct interest, he alone as acceptor can be used.

§ 15. A clerk may accept a bill for his employer if his employer has given him lawful authority to do so, or if he usually transacts business of this nature for him, in which case his acceptance binds his employer.—But if the bill be drawn nominally on the clerk, directing him to place it to the account of his employer, and if the clerk should accept it *generally* without specifying that he does it for his employer's account, then, according to the English law, the acceptance binds the clerk only and not his employer.

§ 16. When a bill is drawn for the account of a third person, and is accepted as such, and he fails without making provision for its payment, the acceptor must discharge the bill, and can have no recourse against the drawer.

§ 17. A bill may be accepted to be paid at a longer period than is mentioned in the bill, or to pay part of the sum only. Such an acceptance is binding on him that makes it; but the holder is at liberty to take it as it is offered, or to act as if acceptance had been entirely refused.*

§ 18. When a bill has once been accepted the acceptance cannot be revoked, though the drawer should have failed before the date of the acceptance.

§ 19. An acceptance may be made even after the time appointed for payment; in such case, an acceptance to pay, according to the tenor, is considered as a general acceptance to *pay on demand.*

§ 20. The acceptor of a bill, is the principal debtor, and the drawer the surety, and nothing will discharge the debtor but actual payment, or a release. He is bound though he accepted without consideration, and for the mere accommodation of the drawer.

§ 21. The acceptance of a bill of exchange is *always* binding upon the acceptor, and he must redeem the bill, even if it should be presented to him years after it has become due; provided the time does not exceed the term of the act of limitation.—But the holder of such a bill has no right to demand damages or interest on the amount of the bill; it being his own fault if he has not presented the bill for payment.

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* In *Germany*, the holder of such a bill of exchange is obliged to have it protested for partial non-acceptance. The partial acceptance or payment is marked on the bill; and the bill and protest are sent back by the holder to the drawer or endorser of such bill.—The only exception to this rule is in the free city of Frankfort, where the bill of exchange remains with the drawee; but the protest for partial non-acceptance is sent back by the holder to the drawer or endorser of the bill.

In *Germany* the acceptance of a bill may be revoked with the consent of the holder; but then the drawer and all the endorsers of the bill are freed from all further obligations.

In *Madrid* the acceptor of a bill of exchange can clear himself by proving that he has neither received, nor reason to expect, any funds from him on whose account he has accepted the bill.

§ 22. The acceptor is liable to an innocent holder, though the drawer's hand be forged; and in a suit against him, it is not necessary to prove any hand except that of the first endorser.

(The various laws of exchange of different countries in regard to the acceptance of bills will be stated in the body of the work.)

b. *Endorsing Bills.*

§ 23. Bills payable to bearer are transferred by simple delivery, and without any endorsement; but in order to transfer a bill *payable to order*, the holder must express his order, pay to another person, which is always done by an *endorsement.*

§ 24. An endorsement may be *blank* or *special.* A *blank endorsement* consists only in the endorser's writing his name on the bill, which becomes then transferable by simple delivery.—A *special endorsement* orders the money to be paid to some particular person, or to his order.*

§ 25. A promise to endorse, though for a sufficient consideration, cannot be treated as an actual endorsement.

But delivery without endorsement, where an endorsement is special, and where it is omitted *by mistake*, will enable the party to call for an endorsement afterwards.

§ 26. A blank endorsement, so long as it continues blank, makes a bill or note payable to bearer; but the holder may write over it what he pleases.

Where a bill or note is endorsed in blank and passed to a partnership, it may be filled out to one partner, and he may sue upon it in his own name.

And the holder, by writing a direction over the endorsment, ordering the money to be paid to some particular persons, without adding his name, does not become an endorser. (Bayley on bills of exchange and promissory notes.)

§ 27. As long as the first endorsement continues blank, the bill, or note, as against the payee, the drawee, or acceptor, is assignable by mere delivery, *notwithstanding it may have upon it subsequent full endorsements.*

And the holder may strike out the subsequent full endorsements, and make himself the immediate endorsee of the first endorser.

§ 28. A full endorsement is *restrictive*, when it has express words making it so, or when it is made in favor of a person who cannot make a

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* Most of the laws of exchange on the continent of Europe require an endorsement to be *dated;* and prohibit altogether the practice of *blank endorsements*, which is nevertheless still much adhered to.—(See articles France, Amsterdam, Augsburg, &c. in the body of the work.) The Dutch laws of exchange come somewhat near the English; they permit blank endorsements; but § 35 orders "that a blank endorsement shall be dated and signed," and § 38 orders "that an endorsement shall not be anti-dated," as is frequently done in America and England. The Austrian laws of Exchange consider a blank endorsement a mere *power of attorney;* so that the endorser remains still the *proprietor of the bill.* The indorsee therefore must, in this case, be satisfied, if the drawee instead of cash remit to him in payment another bill, either drawn by the last endorser or made payable to his order.

transfer. Thus an endorsement in these words; pay to N. *only;* or to N. for *my use*, &c., would be restrictive; giving no subsequent endorser a right to demand payment. But an endorsement simply stating what is the consideration for it, is not restrictive.

§ 29. An endorsement cannot be made for the transfer of less than the full sum appearing to be due on the bill.

§ 30. If a bill, or note, transferable by delivery, is lost, the loser must give immediate notice of the fact to the drawee or persons who are to pay it. And if such persons afterwards pay it to a person who has not taken it *bonâ fide* or paid value for it, they are responsible to the loser.

§ 31. The directors of an incorporated bank, as usually constituted in the United States, may, by their vote, without the corporate seal, or by their power of attorney, authorise their president, or any other person, to endorse a bill, or note, payable to the bank, and the endorsement by the person thus authorized will pass the property in the bill or note.

§ 32. If the person who has a right to transfer a bill, or note, dies, it devolves upon his personal representatives; if he becomes bankrupt, and he holds the bill, or note, in his own right, it devolves to the assignees.

§ 33. If the right to a bill, or note, be in several partners, and some of them become bankrupt, and afterwards endorse it, such an endorsement, though made to a creditor of the partnership, will confer no title on the endorsee. And if the creditor receive the money due upon the bill, the solvent partners, together with the assignees of the bankrupts, may recover back the money so received.

But if a man hold a bill, or note, not in his own right, but as a trustee, his bankruptcy will not pass the right to transfer to his assignees.

§ 34. If the person who has a right to endorse a bill, or note, delivers it over to another for a valuable consideration, and forget to endorse it, he may endorse it after he has become a bankrupt, and the right in it passes to the person to whom he so delivers it.

§ 35. If a bill, or note, is made payable to a person who is merely an agent in the transaction, if he endorses, generally, without using words to prevent his liability, he is bound personally.

§ 36. If an executor or administrator endorsed, he binds himself personally, and not the assets in his hands.

§ 37. If a bill is made payable to a mercantile house, consisting of several partners, an endorsement by any of the partners is deemed the act of the firm.

§ 38. If a person write his name on a blank paper to be used as an endorsement of a note to be written on the other side, and the paper thus endorsed be obtained from him by fraud, and a different note from the one intended be written on the other side, he is liable as endorser to a *bonâ fide* holder for a valuable consideration.

§ 39. In England and the United States, an endorsement may be post-dated; and an endorsement before the date will entitle the endorsee to sue the drawer, or maker, although the endorsers die before the date of the bill or note.

§ 40. An endorsement for part of the money only is *not* valid, except with regard to him who makes it; the drawer and acceptor are not bound by it.

§ 41. When the holder of a bill dies, his executors may indorse it; but by so doing they become answerable to their indorsee, *personally*, and not as executors. (See § 36.)

c. *Paying Bills.*

§ 42. The common method of demanding payment in the United States, is by lodging the bill for collection in one of the banks established in the commercial place where the bill is made payable. The bank does then send notice to the acceptor that the bill becomes due on such a day. This, however, is a mere act of courtesy, and there is no law requiring a notice for this purpose. The usual custom, then, is for the acceptor to pay the money into that bank, but if he omit to do so, the bank must present the bill at his place of business, before any legal steps can be taken against him.

The common mode of payment in England is by a draft on a banker, and signed by the drawee; but any paper whatever may be refused except Bank of England notes; and the bank receives no other.

§ 43. In the United States of America, no holder of a bill of exchange can be forced to accept in payment any check, or bill on any bank; specie being the only legal tender recognised by the laws of congress. It is therefore by no means unfrequent for merchants to refuse checks on particular or any banks; or for one bank to refuse a check on another, or at least a check to a certain amount on that bank; as it is often the case that the notes of different banks even in the same state are at a discount for specie.

§ 44. When days of grace are allowed, it is neither reasonable or lawful to demand payment before the expiration of the third day of grace. The demand must be made on the third day of grace, or on the second, if the third day be a day of public rest, and in default of such demand, the drawer of the bill and the endorser are discharged. *If, however, a note be made for negotiation at a bank, where custom is to demand payment, and to give notice on the fourth day, that custom forms part of the contract, and the parties are, in this case, presumed to be governed by usage.*

The same rule applies when a bank, by usage, treats a particular day as a holy day, though not legally known as such, and make demands and give notice on the day preceding; the parties to a note discounted there, knowing the usage, are bound by it.

§ 45. Payment should be made to the proprietor of the bill, or note, or to some person authorized by him to receive payment.

If the proprietor die, payment should be made to his personal representative; if he become a bankrupt, to his assignees; if he be an infant, to his guardian; and payment to the infant himself may be good, at least if it be beneficial to him.

In the case of a married woman, payment should be made to her husband.

§ 46. Payment to a bankrupt will be good, if *bonâ fide*, and without notice of the bankruptcy. And accepting a bill drawn by a trader after a secret act of bankruptcy, will be protected as much as payment, though

the bill do not become due until it is notorious that a commission against him has issued. The acceptance which creates an obligation to pay is within the protection as much as an actual payment.

§ 47. And payment to a bankrupt, or accepting on his account, even after a commission is issued, will be as much protected as a payment before, if the party paying or accepting knew nothing, and had not the means of knowing, of such commission.

§ 48. Payment of a bill, or note, should not be made before it has become due; if it be, it is at the peril of the person paying. Nor has any one a right to claim payment of a bill before it becomes due, nor can the acceptor or drawee force the holder to receive payment before it has become due.

§ 49. If a bill, or note, is paid before it is due, and nothing done upon it to mark such payment; an endorsement, afterwards, before the time it would have become due, will give the endorsee, if he take it, *bonâ fide*, and for a valuable consideration, the same right as if there had been no such payment.

§ 50. But if the endorsee, at the time he receives the note, knows that it has been paid by the maker, the endorsee cannot maintain any action upon it against the maker.

§ 51. The payment of a bill must be made in the kind of money specified in the bill; and if this should be a foreign coin, then payment must be made according to the exchange quoted on the day of payment. Thus, if a bill should be drawn on Boston for £100 sterling, then the drawee must pay the amount in dollars, which £100 sterling are worth in Boston, according to the exchange with England quoted on the day of payment.

§ 52. If partial payment be made on a bill of exchange, then the drawee or acceptor has no right to demand the bill; but the holder of the bill must receipt on the bill, the amount thus paid on account.

d. *Protesting Bills.*

§ 53. When acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange has been refused, the holder should give regular and immediate notice to all the endorsers or to the drawer, to all and each of whom he may resort to for payment; for if he omits to do so, or if on account of any unnecessary delay, a loss should be incurred by the failure of any of the parties, the holder alone must bear the loss.

§ 54. The way in which such notices of non-acceptance, or non-payment are given, is this: A public notary appears with the bill, and presents it either for acceptance or payment; and on being refused, he draws up an instrument called a *Protest*—expressing that acceptance or payment has been demanded and refused, and that the holder of the bill intends to recover any damages which he may sustain in consequence. Such an instrument is admitted in all countries as a legal proof of the fact; it is, however, sufficient to *note* the protest on the day of demand, and the protest may be drawn up in form at a future period.

§ 55. The presentment of a bill is to be made where the bill, or note, is payable.

If the drawee cannot be found where the bill, or note, is payable, and it appears that he never lived there, or has absconded, the bill, or note, is to be considered as dishonored. If he has only removed, the holder must endeavor to find out to what place he has removed, and make the presentment there.

Where no place of payment is specified in a bill, or note, a presentment at the residence of the drawee is sufficient, even if he be out of town at the time. So a presentment at his place of business is sufficient, if made in business hours, even if he be shut up and no person left there to answer inquiries.

§ 56. If the drawer, where no place of payment is specified, remove from his place of residence after the making of the note, and before it becomes due, to another place within the same state, a demand must still be made upon him in order to charge an endorser; but if he removes to a place out of the state, no presentment is necessary.

§ 57. If, on a presentment, it appears that the drawee is dead, the holder should inquire after his personal representative, and if he lives within a reasonable distance, to present the bill or note, to him.

§ 58. If by the known custom of a place, bills and notes are only payable within limited hours, a presentment there out of those hours is unreasonable. But no objection can be made to a presentment on the ground of its being at an unseasonable hour, if a person is stationed there at the time to give an answer. Hence a presentment at a banker's, out of the usual hours, will be unobjectionable, if the banker, or any agent in his behalf, is there at the time of such a presentment

§ 59. If a bill, payable abroad at a certain time after sight, is taken in course of negotiation, it is not necessary to send it by the *first* opportunity to the place where it is payable.

§ 60. A demand of payment by a person who has not the bill, or note, with him at the time, is not a sufficient presentment.

§ 61. A bill must be presented for payment on the very day on which it becomes due.

§ 62. If a bill is payable at either of two places, the holder has a right to present it at which he pleases, even if it be the most distant.

§ 63. When a bill is drawn from one place in any of the states, to a city or town of the same state, then a written protest by a notary public is not absolutely required to secure to the holder the right of redress against the endorsers; it is sufficient for him to demand acceptance or payment through a third person, and in case it is refused, to give notice of the fact to the endorser, or drawer, of the bill. But a protest must be made on a bill drawn from one state to another, or on a foreign bill of exchange; which should always be done in time to be sent off on the next post-day, or with the next packet, to the place where it was drawn or negotiated.

In England there is a difference in this respect between inland and foreign bills. As regards inland bills, a protest is not absolutely necessary to entitle the holder to recover the amount of the bill from the drawer or endorsee; it is sufficient that he give notice, by letter or otherwise, that acceptance or payment has been refused, and that he looks to the endorsers or drawer for payment.

According to the practice of the London merchants, a protest is hardly ever made out for non-acceptance of an inland bill; it is only noted, and if not paid when it becomes due, it is then protested for non-payment. Notice, however, must be given of the non-acceptance and noting, otherwise the holder takes the risk upon himself; and if the protest for non-payment should be omitted, the holder cannot recover either damages or interest; but merely the amount of the bill.

On inland bills no protest was required by the common law of England before the statutes of the 9th and 10th William III. and 3d and 4th Anne, which have not

been adopted in New York, and therefore such protest need not be made in that state. (Kent on American Law, vol. III.)

§ 64. If the holder of a bill omits to have a protest made out for non-acceptance, or non-payment, he has lost all claims for damages, or recovering the amount of the bill on the endorsers or drawers. The acceptor is in this case the only person who remains still individually responsible for the amount.

§ 65. Notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to one of several partners to a firm, is a notice to them all.

§ 66. According to modern practice, notice of non-payment *must* be given by the *first direct and regular conveyance*. This means the first convenient and practicable mail that goes on the day next to the third day of grace. Notice may also be sent by private conveyance, or special messenger, and is good even when arriving a little behind the mail.

There is no precise form of notice of this kind. It is sufficient that it should state the fact of non-payment, and that the holder looks for redress to the endorser.

§ 67. The party receiving notice, is bound likewise to give notice to those who stand behind him, and to whom he means to resort for indemnity. If a second endorser, on receiving notice of the dishonor of the bill, neglects to give the same notice to his first endorser, the latter is no longer liable to him.

It is not necessary, in case of notice of non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill, that a copy of the bill or protest should accompany the notice. The notice of the fact is sufficient.

§ 68. If the drawee refuses to accept because *he has no effects of the drawer in his hands*, notice to the drawer is *not* necessary.

"This exception," says Kent, "to the general rule proceeds on the ground of fraud in the drawee; but the courts have regretted the existence of the exception, and they confine it strictly to the case of want of effects, and where the drawee is not indebted to the drawer, and to other cases where the drawer had no right to expect that his bill would be honored."

§ 69. If due notice of non-acceptance or non-payment be not given, yet a subsequent promise to pay by the party entitled to notice, will amount to a waiver of the want of notice, provided the promise was made clearly and unequivocally, and with the knowledge of the fact of a want of due diligence on the part of the holder. So if the endorser has protected himself from loss by taking collateral security of the maker of the note, or an assignment of his property, it is a waiver of his legal right to require proof of demand and notice.

§ 70. When an original bill is lost, and another cannot be had of the drawer, a protest may be made on a copy; but if a bill left for acceptance be lost, the person with whom it was left, must bind himself to payment; or else a protest may be made out immediately.

§ 71. It is customary, as a precaution against accident and miscarriage, to draw three or four copies of a foreign bill, and to send them by different packets or mails. They are called the first second third and fourth of exchange, and are so worded that when one of them is paid the others become null and void.

§ 72. When the acceptor of a bill becomes insolvent, or absconds before the term of payment has expired, the holder may cause a notary to demand better security, and on its being refused, to protest the bill for want of it.

The general practice in England and America, in such cases, is to wait the regular time until the bill becomes due.—But on the continent of Europe the law is this: "If the drawee, after acceptance, fails before the bill becomes due, then the holder is obliged to have the bill protested as soon as the failure becomes legally known; but if the bill should not arrive till after the failure is known, then the protest must be made out immediately after the receipt of the bill."

Such a protest is then called a protest of security; and it obliges the endorser to make immediate payment to the holder of the bill, and the endorsee has a right to demand in his turn immediate payment from the drawer.

Intervention.

§ 73. After a bill has been protested, it is sometimes accepted by a third person to save the reputation of the drawer, or of an endorser; such an acceptance is called an acceptance *supra protest*. The acceptor must then appear in person, with witnesses, before a notary and declare that he accepts it for the honor of such a person, and subscribe the bill thus—*Accepted supra protest in honor of*, &c. The same may happen when the person on whom a bill is drawn, having doubts about the drawer, suffers it to be protested; but afterwards accepts it for the honor of one of the endorsers; in this case the protest must be sent to the said endorser without delay.

§ 74. The person for whose honor a bill was accepted must reimburse the acceptor the amount of the bill, commission and other charges, even though the acceptance should have taken place without his knowledge. If this person approves the acceptance, the bill may be paid without any further protest; but if he should return no answer, or express his disapprobation of the acceptance, the bill must be formally protested for non-payment, against him to whom the bill was directed; and on his persisting to refuse payment, the acceptor may safely pay it for his account, as he can recover the amount.

§ 75. After the failure of the acceptor, and a subsequent protest of security, any person may yet accept the bill for the honor of the drawer or any of the endorsers. (Chitty.)

§ 76. If the bill has been accepted in honor of the drawer, then it is good against all the endorsers; but if the bill was accepted in honor of one of the endorsers, then the acceptance is only good against all previous endorsers. (Thompson.)

§ 77. Before a third person can accept in honor of the drawer or endorser, the bill must first be protested against the drawee. (Thompson, p. 492, 493.) And when the bill becomes due it must again be protested for non-payment against the drawee.*

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* On the continent of Europe an acceptance in honor of the drawee is called an intervention *pro honore di Lettera;* and an acceptance in honor of one of the endorsers is termed an acceptance *pro honore del Giro.* The first kind of intervention when accepted by the holder, discharges all the endorsers from any further obligation; but the second kind of intervention discharges only the subsequent endorsers; not the preceding ones, because the person who thus intervenes in favor or honor of an endorser takes the place of that endorser, and as such has a right of redress against all previous endorsers as well as against the drawer of the bill.

§ 78. The acceptance *supra protest* is good, though it be done at the request, and under the guarantee of the drawee, after his refusal, and the party for whose honor it is paid, is equally liable.

The policy of this law is to induce the friends of the drawer or endorser, to render them this service for the benefit of commerce and the credit of the trader.*

§ 79. The holder is not bound to take an acceptance *supra protest*, but he is bound to accept an offer to *pay supra protest*. The protest must precede the collateral acceptance or payment, and if the bill, on its face directs a resort to a third person, in case of refusal by the drawee, such direction becomes a part of the contract and must be used.

Damages on Bills.

§ 80. With regard to the damages on protested bills the laws of the United States of America differ from those of all other mercantile communities; and are at such variance with each other in the different states that it is exceedingly difficult to give a correct statement of them. Congress having never legislated on this subject, the principles of adjustment on bills are as numerous as the commercial states in the Union. On this account a great deal of uncertainty is naturally thrown into the whole business of bills of exchange; particularly as each state has a right to alter these laws as they may judge proper or expedient.†

§ 81. The damages on protested foreign bills are regulated by the laws of the different states; but are again subjected to annual revision and alterations, by their respective legislatures. In 1833, the damages on protested foreign bills were as follows:

§ 82. By a statute of MASSACHUSETTS, lately passed, it enacted, that where any bill, drawn or endorsed in the state, after the first of April, payable at any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa, Asia, or the Islands thereof, shall be refused acceptance or payment, the drawee

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* The Dutch Laws of Exchange, § 22 § 25, order, That those who are called upon to accept in honor of one of the parties have the right first to accept the bill in honor of the drawer, then, in honor of the first endorser, then in honor of the second endorser, and so on in order.

Further that in case several persons offer their intervention, the holder of a bill has the right to select the acceptor, or he may himself accept the bill in honor of any of the parties.

§ 27 of the same law, orders the person who thus accepts a bill in honor of any of the parties, to give immediate notice to said party; and § 28 reserves to the holder of such a bill his right of redress against the drawer as well as against all the endorsers, notwithstanding the acceptance *per interventione*.

§ 29, contains further the following provisions: That the said bill of exchange must be protested for non-payment when it becomes due, otherwise the acceptor *pro honore* is not obliged to pay the bill; because he would in this case lose his right of redress against the drawer and the endorsers.

† See Considerations upon the expedieney of abolishing damages on protested bills of exchange &c. to which are added the report made to the House of Representatives of the United States, March 22d, 1826, and an examination into the nature and operation of bills of exchange, New York, 1829.

or endorser shall, on due notice and demand thereof, pay the contents of such bill at the *par* value thereof, together with twenty per cent thereon in full of the damages, interest and charges; and where any bill so drawn and endorsed, and payable at any other place out of the United States, is dishonored, the drawer or endorser shall, on due notice and demand thereof, pay the contents of such bill at the current rate of exchange at the time of demanding payment, and five per cent damages on the contents of such bill, together with the interest on such contents from the time when such bill shall have been refused acceptance or payment, which shall be in full of all damages, charges and expenses. (Mass. Stat. March 4th, 1826.)

Where any bill, drawn or endorsed in Massachusetts, payable at any place without the state, and within the United States, is protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, the drawer or endorser, besides the contents of the bill, the costs and interest, is liable to pay damages to the holder at the following rates, viz.

Three per cent if payable in any of the New England States, or New York; five per cent if payable in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia or District of Columbia; six per cent if payable in North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia; and nine per cent if payable in any other part of the United States. One per cent damages are also recoverable on bills for $100 or more, drawn or endorsed in Massachusetts, and payable at any place in the state, if it be seventy-five miles or more distant from the place where the bill is drawn or endorsed. (Mass. Stat. 1819, *c.* 41. Stat. 1820, *c.* 2.)

§ 83. In NEW YORK the holder of a bill, drawn there, payable at a place out of the United States, protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, was entitled to recover of the drawer or endorser, the amount of the bill at the rate of exchange on the place on which the bill was drawn, at the time of notice given to the party to be charged, and twenty per cent damages on the amount of the bill at the rate of exchange, the expenses of the protest and interest on the aggregate amount of the bill, and damages from the time of notice given to the party to be charged.

By *revised* statutes of New York, from January 1st, 1832, damages on bills drawn or negotiated in that State, and protest for non-payment, if on any place in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, or District of Columbia, 3 per cent. If payable in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky or Tennessee, 5 per cent.

Any other state or territory of the United States, or place on or adjacent to the continent of America, north of the equator, or West Indies, or other places in the Western Atlantic Ocean, or *Europe*, ten per cent.

Such damages to be in lieu of interest, charges of protest, and all other charges previous to, and at the time of notice of non-payment; but interest to be allowed on principal and damages from the time of demand thereof.

If the contents of the bill is expressed in the money of account of the United States, the amount due thereon, and the damages allowed for non-payment are to be ascertained and determined, without reference to the rate of exchange arising between this state (New York) and the place on which the bill is drawn. But if the contents of the bill be expressed in the money of account or currency of any foreign country, then the amount

due, exclusive of the damages, is to be ascertained and determined by the rate of exchange, or the value of such foreign currency at the time of the demand of payment.

§ 84. The damages on bills drawn or endorsed in MAINE, and payable without the United States, consist in the amount of the bill at par, and also the charges of protest with *American* interest on those sums from the time when the bill should have been paid, and the further sum of one tenth of the money for which the bill was drawn, with interest upon it from the time payment of the dishonored bill was demanded of the drawer. But nothing is allowed for exchange, whether it is above or below par.

§ 85. The damages on bills drawn in CONNECTICUT or DELAWARE, payable out of the United States, returned protested, are twenty per cent. (3 Griff. Law. Reg. 80. 4. Id. 1069.)

§ 86. The holder of a bill drawn or endorsed in RHODE ISLAND, payable in any place out of the United States, and returned protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, is entitled to recover from the drawer or endorser ten per cent damages, charges of protest, and interest from the date of protest.

On bills drawn in this state and payable in any other part in the United States, five per cent damages, the charges of protest, and interest from the date of the protest are recoverable.

§ 87. The damages on bills drawn or endorsed in PENNSYLVANIA, payable out of the state and within the United States, (except Louisiana) are five per cent; if payable in Louisiana, or any other place in North America, or its Islands, (except the North West coast of America, Mexico, or any of the West India or Bahama Islands,) ten per cent. If payable in Madeira, the Canaries, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Spanish Main, or Mexico, fifteen per cent. In Europe and its Islands, twenty per cent; and in any other part of the world, twenty-five per cent. Interest is given in all these cases, on the amount of the bill; and damages and charges of protest, from the time of notice; and the amount of bill and damages is to be determined by the rate of exchange, or value of the money or currency mentioned in such bill, at the time of notice.

§ 88. The damages on bills drawn in OHIO, on persons living within the United States and out of that state, returned protested for non-acceptance or non-payment are ten per cent; if drawn on persons out of the United States, fifteen per cent.

§ 89. The damages in INDIANA are the same as in Ohio.

§ 90. The damages on bills drawn in ILLINOIS, payable out of the United States, are twenty per cent; on those payable within the United States, ten per cent.

§ 91. Upon a bill drawn in MARYLAND, payable in any other state, duly protested, the holder can recover so much current money as will purchase a good bill on the same place, at the current rate of exchange, and also eight per cent damages upon the *value* of the principal sum mentioned in such bill, and costs of protests, and interest upon the value of the principal from the time of protest.

Upon a bill payable out of the United States, the *value* of the bill is recoverable at the rate of exchange, fifteen per cent of that value. damages, cost of protest and interest on the value of the principal sum in the bill from the time of protest.

§ 92. The damages on protested bills drawn in VIRGINIA, upon any place out of the United States are fifteen per cent and interest from the date of protest. The damages on inland bills returned protested are one per cent.

§ 93. Any bill drawn in KENTUCKY, on a person out of the United States, and protested, draws interest at the rate of ten per cent from the date until paid; but not more than eighteen months interest from the date until it is presented protested to the drawer or endorser.

No other damages are recoverable on any bill drawn in Kentucky.

§ 94. On any bill drawn in MISSOURI, payable out of the United States, returned protested, twenty per cent damages are recoverable, and on a bill payable out of the state and in the United States ten per cent.

§ 95. In NORTH CAROLINA, upon the protest of a bill drawn in that state, payable out of the United States, ten per cent interest is chargeable from the date until payment is made; but not more than eighteen months interest is allowed, previously to its being presented protested to the drawer or endorser. The *damages* on such bills are 15 per cent, with costs and charges of protest.

The damages on the protest of bills drawn in this state and payable in the United States, are ten per cent with costs and charges of protest.

§ 96. The holder of a bill drawn in TENNESSEE, and protested, is entitled to recover ten per cent interest from the date to the time of payment; but not more than eighteen months interest previously to its being presented protested to the drawer or endorser; and also fifteen per cent damages on the sum expressed in the bill, with the costs and charges of protest.

The damages on bills drawn in SOUTH CAROLINA, and returned protested, if payable out of that state, and within the United States, are ten per cent; if payable in any other part of North America, or any of the West India Islands, twelve and a half per cent; if payable in any other part of the world, fifteen per cent. In all these cases all charges and interest from the time the bills become due, are recoverable, and the damages are to be liquidated by the difference of exchange on the place where the bill is payable.

§ 97. The damages in GEORGIA by statute, 1827, on foreign bills protested for non-payment, are ten per cent, together with the usual percentage and interest, and the principal to be settled at the current rate of exchange.

§ 98. The damages in ALABAMA and LOUISIANA are the same as in Missouri; which see.

§ 99. In MISSISSIPPI ten per cent damages are recoverable upon foreign bills drawn in that state and protested.

Remark. In the State of *New York* it is held that where a bill is remitted to pay an antecedent debt, no damages are recoverable against the remitter.

The person to whom a bill is remitted in payment of an antecedent debt, or a person to whom he endorses it after it is dishonored, and who is acquainted with the circumstances, cannot recover the twenty per cent damages against an endorser prior to the remitter. The remitter of the bill is the person entitled to the damages, he having encountered all the hazard and inconvenience of the remittance.

And where it appeared, from a receipt of the payee of a bill, that when paid, it was to be in full for the balance of an account due from the drawer to the payee; the bill being dishonored, it was held, in *Pennsylvania*, that the payee was not entitled to recover the twenty per cent damages.

So where a bill had been remitted by the endorsers in payment of an antecedent debt, and being dishonored, the endorsers to whom it had been remitted, received from the drawer his note for the amount of the bill, and twenty per cent damages, and gave him up the bill; it was held that the endorsers might recover from their endorsees the amount of the twenty per cent damages, included in the drawer's note, notwithstanding his failure before it became due.

§ 100. *The acceptor of a bill is, in no case, liable to pay damages.*

But where principals direct their agent to draw on them for the amount of purchases, made by him on their account, and the agent, in consequence, drew on his principals who refused to accept the bill, and the drawer was in consequence obliged to pay the amount of the bills and damages to the holder, it was held that the drawer might recover of the drawees the amount of the bills and damages thus paid, on a count for money paid to their use, and that the bills might be given in evidence of that count.

The following statement of a bill of £1,000 drawn in the United States, on England, and returned protested for non-payment, may serve to show how the charges on foreign bills are made out in the principal cities of the Union; the current rate of exchange when the bill is returned and payment demanded being, for instance, supposed to be 8 per cent.:

Boston,

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Amount of the bill	1000.	0	0	
Damages 5 per cent	50.	0	0	
	1050.	0	0	
Exchange 8 per cent.	80.	0	0	
	1130.	0	0	
Interest on £1000 from day of protest to day of settlement, suppose 40 days, at 6 per cent.	6.	13	4	
	1136.	13	4	(Equivalent to $5051. 85.)

New York.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Amount of the bill	1000.	0	0	
Damages 10 per cent.	100.	0	0	
	1100.	0	0	
Exchange 8 per cent.	88.	0	0	
	1188	0	0	(Equivalent to $5280.)

Philadelphia.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Amount of the bill	1000	0	0	
Cost of protest	1	0	0	
Damages 20 per cent.	200	0	0	
	1201	0	0	
Exchange 8 per cent.	96	1	7	
	1297	1	7	(Equivalent to $5764 79.)

Baltimore.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of the bill	1000	0	0
Protest and postage	2	2	0
	1002	2	0

Damages 15 per cent.	150	0	0	
Interest on £1002 from Oct. 6, (date of non-payment) to Nov. 15, (date of settlement) 40 days, at 6 per cent.	6	13	7	
	1158	15	7	
Exchange on £1158 15 7 at 8 per cent.	92	14	0	
	1251	9	7	(Equivalent to $5562 13.)

Norfolk or Richmond.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Amount of the bill	1000	0	0	
Cost of protest and postage	2	2	0	
Damages 15 per cent.	150	0	0	
Interest on £1000 from date of protest until demanded, say 40 days, at 6 per cent.	6	13	3	
	1158	15	3	
Exchange 8 per cent.	92	14	0	
	1251	9	3	
Converted into currency at 33 1–3 per cent.	417	3	1	
	1668	12	4	(At $3 1–2 per £. equal to $5562 06.)

Charleston.

	£	*s.*	*p.*	
Amount of the bill	1000	0	0	
Cost of protest	1	0	0	
Damages 15 per cent.	150	0	0	
Interest from day of non-payment till demanded, say two months, at 7 per cent.	11	13	4	
Exchange on £1000 at 8 per cent.	80	0	0	
	1242	13	4	(Equal to $5522 96.)

Savannah.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Amount of bill	1000	0	0	
Protest and postages	2	2	0	
Banker's commission 1 per cent on £1000	10	0	0	
	1012	2	0	
Interest from day of protest until demanded, 45 days, at 5 per cent.	6	6	6	
	1018	8	6	
Exchange 8 per cent. on £1000 2	80	19	4	
Damages 10 per cent. on £1000	100	0	0	
	1199	7	10	(Equal to $5330 63.)

New Orleans.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Amount of the bill	1000	7	0	
Return of premium (supposed to be purchased at 4 per cent.)	40	0	0	
Damages 20 per cent.	200	0	0	
	1240	0	0	(Equal to $5511 11.)

It is here necessary to direct the attention of the reader to the different practices of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, from that of Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, in computing the exchange on protested bills. Thus it will appear from the above statement, that the first mentioned cities are in a habit to reckoning exchange on the joint amount of the bill and damages, whereas the southern cities calculate exchange only on the amount of the bill.

§ 101. The damages incurred by non-acceptance, in England, or non-payment, consist, besides interest, in exchange, re-exchange, commission and postage, with the expenses of protest and interest. These, in case of dishonor, are added to the amount of the bill, and a new bill is drawn for this joint amount, according to the course of exchange, at sight, from the place where the protest is made, to the place where the new bill is payable, and sold or enclosed to a correspondent, at the discretion of the holder; and if not there paid, the re-exchange is then reckoned from this last place to that of the other endorser or drawer, with double commission, the interest commencing from the day the demand is made, always adhering to the principle that the drawer is to make good the value of the bill, at the time and place, where it was to be paid as stipulated by contract.*

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* On the continent of Europe the laws are similar to those of England. The damages consist generally,

1st. The cost of the protest.
2d. Commission (varying from 1-3 to 1 per cent.)
3d. Courtage (sensary) or re-exchange (from 1-7 to 1-2. per cent.)
4th. Postage; and,
5th. Interest from the day payment has been refused.

The joint amount of principal and damages make up the face of a new bill, which is negotiated or sent to a correspondent, as is the case in England. The exchange is to be calculated according to the course at sight, from the place where the protest was made, to the place where the new bill is made payable. Moreover the new draft is to be accompanied by an account of the re-exchange, which must be signed by a sworn public officer, *(courtier) who must certify that the course of exchange was actually the one calculated in the bill, and that said bill was really negotiated on that day.*

When such a bill of expenses or damages, passes through the hands of several endorsers, then *none of them is permitted to add to them any more than his* ACTUAL *expenses;* because they might otherwise increase to too unreasonable an amount before the new bill reaches the drawer.

To avoid all additional expenses it is moreover customary for the holder of a bill to draw at once on one of the first endorsers, or if he has no doubt about the drawer, to draw directly upon him; although this is a somewhat dangerous practice, as by so doing all the endorsers, that have been passed over, are discharged.

In the free city of Frankfort it is yet customary to charge an additional 1 per cent on the amount of the bill for *ri-cambio*, which, however, is frequently disputed and refused; because it is against the established rule of other commercial places on the continent.

The new Dutch Law of exchange, §§ 91, 92 and 93, stipulates the damages on protested bills as follows:

1st. The cost of the protest.
2d. Commission, courtage, (sensary) stamp, and postage; and,
3d. Interest on the amount of the bill from the day of protest. The course of exchange is to be certified by a proper public officer, (courtier) or by two respectable merchants of the place.

There cannot be more than *one* re-exchange. When the certificate from the courtier or from two merchants is wanting, then the re-exchange may be refused.

g. *Recovering Bills.*

§ 102. The drawer, acceptor, and every endorser of a bill, are equally liable to the payment of it; and though the holder can have but one satisfaction, yet until such satisfaction is obtained, he may sue any of them, or all of them, either at the same time, or in succession, and obtain judgment against them all, until satisfaction is made.

§ 103. Upon a non-acceptance or non-payment the holder of a bill or note may sue all the persons liable to him, and he may sue them either, at the same time, or successively.

§ 104. A first endorser or his agent cannot maintain an action upon a bill or note against the 2d endorser.

§ 105. An action may be brought for non-acceptance before the expiration

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The account of re-exchange, which must be joined to the new draft, must be dated and signed by the person who made it; and contain the name and domicil of the drawer, as well as the term of the new bill, and the name of the person to whose order it is made payable.

To give an example how business of this kind is transacted in Europe we will submit the following case, taken from the pamphlet alluded to in the note to page 9.

Suppose A in Paris, purchases of B, also in Paris, a bill of exchange, say of £500 on a third merchant, C, in London, and remits this bill to D, also in London; and it is protested for non-payment. D then draws on A for the amount of the £500 and charges. The following is a specimen of the correspondence, which in the regular course of business, passes on the occasion.

Letter from D to A.

Your remitance for £500 on C, in this city, having been protested for non-payment, I enclose and return it to you with the protest, and an account of re-exchange. For the amount of the latter I have this day valued on you ———— at sight, order, —— which you will please honor.

Account of re-exchange (Conte de Retour) of a bill of exchange for £500 drawn by B, of Paris, on C, of London, protested on the —— instant for non-payment.

Account of bill	£500
Interest for two days (the time from the day the bill became due to the next exchange day)	——
Notarial charges	——
Postages	——
Commission —— per cent. . . .	——

£—— at the exchange of —— is equal to —— francs.

With these documents, and with the bill drawn upon him discharged, A applies to B, who is compelled to pay him the amount of the draft passed by D with any further charges he may actually have incurred. If the holder of the bill doubts the solvency of the person from whom he received the bill, and the protested bill contains on it names, which he thinks afford him security, he incloses it to a correspondent, with a letter similar to the above, to the person from whom he received it, and his draft on him. Should the draft not be regularly paid, his correspondent causes a new protest to be entered, makes out another account of re-exchange, values on another endorser, or on the drawer, to whom the bill must naturally come home; and if any one party on the bill is not prepared to meet the demand thus made upon him, protest is entered against him, and he is considered a bankrupt.

of the time limited by a bill for its payment. And such an action may be brought against an endorser as well as against a drawer.

§ 106. The drawer or endorser may be sued forthwith upon the protest for non-acceptance of a foreign bill, without waiting till the bill is presented for payment and refused.

§ 107. Where a bill is payable by instalments at different times an action may be maintained for each instalment as soon as it becomes due.

So where interest on a note is payable annually, an action lies for each year's interest immediately upon its falling due, and before the principal becomes due.

§ 108. An action brought against an endorser before notice is sent him, cannot be maintained, although notice is afterwards seasonably given him. But an action may be brought against an endorser *as soon as notice to him is put into the post office, even before he can have received it by the regular course of the mail.* (Kent's Commentary on American Law.)

§ 109. If the holder sues all the persons liable, then it is now held that the acceptor being the proper person to provide for payment, he is the only person against whom the plaintiff is entitled to the costs of all the actions, and that each of the other parties is entitled to a stay of proceeding, upon paying the debt and the cost of the action against him.

§ 110. When a bill is accepted but dishonored by non-payment, receiving from the acceptor, as security, a new bill payable at a future day, does not discharge the drawer of the first bill, unless there is an agreement by the holder not to sue upon the first bill.

§ 111. Release to payee does not discharge the maker; though the note were an accommodation note, unless that fact were known to the releaser when he gave the release.

§ 112. Agreeing after a bill has become due, and been regularly protested for non-payment, and notice thereof given, not to press the acceptor, will not discharge the drawer. Nor will receiving part of the money on account from an endorser. Neither will giving time to the payee discharge the drawer, for indulgence to the payee cannot affect the drawer: he may nevertheless pay and recover of the acceptor.

§ 113. Discharging any of the endorsers will be a discharge of all subsequent, though not prior endorsers

§ 114. An agreement between holder, drawer and acceptor, that the acceptor shall pay, discharges the drawer, if the acceptor is to pay to a limited extent only.

Taking the separate notes of one or several partners at distant dates, as a collateral security, will not discharge the others, if the party insists, at the time, it shall not prejudice his claim upon the partnership, and he does not bind himself to wait until the notes become due.

§ 115. In an action upon a bill or note, the plaintiff is generally entitled to recover the money payable thereby with interest, and all incidental expenses occasioned by non-acceptance or non-payment.

The interest is, in general, to be computed from the time the bill or note would regularly have been payable, and it is, in general, to be carried down to the time when final judgment is obtained.

Hence upon a bill payable on presentment, interest must be computed from the presentment. But if a bill or note payable at a given time after date be for a specified sum bearing interest, "interest shall be computed from the date."

§ 116. A jury is not *bound* to give interest upon a bill or note; and where the bill or note has lain dormant for many years without any claim being made upon it, they may properly refuse it.

§ 117. And for any time that it has been in the hands of an alien enemy, interest ought not to be allowed; because during that time payment of the principal would have been illegal.

§ 118. On a note made in one place payable in another, interest is recoverable according to the legal rate of the place where it is payable.

§ 119. Nothing will discharge an endorser from his engagement, but the absolute payment of the money; not even a judgment recovered against the drawer or any previous endorser, or an action against any of them, unless the money be paid in consequence.

§ 120. The holder of a bill, in order to entitle himself to recover against an endorser, need not show that he has made a previous attempt to recover from the drawer; this is a law which holds equally with regard to inland and foreign bills.

§ 121. If a bill should be lost within the time limited for payment, the drawer is to give another of the same tenor as the first; the person however, to whom this new bill is delivered, must give security to indemnify the drawer against all persons whatever, in case the lost bill should be found.

§ 122. But the acceptor is not liable to be sued for a lost bill, if the loss was before the bill was due, though he promised to pay it after knowing of the loss, unless there is some new consideration for such promise. The holder's only remedy is to enforce a new bill under the statute.

§ 123. When a person has endorsed a bill, and it is re-endorsed to him, he cannot sustain an action against the person to whom he endorsed it.

§ 124. He that has accepted and duly paid a bill without having in his hands any effects of the drawer, may recover in an action for money paid and laid out for the use of the drawer.

§ 125. In an action, by a *bonâ fide* holder, against the acceptor or endorser of a bill, or the endorser of a note, the hand writing of the drawer of the bill, or the maker of the note, are considered as admitted and need not be proved; nor can it be contradicted by the defendant, and the circumstance of its having been forged constitutes no defence, unless it appear *that the bill was accepted before the drawer had sight of the bill, in which case it is said that the drawer's hand-writing must be proved.* (Chitty on Evidence.)

In an action against the acceptor of a bill or maker of a note, the plaintiff need only prove the defendant's signature, and the necessary endorsements. But if the acceptance was made without sight of the bill, or the signature of the drawer: in an action against the drawer of a bill or the endorser, he must prove the defendant's signature, the necessary endorsements between him and the plaintiff, the presentment, the non-acceptance or non-payment, the notice of dishonor (or the facts to shew such notice unnecessary,) and, in the case of a foreign bill, the protest.

§ 126. Proof of the signature of a clerk is sufficient to bind his employer, when it is proved that the clerk had authority to draw, accept or endorse bills in his employer's names; (see accepting bills § 15) and a subsequent assent is considered as evidence of such authority.—A general custom of the clerk's signature and his employer's payment of such bills, is likewise a sufficient proof of a general authority; and this

will continue to bind the employer until he has given notice in the public prints, of his determination to the contrary.

§ 127. Though the holder of paper fairly negotiated, is entitled to recover, yet the law applies only to paper taken *bonâ fide* in the course of business before it falls due. If taken after it is due and payable, the presumption is against the validity of the demand, and the purchaser takes it at his peril.

C. Promissory Notes.

§ 128. A *Promissory Note* is a written instrument, by which one person binds himself to pay to the order of another, a certain sum of money at the expiration of a fixed term.

§ 129. Promissory notes are, in general, considered in the same light as inland bills of exchange. The resemblance between them is greatest, where a promissory note is endorsed; for such an endorsement is an order to the maker of the bill to pay the sum mentioned in it to a third person. Thus, the first endorser of a promissory note corresponds to the drawer of a bill of exchange, and the maker to the acceptor; and in that sense all the laws relating to bills of exchange may be applied to promissory notes; and they have generally the same allowance of three days' grace for payment.*

§ 130. Where a promissory note payable on demand, is endorsed within a reasonable time after the date, it has been held in the United States, that the endorsee has all the right of an endorsee receiving a negotiable paper before it becomes due. But if it be not endorsed within a reasonable

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* On the continent of Europe, a promissory note is called a *sola-bill*, and it is, in most countries, only binding on the maker, as a bill of exchange, when he is a merchant, trader, or manufacturer, that is, a person entitled by the laws of the country to draw or make a bill of exchange. A promissory note made by a mechanic, a private gentleman, or an officer, would not be binding on him, but as a common contract. Thus a different set of laws would apply to the maker of a promissory note, (*sola-bill*) if he be a merchant or trader, from those which would apply to him, if he were a mechanic. In the first case he would be obliged to pay the amount of the bill positively, and at all events, whether he has received the value of the bill or not; because his case is similar to that of an acceptor of a bill of exchange; in the second case the sola-bill would only be a proof of a civil contract made and concluded between the maker of the bill and the person to whose order it was made payable. This person, or the holder of the bill, could not enforce payment against the *maker*, if the latter could prove that he has not received the value of the bill — no more than one person could force another to pay for goods or merchandise which this person has not received.

In the Austrian States, a sola-bill drawn by a person not entitled to this privilege by being a merchant or trader, is not even valid as a civil contract; because a civil contract requires the signature of two witnesses. It is therefore admitted only as *half* a proof, and the person in whose favor such a bill was drawn, is obliged to complete the evidence, by swearing that he has actually given the amount or value for the bill; and in case the person, in whose favor the bill was made, refuses to do so, the maker of the bill may swear that he has *not* received the value for it, which would free him from all obligation to pay such a bill.

Further, if it should be proved in a court of equity, that the bill was made for goods that were charged for more than fifty per cent above their real value, then the bill would again be void; because the maker could oblige the person in whose favor it was made to take back the goods in payment.

time, it will be considered as overdue and dishonored, and the endorsee will be subject to any defence which would have been available against his endorser.

What such *reasonable time* is, is not precisely settled; though it is clear that a note is to be considered as overdue and dishonored in a year, or even eight or nine months from the date; but not overdue a few days after date. (Bailey on Bills of Exchange.)

D. Checks and Bank Notes.

§ 131. A forged check on a bank, which is received by the bank from a *bonâ fide* holder, and either paid or passed to his credit, is equivalent to the payment of so much money to the bank, and the bank cannot in the one case recover back the amount of the check, or in the other retain it.

§ 132. A bank receiving notes appearing to be its own, but in fact forged, and paying cash for them, cannot afterwards recover back the amount paid, from the party who presented them, if a *bonâ fide* holder.

Where a banking company paid notes on which the name of the president had been forged, and neglected for 15 days to return them, it was held that they had lost their remedy against the person from whom the notes had been received. (See 17 Mass. Rep. 33. Gloucester Bank *v.* Salem Bank.)

§ 133. So a bank receiving notes as its own, and crediting them as cash to the party who presented them, cannot afterwards, in an action by the party who paid them in, a *bonâ fide* holder, be permitted to prove that they were forged. (Bailey on Bills, 326, 327.)

E. Par of Exchange.

§ 134. The par of exchange may be considered under two different heads; viz: the *intrinsic par;* and the *commercial par of exchange.*— The *intrinsic par* is the value of the money of one country compared to that of another, with respect to weight and fineness. The *commercial par* is the comparative value of the moneys of different countries, according to the market prices of the metals. Thus two sums of different countries are *intrinsically* at par, when they *contain* an equal quantity of the same kind of pure metal; and two sums of money of different countries are *commercially* as par, when they can *purchase* an equal quantity of the same kind of pure metal. To give an example.

The exchange on all inland bills is intrinsically at par; because the currency of the place where the bill is drawn is the same as that on which it is drawn. A bill in New York is paid in the same currency as a bill on Boston or Philadelphia; And if $1000 in New York or Philadelphia command $1000 worth of goods in Boston, then the *commercial* exchange between these places is also at par. But in case of *foreign bills* the currencies are different, wherefore one must be valued in terms of the other. If both are gold or silver, the *intrinsic* par of exchange consists in an equal quantity of the pure metal contained in their respec-

tive coins: Thus the *intrinsic* par of exchange between this country and France is 5 francs 30 centimes for one dollar; because there is the same amount of pure silver in both. Towards this *intrinsic* par of exchange, the real exchange (or the market price) must be constantly tending. But when the currency in one country is gold and in the other silver, as is for instance the case between Great Britain and the United States, then the *intrinsic par* of exchange consists in the purchase of so much gold as would in England exchange for as much silver as here is paid for it. Now as the price of gold is constantly fluctuating in the market, it follows that between such countries even the *intrinsic* par of exchange must be constantly varying.

F. Course of Exchange.

§ 135. By the *course of exchange* is understood the variable price of the money of one country, which is given for a fixed sum of money of another country. The *course* of exchange differs from the *par* of exchange as the market price of an article differs from the natural price of it: the former is variable; the latter is fixed. The par of exchange is the quotation of its real value, whereas the course of exchange is in many cases only nominal. When the market price of foreign bills is above the *intrinsic* par, the exchange is often said to be favorable to the foreign place; and when it is below this par, it is said to be favorable to the place where the bill was drawn.

A favorable exchange is an advantage to the buyers and remitters of bills; an unfavorable exchange, on the contrary is advantageous to the drawers and sellers.—The interest of the remitter is therefore identified with that of the place where he purchases the bill; and the interest of the drawer with that of the place on which he draws.

§ 136. When the course of exchange is so much against a country that it becomes more advantageous to the remitter to ship specie, then the exportation of the precious metals, if carried to a large amount, may perhaps, in some cases, be considered a national disadvantage.

With regard to this subject Mr. P. Kelly (author of the Universal Cambist) observes further:

"The fluctuations of exchange are occasioned by various circumstances, both political and commercial. The principal cause is generally stated to be the balance of trade: that is, the difference between the commercial exports and imports of one country with respect to another. Experience, however, shews that the exchange may be unfavorable to a country, when the balance of trade is generally in its favor; for the demand for bills must chiefly depend on the balance of such debts as come into immediate liquidation; that is, on the balance of payments."

"Besides it does not follow that large exports are always successful, or quick in their returns; and even should it be the case, the balance of payments may still be unfavorable from political causes: such as foreign loans, subsidies, expeditions or colonial establishments. Rich countries are often liable to have the exchange turned against them, by the sums which they have to remit to less opulent states on account of their importations of luxuries."

"When any alteration takes place in the coin or currency of a country, the exchange will of course vary, so as to keep pace or correspond with such altera-

tions. This however cannot be considered a change in the price of bills; but in the money in which they are bought and sold. In time of peace the exchange remains seldom long unfavorable to any country, *at least beyond the expenses that might be incurred by the transportation of the precious metals.*"

"Although an unfavorable exchange is generally considered a disadvantage to the place where it prevails, yet the opinion is not always well founded, for much depends on the quantity of bullion or specie, which the country may have to spare, and there is another consideration which renders the question sometimes doubtful, which is, that an unfavorable rate of exchange *operates as an encouragement to the exportation of goods; and as a check against the importation;* for the exporter can afford to sell the goods cheaper in proportion to the premium which he receives for his bill; while, on the contrary, the discount on bills from abroad operates as a tax or duty on importation. Thus exchange has a natural tendency to correct itself, and may be considered, in ordinary times, as vibrating to restore an equilibrium."

And he concludes with the observation:

"That bills rise or fall in their prices like any other saleable articles, according to the proportion that exists between the demand and the supply."

We will here subjoin some of the remarks made on the course of exchange in the appendix to the pamphlet, entitled "Considerations upon the Expediency of Abolishing Damages on Protested Bills of Exchange. New York. 1829." "The par of exchange is a calculation of real values, while the course of exchange often confounds what is real with what is merely nominal, and thus leads to both prejudice and error. Thus the quotation may show exchange to be against a country, when in reality it is at par, or even, perhaps in its favor. What inference, for instance, can be drawn from the statement that exchange with London is 10½ above par, that such a premium must be paid for bills? Surely none other than that our exchanges with England are so much against us, and that consequently we are carrying on a losing trade. To avoid erroneous conclusions in this matter; it is necessary to distinguish between *real, nominal, and computed* course of exchange."

"1. *The real course of exchange* depends on the comparative demand and supply of bills; or in other words upon the comparative exports and imports of the country, and can never continue to exceed the expense and risk of remitting specie, which expense may be estimated, in the case of England, including interest, at about 1 or 1½ per cent. To arrive at the knowledge of this real course of exchange is all-important to the merchant, since it marks the proportion, which subsists between the exports and imports of the country, and constitutes the criterion of their comparative profit; it is, in short, the commercial balance, which ascertains, by its rise or fall, into which state, commercial capital should be thrown. When this is at par, commercial operations are governed simply by a reference to prices; but so soon as it inclines to either side, it becomes a new determining cause; with every rise it adds a corresponding profit to exportation, the premium on the bills drawn being equivalent to a bounty on the shipment made; with every fall the profit of the shipper is lessened, and a corresponding bounty given to the importer. Thus it is that the real course of exchange governs commerce; it equalizes imports with exports, and liquidates debts with foreign nations; but it is as difficult, as it is important at all times to distinguish its real from its nominal variations."

"2. The *nominal course of exchange* arises from a difference in the intrinsic value of the respective currencies, in one of which the bill is estimated and in the other paid. To the variation in the price of bills from this cause there is no certain limit, since there is none to the depreciation to which a national currency may be reduced. Thus it fell against France during the period of her Assignats to 3 and 400 per cent; the same took place against this country when a bill was liable to be paid in depreciated continental money."

As causes which may give rise to an inferior currency, and a subsequent *nominal* exchange against a country are stated:—

1. The comparative natural cheapness of the precious metals. Thus in mining countries, and those which are near them, gold and silver are cheaper, because they cost less than in other countries. Spain, for instance, has an unfavorable exchange against her in Europe of about 3 per cent. Rio de Janeiro has an un-

favorable exchange with London of about 5 per cent; and New York, which is the great *enirepot* of the bullion trade with Europe, of from 1 to 2 per cent. In all these cases the cause is the same, and the exchange but nominal; because the amount of the premium paid is the expense and risk of remitting them.

2. The cheapening of the currency of a country by degradation of the coin. This arises from the foreigner estimating the coin only as gold or silver bullion.

3. The over issues of bank or paper money. The moment this takes place exchange rises against it, for the same reason as in case of adulteration, viz. that the money of that country has become of less value. This principle was identified in the United States during the suspension of cash payment in 1814 and 1815. Boston, which alone of all other cities in the Union maintained its metallic currency, had the exchanges universally in its favor; it was against New York 10 per cent; against other cities 20, and even as high as 40 per cent, according as the bills upon them were to be paid in a currency more or less depreciated. But this was evidently only a nominal exchange; for at that very time New York was carrying on with Boston a most profitable trade. The real evil of such a currency consists in fluctuation of wealth, uncertainty of contracts, and above all, in the reaction produced by a return to a natural and permanent medium of exchange; and:

4. In a false mint estimate of the comparative value of the precious metals; hence, in countries using a double standard it is almost invariably found to subsist. Thus England uses a gold standard, America silver and gold, and as these metals bear no permanent proportion to each other, their *market* value has wandered far away from the legal value congress put upon them in the establishment of the mint; hence the nominal exchange of England against this country. By an act of congress, 31st July, 1789, the pound sterling was declared equivalent to $4,44, or the dollar to be worth 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, an estimate which was subsequently confirmed by the act of April 2d, 1792, establishing a mint, and declaring that 1 ounce of pure gold should be estimated to be worth 15 ounces of pure silver, and should thereafter pass and be received at that rate. This estimate, at that time nearly accurate, has now ceased to be so; the pound sterling may be estimated at about $4,80 or the dollar about 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling; an ounce of pure gold is now worth, on an average, at least 15½ ounces of silver; it has been recently fixed at that by the French mint, and the mint and market price of gold in Paris seldom vary more than from ¼ to ½ per cent. In the American market, on the contrary, the premium upon gold is from 5 to 7 or 8 per cent, and consequently that premium will be given for bills which, in Europe, are to paid in gold. This exchange is evidently nominal, or a mere form of expression; arising in the over estimate of silver in comparison to gold; the consequence is that gold is constantly exported and the silver is left behind; but when we wish to exchange our silver for foreign gold, we must pay the market price.*

In the recent regulations of her mint, Great Britain has over estimated still more than we have done the value of silver, making 14½ ounces of silver equivalent to 1 ounce of pure gold, but this she has done for the express purpose of retaining her silver coinage within the kingdom; while by making it a legal tender only for sums below 40 shillings, she has prevented this over valuation from having any effect upon the course of foreign exchanges.

3. *Computed Exchange.* The computed exchange or the quotation of exchange, expresses, according to circumstances, either the sum or the difference of the *real and nominal* exchange. If both these be favorable to a country or both unfavorable, the quotation gives their sum; if one be favorable and the other unfavorable, the quotation gives their difference. Supposing, for example, that the nominal exchange against New York with London, arising from her over estimate of silver be 7 per cent, from her greater contiguity to mining countries 2 per cent, and from an everflowing paper currency 1 per cent, amounting altogether to 10 per cent: now, under these circumstances, the real exchange may still be either favorable or unfavorable; if it be 1 per cent in favor in New

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* Since the above has been put to press, Congress passed a new currency-law, for which see article *United States* in the body of the work.

York, the quotation will be 9 per cent premium; if as much against New York, the computed exchange will be 11 per cent premium for bills on London.

The universal language of exchange in Europe is to estimate the unit-money of one country in the coin of another; thus the computed exchange of London with Paris is 25 fr. 20–100, with Amsterdam 36*s.* 8*d.* Flem. which means the pound sterling is worth so many francs and centimes or Dutch shillings and pence. In this sort of computation the nation whose unit is taken is said to give the *certain* for the *uncertain*. The United States in *foreign* exchange generally give the unit, i. e. the certain for the uncertain. With some countries however, America gives the uncertain for the certain, as is the case with England, or the East India; with the former the exchange is so much per £ sterling and with the latter so much for the rupee, &c.

f. *Moneys of Exchange.*

§ 137. The denominations of money used in bills of exchange are, for the most part, *imaginary moneys* of account; varying in many places from those used in domestic trade, and frequently at variance from the national currency.

Thus the Spanish piaster or dollar of account is an imaginary money 10 5–8 of these dollars being equal to 8 hard dollars or specie. Again, the mark-banco, which is the money of account in Hamburg, is altogether imaginary, and is generally equal to 16 shillings 12 of Lubec—and 100 mark-banco at par are equal to 123 1–3 mark-currency.—(See art. Hamburg, in the body of the work.)

§ 138. The quotations of exchange are the lists of prices transmitted from one country to another for the advice and government of mercantile men. In these lists the figures of the *uncertain* moneys (see §) only are given, without their denomination or the certain money which they purchase. But in the body of this work both the *certain* and the *uncertain* sum of money will be quoted. In addition to these exchanges we shall also furnish the means of converting foreign money and weights into those of the United States. Finally, where the laws of exchange differ from those of other mercantile communities, we shall give a short extract from them, together with the usances, days of grace, bank regulations, and such other information, as it has been thought would be acceptable to merchants, supercargoes of vessels, and other gentlemen engaged in foreign commerce.

G. Explanation of the Chain Rule.

§ 139. Before we conclude this introduction, it will perhaps be acceptable to some of our readers, if we say a few words on the chain rule, by which most of the questions may be solved, which commonly occur in the business of exchange or foreign trade. The chain rule is nothing else than a simple or compound rule-of-three by which the currency or measure of one country may be changed into that of another, either directly, or through the medium of the currency or measures of a third and fourth

country. When the latter case refers to exchanges, it is called *arbitration of exchange.*

Rule. *Draw a vertical line, and on the right side of it place the term which you wish to change into a different currency or measure. Below this term, but on the left side of the line, place the number which is of the same denomination with the term in question, and on the right, side of it that to which it is equivalent. In the next line below place the term which is of the same denomination as the last term on the right and along side of it (on the right) place again the term to which it is equivalent, and so on; the last denomination on the right will be that into which you wish to change the given sum or number: Then multiply together all the terms on the right side, and also all the terms on the left side, and divide the product on the right by that on the left, the quotient of this division will be the Answer sought.*

This will be best explained by a few examples:

I. Let it be proposed, to find by the chain rule the number of dollars and cents equivalent, at par to 454£ 15*s.* 10*d.*

Solution *)

	109150 pence
pence 12	1 shilling
shillings 20	1 £ sterling.
£ sterg. 1	$4.44.4.

20	109150
12	4,444
240	436600
	43660
	43660
	43660
	485062600

24|0)48506|2,60(2021,09
48

50
48

26
24

226

Ans. $2021 09 cts.

Explanation of the Process.

109150 being equivalent to £454 15*s.* 10*d.* are placed on the right side of the line; because they are the sum of money to be changed into a different currency. The next denomination on the left therefore must be pence; and 12 pence being equal to 1 shilling, 1 shilling will be my next term on the right. Beginning now with shillings on the left my next term on the right is £1, and then beginning with this same term on the left, I place the corresponding term $4,444, on the right of it, which is my last term; because it is the denomination into which I wish to change the British money. An easy way to remember the mode in which the sum must be stated is to word your statement as follows: *What is the value of* 109150 *pence,* (which place on the right,) *if* 12 *pence* (on the left) *are equal to* 1 *shilling* (on the right,) 20 *shillings* (on the left) *equal* 1 *pound* (on the right) *and* 1 *pound* (on the left) *is equivalent to* $4,44,4, the product 485062,60 on the right, being divided by the product 240 on the left, gives $2020,09 cts. for the Answer.

* A more concise and practical rule for converting British currency into Federal money will be given in the article "England," for which see the body of the work.

The same sum might have been solved in a much shorter way, by changing the shillings and pence in the question to a decimal fraction of a pound, viz:*

1.	454,792£ 4,444 1819168 1819168 1819168 1819168 2021.095648 Ans. $2021.09 cts. as before.	*Explanation of the Process.* Our statement is in this case made as follows: What is the value of 454,792 (on the right) if 1£ of the same currency is worth $4,444 in federal money? 1 being the only term on the left, the product of the two terms on the right viz. 2020,09.5 is the answer.

II. Let it be proposed to find the number of francs; equivalent to 120 British sovereigns; when it is known that $4\frac{2\,9}{4\,0}$ sovereigns weigh 1 lb. troy weight, that 633 such pounds are equal to 236 killograms; that 1 kilogram weighs 1000 grammes, and 1000 such grammes contain 927 grammes fine gold, and that 900 grammes fine gold are contained in 155 twenty-franc pieces, 1 piece of which is equal to 20 francs?

Statement.

	120 Brit. sov.
sov $46\frac{2\,9}{4\,0}$	1 lb troy
lbs troy 633	236 kilogrammes
kilogramme 1	1000 grammes
grammes 1000	927 gr fine gold
gr fine gold 900	155 20fr-pieces
20 fr. piece 1	20 francs.

Or after clearing the fractions, (which is done by multiplying both terms in the second line by 40.)

	120 Br. s.
sov. 1369	40 lb. fr.
lbs. fr. 633	236 kilo.
killo. 1	1000 grammes.
gram. 1000	927 gr. fine gold.
g. f. g. 900	155 20 fr. pieces.
20 fr. p. 1	20 fr.

The answer, after dividing the product on the right by that on the left, is 25 francs $20\frac{2\,7}{1\,0\,0}$ centimes.

III. Again, let it be proposed to find the number of English miles equivalent to 100 French miles, when it is known that 5 French miles are equal to 3 German miles, and 23 German miles make 106 English miles?

Statement.

	100 fr. m.
Fr. m. 5	3 ger. m.
Ger. m. 23	106.

The product 31800 of the terms on the right, divided by 115, the product of the terms on the left, gives the Answer $276\frac{1\,2}{2\,3}$ English miles.

§ 140. The chain rule is also a means of ascertaining, which of two or three circuitous routes a merchant or banker ought to take for the remittance of a bill. Thus, if the question is proposed, which, according to certain quotations of exchange, is the cheapest, to remit £1000 to England, directly, by a bill purchased in New York or Boston, or to remit this sum by the way of Paris or Hamburgh; the answer may be found by the chain rule by three successive statements. Let the exchange on London be 10 per cent advance, that on France (Paris)

* How this may be done at sight will be shown, when speaking of the exchange with England.

5 francs 15 centimes for 1 dollar, and the exchange on Hamburg 35 cents per mark-banco. Again, let the exchange from Paris to London be 25 francs 80 centimes, for 1£ sterling and the exchange of Hamburgh on London $13\frac{3}{4}$ mark-banco for 1£ sterling.

1st. Exchange between New York and London.

Statement.

		1000£ st.
£ London	100	110 £ New York
£ N. Y.	1	4.444
		4.444
		110
		488840
		1000
	1|00)	4888|40.000(
		Ans. $4888.40 cts.

Explanation.

We begin our statement, as usual, by placing 1000£, the term in question, on the right side of the line; then 100£ on London are paid with 110£ in New York (exchange being 10 per cent advance) and 1£ in New York is equal to $4.444.

The product of the term on the right, divided by that of the terms on the left gives $4888,40 cents for the answer.

Statement. *2d Exchange through Paris.*

		1000 £ st.
£ st.	1	25.80 francs
Fr.	5.15	1 dollar.
		25,80
		1000
	5.15)	25800.00(5009.70
		2575
		5000
		4635
		3650
		3605
		450

Explanation.

This statement is made by saying: What is the value of £1000 sterling, if 1£ equals $25\frac{80}{100}$ or 25.80 francs, and 5 franc 15 centimes or 5.15 francs are paid for 1 dollar?

Ans. $5009,71 cents nearly.

Statement. *3d Exchange through Hamburgh.*

		1000 £ sterling
£ st.	4	55 mark banco
mc. ban.	1	0.35 dollars.
		55
		1000
		55000
		0.35
		375000
		165
		4)20250.00(5062.50

Explanation.

Here we say: What is the value of £1000 sterling if 4£ equal 55 mark banco? (because if 1£ is equal to $13\frac{3}{4}$ mark, 4£. are equal to 55) and 1 mark banco is worth 35 cents in New York.

The product of all the terms on the right, divided by 4, gives the answer $5062.50 cents.

In this case therefore it would be best to remit directly from New York; the next best way would be a remittance through Paris; and the worst, would be a remittance through Hamburgh.

Remark. When the statement is once made, the operation becomes much simplified by striking out all those terms which are alike on both sides, and by dividing such terms on both sides of the line as have a common divisor (are divisible without remainder by one and the same number.) Great care however

must be taken not to divide a term on one side, without dividing by the same number a corresponding term on the other. If any one term should contain fractions or mixed numbers, then after having reduced the latter to improper fractions, we only need transfer the denominators, viz. the denominators of the terms on the right must be transferred to the left side, and the denominators of the terms on the left, must be transferred to the right side of the line.

This will be best understood by an example.

1. Supposing we wished to know the *intrinsic par* of exchange between British sovereigns or Bank of England pounds, and Prussian currency dollars (Thaler current) from the following data: $46\frac{2}{40}$ sovereigns weigh 1 lb. troy weight, 12 lbs. troy weight contain 11 lbs. fine gold; $66\frac{2}{3}$ of these pounds contain $106\frac{5}{12}\frac{7}{8}$ marks of gold; 1 mark of gold contains 24 carats, $21\frac{2}{3}$ carats are equal to 35 frederic's d'or, and 1 frederic's d'or is equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ dollars Prussian currency?

1st. Statement.

£ sterling	$46\frac{2}{40}$	1 £ sterling
lb. troy	12	1 lb. troy
lb. f. g.	$66\frac{2}{3}$	11 lbs. fine gold
mk. gold	1	$106\frac{5}{12}\frac{7}{8}$ mks. gld.
carats	$21\frac{2}{3}$	24 carets
fred. d'or.	1	35 fred. d'ors
		$5\frac{1}{2}$ dol's Prussian currency.

2d. Statement.

£ sterling	$\frac{1869}{40}$	1 £ st.
lbs. fr.	12	1 lbs. fr.
lbs. f. g.	$\frac{200}{3}$	11 f. g.
mk. g.	1	$\frac{13625}{128}$ mks. gold.
car.	$\frac{65}{3}$	24 carats
fred. d'or	1	35 fred. d'ors
		$\frac{11}{2}$ dl. Prussian currency.

3d. After transferring the denominators.

	1
1869	40
12	11
200	13625
128	3
1	24
65	35
2	3
	11

4th. After dividing the third term on the left and the 2d term on the right by 40, striking out the 2d and last on the left for the term 24 on the right, and dividing both the 6th term (65) on the left, and the 7th term (35) on the right by 5, we obtain,

	1
1869	1
	11
5	13625
128	3
1	
13	37
1	11

Multiplying now the terms which remain on the right, and dividing the product by the product of all the terms remaining on the left, we obtain the answer, $6\frac{704193}{1036672}$ equal to $6\frac{1005990}{1480960}$ dollars Prussian currency

The same answer would have been obtained, if immediately after transferring the denominators (see statement 3) we should have begun to multiply the terms on the right side, and divided them by the product of all the terms on the left; but the process would have been a little more tedious; because we should have had longer numbers to multiply and divide by.

ABYSSINIA. *(Habesh, Habissinia.)*

[The land, in Africa, on the upper Nile and the Red Sea; a high upland with a temperate climate—hot only in the valleys. *Natural Productions*, the same as in the South of Europe, but besides salt, medicinal herbs, coffee, and cotton. *Inhabitants* are related to the Arabs. *Capital*, *Gondar*, with nearly 40,000 inhabitants.]

Coins.

There are none minted in Abyssinia; European coins, however, are in circulation, particularly Venetian sequines and imperial Austrian dollars; the latter are called patakas. Spanish dollars pass at Massuah, on the Red Sea, a place with which the English have intercourse.

Large *payments* are made in ingots of gold, which are weighed by the *wakea* or Abyssinian ounce; and for small payments salt bricks, dug out of the mines, are adopted, about 80 of which are valued at a wakea of gold. Glass beads also, of all colors, perfect and broken, pass for small money, and are called *borjookes*.

The relative value of money at Massuah is as follows:

3 borjookes	or grains	make	1 kibear,
10 kibears	"	"	1 diwani or para,
4 diwanis	"	"	1 harf or dahab,
23 harfs	"	"	1 pataka or dollar,
$2\frac{1}{4}$ patakas	"	"	1 sequin.

The pataka is also a money of account of fluctuating value. In 1771, 10 patakas equalled a wakea of gold; but in 1806, $11\frac{3}{4}$ patakas made a wakea.

The pataka is worth 97 cents 2.17 mills; or

100 patakas equal 97 dollars 21 cents 7 mills, United States currency.

Whence the value of the inferior denominations follows of course.

Weights and Measures.

10 drachms(derimes)	make	1 wakea or ounce,
12 drachms	"	1 mocha,
12 wakeas	"	1 rottolo or pound.

The wakea equals 40 grains troy.

100 rotolli are equal to 68.491 lbs. avoirdupois.

The measure for grains is the ardeb, which at Gondar, the capital, (see above) is composed of 10 madegas each weighing 12 ounces Cairo-weight, answering to very nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ of a bushel. But the ardeb at Massuah contains 24 madegas or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an English bushel. The cuba, a measure for honey and other articles, is equal to $2\frac{1}{8}$ pints.

The principal *Long Measure* is the Turkish pic, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard, or an ell Flemish.

AIX LA CHAPELLE. *(German, Aachen.)*

[Formerly a city of the German empire, now an important commercial city belonging to the Prussian province of the Nether-Rhine, with about 35,000 inhabitants. The manufactures of this city produce superfine woolen cloths (after the English style) and excellent Cassimeres. The manufacturing towns in the neighborhood are *Burtscheit*, *Imgenbruch*, and *Vaels*; they produce superfine cloths, needles and pins.]

Coins and Moneys of Account.

Accounts were formerly kept in rix-dollars; and the coins of the imperial city were,

Rix-dollars specie equal to 2 specie rix-guilders, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars.

Payments were made in German florins or guilders, of which 24 are contained in 1 mark (16 German ounces) of pure silver; or in Dutch louis d'or at $11\frac{1}{2}$ guilders. (These coins and moneys are given in Kelly's Cambist; but they are now no longer in use.)

During the time Napoleon had possession of these provinces, accounts were kept in francs and centimes; and since 1815, at which time that portion of the Nether-Rhenish provinces were incorporated into Prussia, accounts are kept in Prussian dollars (for which see article *Berlin.*)

100 Prussian rix-dollars equal, intrinsically, $69, 44 cents, 3 mills.

The course of exchange is regulated by that of Cologne, for which *see that article.*

Weights and Measures.

The former weights of the imperial city were the *ship-pound*, equal to 300 lbs., each pound having been again divided into 2 marks 16 ounces, or 32 loths. 30 of these pounds equalled 31 pounds avoirdupois. During the French possession the standard weight was the kilogramme, and the present standard is the Prussian pound, for which see *Berlin.*

Dry Measure.—The former dry measure was the malter, holding 6 fasses of 4 kops each. During the French possession the measure was the French litre. The present dry measure consists of the *old* Berlin measure, viz.:

1 scheffel equal to 16 metzens,

100 of these scheffels are equal to 147.9 bushels United States measure.

Wine Measure.—The former was the ohm, holding 130 kannes, or 6988 French cubic inches. The present wine measure is the Berlin-fuder, for which *see Berlin.*

Long Measure.—For woollen goods the Brabant ell is employed; for other articles the Berlin ell is used, which is equal to 26.25 English inches, 100 ells are equal to 72.917 yards nearly.

For the *weights of gold and silver* see *Berlin.*

ALEPPO. *(Haleb.)*

[City in Syria, of now only 100,000 inhabitants; a great number of them having been destroyed by the earthquake in 1822; trades with India by means of caravans.]

Moneys of Account.

Aleppo and its sea-port, Alexandretta, keep accounts in piastres of 80 aspers, each asper being subdivided into 24 siani; other coins circulate at a variable rate. The Spanish dollar is worth about 2 piastres. The *coins* are similar to those of Constantinople, for which see that article.

Weights and Measures.

The common weight is the cantaro, which is subdivided as follows:

1 cantaro equal to 100 rottoli,
1 rottolo " 12 ounces
1 ounce " 60 drachms.

The *great cantaro of Tripoli* is equal to 175 rottoli, and the zurlo is equal to 27½ rottoli. This rottolo, the common commercial weight, is very nearly equal to 5 lbs. avoirdupois weight.

The rottolo with which the silks from Tripoli and other parts of Syria are weighed, is 700 drachms, or about 4⅞ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

The rottolo used in weighing the Persian silks is 630 drachms, or nearly 4¾ lbs. avoirdupois.

The rottolo or pound of Damascus, with which brass, camphor, benzoin, spikenard, balsam of Mecca, &c. are weighed, is equal to nearly 4⅙ lbs. avoirdupois.

The metical, a weight with which pearls and ambergris are weighed, is equal to 73 English grains.

Long Measure is the pic, equal to 26⅔ inches.

100 pics equal 74.074 yards; or, in other words, the pic is to the yard as 20 to 27.

Distances are measured by the time (number of hours or days) which a camel needs, in its ordinary pace, to go from one place to another.

ALEXANDRIA. *(Turkish, Skanderik.)*

[City, near the mouth of the Nile; second city of Egypt, with two harbors, (the old and the new one) has until lately been in a miserable condition, and inhabited by about 12,000 Turks, Greeks, Copts, Armenians, Jews, and Europeans of all denominations; but it is now fast increasing in population and wealth. (The population during the last 10 years has increased nearly 25 per cent, and is now 16,000.) 500 years ago, before the way, by water, to the East Indies was discovered, the population was half a million. Articles of exportation are spices, safflor, gum-resins, ivory, coffee, rice, raw and manufactured silk, cotton, and other Egyptian produce.]

Coins and Moneys.

It is next to an impossibility to fix upon the standard or intrinsic value of any Turkish coin, wherever it may have been stamped; wherefore foreign and inland coins have no fixed rate of exchange. The prices of many commodities are determined in foreign coins.

The old coins of the country are

The *piastre* of 40 paras or medini; each medino being again subdivided into 8 borbi, 6 forli or 3 *aspers*.

1 ducatello is equal to 10 medini,
1 griscio or abukelp " 30 "
1 zenzerlo " 107 "
1 purse " 25000 "

The borbo and forlo are copper coins.

Foreign Coins.

The zecchino di Venecia is worth 146
The Hungarian sequin " 125 } medini (more or less.)
and the pezza d' otto of Leghorn " 76

for further particulars see *Constantinople.*

Weights and Measures.

Goods are sold by the cantaro of 100 rottoli; the rottolo contains 12

wekins, each wekin 12 derhens, and each derhen 16 carats.—The rottolo and its sub-divisions are of different sorts; viz.

the rottolo forforo	is equal to	15	ounces	English nearly.
" rottolo zaidino	"	$21\frac{1}{3}$	"	"
" " zauro	"	33	ounces	"
" " mina	"	$26\frac{2}{3}$	"	"

The rottolo forforo is the most used in commerce. 100 rottoli forfori equal $93\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois. Coffee is commonly weighed by the *quintal*, which is equal to $103\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

An oke contains 400 drams, and the drams 16 carats or 64 grains; the whole answers to $42\frac{2}{3}$ ounces avoirdupois.

The cantaro of	cotton	weighs	$43\frac{2}{3}$ okes (occas)
" "	safflor		$39\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	sugar		$37\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	coffee and pepper		37 "
" "	flax		44 "

Corn is measured by the rebebe and kisloz; the rebebe is equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, and the kisloz to $4\frac{7}{8}$ bushel.—The rebebe for rice differs from that used for grain—the former is 156 okes, and the latter 168 okes.

Long measure is the *dhra*, equal to 22 English inches nearly; but the measure most in use is the pic, equal to 26.8 English inches.

100 such pics equal 74.44 yards.

ALICANT.

[City of about 18,000 inhabitants in the kingdom of Valencia* in Spain. Important fortress and sea-port. The natural productions of the country are silk, rice, almonds, oil and wine. The best kinds of wine for exportation are the Tinto and Tuitillo, which are imported into England, France, and Germany; very little having, as yet, been shipped to the United States. Other articles of exportation are silk, salt, almonds, wool, olives, spirits of wine (alcohol), and the best kind of soap used in the manufactory of woollen articles.]

Coins and Moneys.

The coins and moneys are the same as in the capital Valencia, (for which see Valencia and Spain.)

The *course of exchange, usances, and days of grace* are the same as in Madrid, (for which see that article.)

Weights and Measures.

The carga (or weight) of Alicant is $2\frac{1}{2}$ quintals or 10 arrobas.

The quintal is subdivided as follows:

1 quintal	equal to	4 arrobas,
1 arroba	"	24 great libras or pounds,
or also 1 arroba	"	36 small libras or pounds.

1 great pound contains 18 onkas or ounces,
and 1 small " " 12 " "

The pound of 18 ounces is used for weighing wool, fruit, &c.; the pound of 12 ounces for spices; but where duties or tolls are to be paid, the Castilian pound of 16 ounces is used (see art. Madrid).

Each ounce is divided into 16 adarmes, and the adarme into 36 grains. $15\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Alicant are equal to 16 ounces in Castile.

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* It is well known that the different provinces which now compose the kingdom of Spain, were formerly so many independent kingdoms, which by conquest and treaty were gradually united into one country; hence the yet practical division of Spain into the kingdoms of Catalonia, Castile, Valencia, Andalusia, &c.

The arroba is equal to 27 lbs. 6 oz. avoirdupois weight. (At the Custom House of Alicant the Castile quintal is used, which has 4 arrobas of 25 lbs. each; and each of these pounds is again divided into 16 ounces gold or silver weight.)

The *corn measure* is the caffise, which contains 12 barchillas, the barchilla 8 medios, and the medios 2 quartillos. 1 caffise is equal to nearly 7 English bushels.

The *wine measure* is the tonnelada, or tun, of 2 pipes; each pipe containing 40 arrobas, and each arroba $2\frac{1}{2}$ cantaros. The cantaro is equal to $3\frac{1}{19}$ gallons wine measure; and is subdivided into 8 medios, each medio containing 2 quartillos.

Long measure is the vara of 4 palmos, which equals $29\frac{2}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ English inches. Thus, 100 varas make 83.217 yards nearly.

The *weight of silver* is the same as in *Valencia*.

ALGIERS.

[City, with more than 100,000 inhabitants; important seaport and fortress, capital of the French possessions in Africa. This country was until 1830 the greatest and most powerful of the three Barbary States; but in that year the French, after a short war, took possession of the whole country and capital, by right of conquest, and they have since retained it by treaty.]

Accounts were formerly kept in saimes or doubles, of 50 aspers; also in patakas-chicas of 8 tomins or 232 aspers. A piastre or pataca-gourda contained 3 patakas chicas, and a tomin contained 29 aspers.

A sultanin passed for $8\frac{1}{2}$ partakas-chicas, more or less; a sequin for 10, and a Portuguese dobraon of 6400 rees for 36 chicas.

The *Spanish dollar* is worth from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{7}{8}$ of these patakas chicas.

The *weight* consisted in the cantaro of different sorts. The *measure for corn* and *dry goods* was the tarrie, containing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pecks English. The measure for oil was the metalli, equal to $37\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. avoirdupois; and the *long measure* was the Turkish or Moorish pic; the former equal to $24\frac{8}{15}$, and the latter to $18\frac{2}{5}$ English inches.

Since the French possession the French standards of coins, weights and measures have been introduced, for which see *France*.

ALTONA.

[City on the Elbe, in the Grand Duchy of Holstein (belonging to Denmark) with Circa 26,000 inhabitants. The produce for exportation consists in grains of all kinds, cheese, butter, corn, timber, smoked beef, &c. *Manufactures* in velvet, silks of all descriptions, woollen, calicoes, and needles. The sugar refineries have lately declined, owing to the proximity of Hamburgh.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in mark-bancos of 16 shillings, the shilling being subdivided into 12 pfenings as in *Hamburgh*, which *see*. Moneys of account, course of exchange, usances and days of grace are also as in Hamburgh, (see that art.)

Since 1788 a bank of deposite was erected which receives either silver or Danish specie-dollars, and gives for the value of them, bills of 8, 20, 40, 80, &c. dollars specie, or, which is the same, of 10, 25, 50, 100 dollars Sleswig-Holstein-currency.

For every specie rix-dollar, the person who *deposits* it is inscribed for 3 marks-banco, and for every mark of fine silver, 27 marks 12 shillings banco.

All bills of exchange, or accounts of any sort, expressed in Altona

banco-money, above the value of 100 marks, must be paid at the bank; and in all transactions in current money, the buyer is at liberty to make the payment in banco, reckoning the rix dollar specie at 3 marks 11 shillings current.

Silver and gold are weighed by the mark of Cologne, (see Cologne.) Silver is wrought 12 loths fine; which means 12 out of 16 parts pure silver.

There are annually 3 Fairs.

For *the laws of Exchange*, see *Hamburgh.*

AMERICA.

(See United States, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Brazil, &c.)

AMSTERDAM.

[Since the separation of Belgium, the capital of the kingdom of Holland; city of 26,000 houses and 205,000 inhabitants; important seaport at the bay called Y. Important manufactures in glass, paper, carpets, leather, sail-cloth, woollen, silk velvet, &c. cutting of diamonds, refineries of sugar, borax, manufactures of saltpetre, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in florins or guilders, called gulden; but the subdivisions of this coin are now different from what they were before the year 1816. The old division of the guilder was into 20 stivers, and each stiver again into 16 pennings. This guilder is worth about 40 cents United States currency. Other moneys of account were

The pound Flemish or pondt vlaams, which was divided into 20 shillings or sols de gros, and the shilling into 12 pence, groots or deniers de gros. 2 groots were equal to 1 stiver, 6 stivers to 1 shilling, 40 groots to 1 florin, and 6 florins were equivalent to 1 pondt vlaams. There was yet the rix-dollar or daelder, worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders or 50 stivers, and the gold guilder of 28 stivers. These moneys were either banco or currency, but this distinction does no longer exist.

Since the new law of September 28th, 1816, regulating the Dutch mint, the French decimal system has been introduced into Holland. According to this new system the florin or guilder is made the monetary unit, with decimal divisions and multiples similar to those used in the United States. Thus the guilder is divided into 100 cents, a half guilder into 50 cents, and a quarter guilder into 25 cents. There are also 10 cent-pieces and 5 cent-pieces in silver, and cents and half cents in copper.

The new guilder has, or is intended to have, the same intrinsic value as the old Dutch guilder. It weighs $10\frac{766}{1000}$ French grammes, or $166\frac{67}{100}$ English grains, and is worth about 40 cents. The half guilder is worth 20 cents, the quarter guilder 10 cents, &c. According to London assays,

100 Dutch guilders are worth but $39.96 cents 7 mills.*

The *new gold coin* is the 10 guilder piece, which passes generally, as almost all gold coins on the continent of Europe, at a little above par. The value of the 5 guilder piece is in proportion to the 10 guilder piece.

The old gold coins are

The ruyder, which passes for 14 guilders, or 29 francs 40 centimes French money, or 1£ 5 shilling sterling. Its value in United States currency would be $5 78 cents $6\frac{3}{4}$ mills. There are also half and quarter ruyders; their value is in proportion to the whole ruyder.

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* In all these estimates the value, in United States currency, is computed at the rate of $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of silver, being worth one dollar.

The ducat passes for 5 florins 5 stiver, or about 11 francs, with double ducats in proportion.

The *silver coins* consist in pieces of 3, 2, 1, ½, and ¼ florins. The old silver coins were ducatoons or silver ryder, worth 3 florins 3 stivers, and the daelder, worth 50 stivers; also pieces of 30 and 10 stivers; the rix-dollar of Zealand of 52 stivers, the piece of 28 stivers, the shilling of 6 stivers, the dubbeltje of 2 stivers, and the stiver piece.

Tariff of Foreign Gold and Silver Coins circulating in Holland.

		Guilder.	Cents.		Guild.	Cents.
Gold	New ducats, varying from	5	75	to	5	80
	Old ducats, " "	5	62½	"	5	72½
	Old French pistols, " "	9	20	"	—	—
	New French louis d'or, "	11	15	"	11	30
	French 20 franc pieces, "	9	55	"	9	65
	Guineas, "	12	30	"	12	60
	English sovereigns, "	11	95	"	12	10
Silver	Piastres varying from	2	47½	"	2	52½
	French six livre dollars " "	2	70	"	2	75
	French five franc pieces " "	2	32½	"	2	37½
	Brabant dollars " "	2	62½	"	2	67½

Gold in bars. The fineness of gold was reckoned in carats and grains. The mark fine gold was reckoned 24 carats; and the carat was divided into 12 grains. The value of the fine Dutch troy mark, was fixed at 355 guilders, but was generally paid at 10½ per cent advance, more or less.

The greatest fineness of gold is now reckoned as in France, viz. $\frac{1000}{1000}$; a less degree of fineness is $\frac{750}{1000}$, and the worst is $\frac{500}{1000}$, corresponding to *fine*, *one quarter* and *one half* alloy. The present price of gold is 1442 guilders, 60 cents for the new Dutch pound, which is exactly 1 kilogramme (see weights and measures). The agio (or advance) on that amount is between 14 and 15 per cent.

Silver in bars. The fine troy mark is taken for from 25 guilders, 14 stivers, to 25¾ guilders more or less. The mark is divided into 12 pfennings (pennyweight), each pennyweight into 24 grains, and each grain again into 24 parts.

The Old Dutch troy mark was divided as follows:

Mark.	Ounces.	Engels.	Vierlings.	Troiskens.	Drueskens	Assen or Aas	Remarks.
1	8	160	640	1280	2560	5120	This Dutch mark which was formerly referred to as a standard of comparison, weighs 246.084 French grammes, or 3798 grains English troy weight.
	1	20	80	160	320	640	
		1	4	8	16	32	
			1	2	4	8	
				1	2	4	
					1	2	

In weighing diamonds or pearls, this mark is divided into 1200 carats. 1 Engel is equal to 7½ carats; each carat being again divided into halves, quarters, eights, sixteenths, thirty-two and sixty-fourth parts.

The fineness of silver is now reckoned

from $\frac{1000}{1000}$ to $\frac{950}{1000}$
" $\frac{950}{1000}$ " $\frac{850}{1000}$
" $\frac{800}{1000}$ " $\frac{700}{1000}$
" $\frac{600}{1000}$ " $\frac{500}{1000}$
" $\frac{400}{1000}$ " $\frac{300}{1000}$

} The pound (kilogramme) being estimated at from 103 to 104½ Dutch guilders, more or less.

Mean Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam gives

guilders $36\frac{5}{8}$ more or less for 40 crusados Lisbon
" $36\frac{1}{2}$ " " 40 crusados in Oporto
" 100 " " 40 ducados in Madrid
" 101 " " 40 ducados in Cadiz
" 98 " " 40 ducados in Seville
" $79\frac{1}{4}$ " " 40 ducati del regno in Naples
" $97\frac{3}{4}$ " " 40 pezze d'otto in Livorno (Leghorn)
" $47\frac{3}{4}$ " " 100 lire Piemontese in Genua
" $56\frac{15}{16}$ " " 120 francs in Paris
" $56\frac{3}{4}$ " " 120 francs in Bourdeaux
" 12 " " 1 £ sterling in London
" 35 " " 40 mark-banco in Hamburgh
" $36\frac{3}{8}$ " " 30 convention guilders in Vienna
" 36 " " 30 guild or 20 dols of exchange in Frankfort
" $36\frac{1}{8}$ " " 30 guilders currency in Augsburgh
" $10\frac{5}{16}$ " " 20 bank ruble in Petersburgh
" 100 " " 40 dollars United States of America.

With Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Seeland, and Rotterdam, the exchange is in guilders of the same currency, at from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent advance or discount.

Usance. From all Germany and Switzerland 14 days, from Dantzig, Konigsberg, and Riga, 30 days *after sight.* From England and France 1 month *after date* of the bill. From Portugal, Spain, and all Italy 2 months *after date.* From the United States 60 days after sight.

Days of grace are 6, inclusive of the sabbath or holydays. If the bill should fall due on a Sunday, it must be paid or protested on the Monday following. (Law since March 23d, 1826.)

Laws of Exchange.

The laws of exchange passed on the 23d March, 1826, order—

§ 9. Protests for non-acceptance or payment obliges the drawer or endorser to guarantee the amount *even if the protest should have been made out too late.*

§ 12. *Acceptance.* Acceptance must take place within 24 hours *whether the bill be presented on a week-day or on the sabbath.*

A promise of acceptance is not a legal acceptance; but an action lies for damages against him who thus breaks his promise. *The damages consist, in this case, in the cost of protest and re-exchange, if the bill was drawn on the drawer's own account. But if the bill was drawn on account of a third person, then the damages consist in interest, cost of protest and re-exchange, and in the restitution of the amount which the drawer, in consequence of such a promise, may have advanced to that person.*

§ 15. The acceptance must be *written and signed on the bill* by the drawee himself, and is to be considered as a written and signed promise of payment. Bills at sight must be dated.

§ 16. Bills drawn at sight must be presented for acceptance or payment within 6 months if drawn from any place in Europe; within 8

months, if drawn from Asia Minor or the North Coast of Africa; *within 1 year if they be drawn from any place in North or South America situated on the Atlantic Coast, or in the West India Islands,* or from any place on the Western Coast of Africa down to the Cape of Good Hope; finally, within 2 years if the bill be drawn from any place in North or South America situated on the Pacific Ocean, or from the South Sea Islands, Asia, or the East Indies: otherwise the endorsers and even the drawer of such a bill are freed from further obligation to the holder. These terms are to be doubled in case of maritime war. The time of presentation for inland bills is 3 months.

§ 17. When the acceptor of a bill, which is to be paid at a third place, has made the necessary arrangements for the payment of said bill, and has failed after it became due, without its having been presented for payment; *then such acceptance is to be considered as null and void.*

§ 19. Whoever accepts a bill cannot revoke the acceptance; neither can he refuse payment, if the drawer should have failed to give him security, or even if he should have become a bankrupt.

§ 20. *A conditional acceptance is void,* partial acceptance (acceptance for a portion of the amount) *cannot be refused* by the holder; *but a protest must be made out for the remainder of the amount.*

§§ 22–25. In case of intervention (acceptance in honor of the drawer or endorser) those which are called upon by the party have a preference, first to accept in honor of the drawer, then in honor of the first endorser, and so on. The holder of the bill has a right to choose among those who offer their acceptance, or may himself intervene in honor of any of the parties.

§ 27. He who accepts a bill in favor of any of the parties, must inform said party *without delay.*

§ 28. The holder of a bill retains his right against the endorsers and the drawer, notwithstanding the acceptance in honor of any of the parties.

§ 29. A bill which has been accepted in honor of any of the parties, must be protested for non-payment, otherwise the person in whose honor the bill was accepted is not obliged to pay the amount of the bill, because he loses his remedy against the other parties.

Endorsing Bills.

§ 35. A blank endorsement must be dated and signed.

§ 37. If any endorsement should be wrong or counterfeit, the following endorsements are null and void; but the previous endorsements are valid.

§ 38. An endorsement must not be anti-dated.

Paying Bills.

§ 39. A bill which has become due, or which is not payable to *order* is not negotiable as a bill of exchange; but merely as a simple debt by contract.

§ 48. When the acceptor of a bill has refused payment, and the drawer has been obliged to pay the amount of the bill, then an action lies against the acceptor, *for damages for not having fulfilled his engagement to the drawer.*

§§ 49–51. In settling damages, a bill on time is reckoned as having

been payable on the day after it became due. A bill drawn at sight must be counted payable on the day it was presented.

A bill drawn several days or months after sight or at usance, is reckoned due the day after the acceptance, or after protest has been made out for non-acceptance.

Usances. (Uso.)

§ 52. By the word *usance* or *uso*, 30 days are understood, *which begin to run from the day following that on which the bill was drawn.*

§ 54. If the day of payment is a Sunday, then the bill is payable on the Monday following.

§ 55. When the drawer has failed, all the bills which he has accepted are considered *as due*, and protest may be made out immediately for non-payment. But the restitution of the amount may be delayed by endorser or drawer *if they give proper security for it.*

§ 56. A bill must be paid in the coin stated in the bill, according to the course of exchange of the place where it is payable, or according to the course of exchange of the place which is nearest to the place of payment.

§ 57. The holder of a bill cannot be forced to accept payment before the bill comes due.

§§ 61–62. *Whoever pays a second, third, or fourth of exchange, without receiving the bill, on which his acceptance is written, remains still answerable to the holder of the accepted bill. If by a mistake, several duplicates of a bill should have been accepted, then the acceptor is bound to pay the amount on each duplicate.*

§ 63. A lost bill of exchange need not be paid by the acceptor without proper security from the holder.

§ 64. A bill of exchange, which is not properly endorsed, can only be presented for payment if the holder give proper security for the amount.

§ 66. The holder of a bill, as well as all previous endorsers, are answerable to the acceptor for the correctness of the endorsements.

§ 68. When a bill is partially paid, protest must be made out for partial non-payment.

§ 69. When the case stated in § 68 occurs, then the payee has no right to demand the bill; but he must be satisfied if the holder marks the amount paid on the bill, and gives him a receipt for the amount paid.

§ 79. Payment must be demanded or protest for non-payment made out at the place where the drawer resides. If the drawer should be wholly unknown at the place on which the bill is drawn, or not to be found there, *then protest must be made out against the post-office of that place, and if there should be no post-office in that place, then protest must be made out against the first magistrate of the place.*

§ 83. The holder of a bill which has been protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, is obliged to give notice of the fact to his last endorser, by forwarding to him the protest, at farthest on the fifth usual post-day.

§ 84. In the same manner must every endorsee notify his last endorser.

§ 91. The damages consist, *in the amount of the bill, cost of protest, sensary, stamp and postage, and interest from the day of protest on the amount of the bill according to the course of exchange, which must be certified or attested by a public officer or two respectable merchants.*

§ 92. There cannot be more then one re-exchange.

§ 93. The re-exchange may be refused, if the certificate of the course of exchange is wanting.

§ 94. In case of failure of one of the several parties, the holder of the bill may be inscribed as creditor for the full amount to the different assignments, and the remaining endorsers or other parties are still held for the amount which may not be recovered in this manner.

§ 99. The holder of a bill which has been protested too late, can claim payment only of the acceptor—the endorsers are discharged; and this is the case also with the drawer himself, if he can prove that the drawer had sufficient funds or guarantee from him, at the time the bill came due.

Weights and Measure.

The commercial pound was 40 aas heavier than the troy pound, of which we have before spoken, and weighs therefore 10280 aas (compare page 39). Thus 256 lbs. commercial weight are equal to 257 lbs. Dutch troy.

The commercial pound was subdivided into 2 marks of 8 ounces each; each ounce was subdivided into 2 loots, and each loot into 4 drams. Larger weights were the stone, equal to 8 lbs. The lies-pound, of 15 lbs. and the centner of 100 lbs. The ship-pound was equal to 300 lbs. commercial weight, to 20 lies-pounds, or 37½ stones. The commercial pound weighed 494.09 grammes, or 7625 English troy grains. Hence

100 lbs. of Amsterdam were equal to 108.93 lbs. avoirdupois.

The principal measure of corn was the last, which, though generally uniform in its contents, varied considerably in its divisions.

The last of Amsterdam was divided into 27 mudden, 36 sacks, 108 schepels, 432 vierdevats or 3.456 coops. The schepel contained 3.157 pecks, and the last 85.248 English bushels.

At Rotterdam the last was divided into 29 sacks; at Utrecht into 25; at Flushing into 39; varying in its division in more than sixty different places of Holland.

Wine and Spirits were sold by the aam, which was divided into 4 ankers, 8 steken, 64 stoops, 128 mengels, 256 pints, or 1024 mutsjes.

The stoop was equal to 5,125 pints English wine measure, the aam, therefore, contained 41 English gallons.

The tun of beer was divided into halves, quarters, and eights. The eighth part was called the stekan, and contained 16 mengels or 32 pints. The stekan was equal to 4¼ gallons English beer measure. The tun, therefore, contained 34 such gallons.

Long measure. Two kinds of feet were used, the Amsterdam and the Rhenish. The Amsterdam foot had 11 inches, which were divided into quarters and eights, and was equal to 11,147 English inches. The Rhenish foot was divided into 12 inches, and measured $12\frac{9}{25}$ English inches. (See Cologne.)

There were also three kinds of ells used, viz:

The ell of Amsterdam, which is equal to 27.0797 English inches.
" " the Hague, " " 27.333 " "
" " Brabant, " " 27.585 " "

The road Measures were,	mil.	fur.	poles.
the Dutch league which equalled	3	5	4
" common league of the Netherlands which equalled	3	1	5
" Flemish league which equalled	3	7	8
and the Rhenis or Rhindland league which equalled	3	1	35

Land was measured by the rood (ruthe) which was of various lengths; that of Amsterdam was 13 Dutch feet square, and the Rhenish, 12 Rhenish feet square. 600 square roods made a *morgen* (morning or days work) equalling about two acres.

In settling the freights of ships, certain kinds of goods were and are yet paid for by the ships last, which is estimated as follows:

8 *oxhoofs of wine*	4 *pipes of olive oil*
5 *pieces of brandy*	20 *chests of lemons*
14 *pieces of herrings*	108 *shepels of corn*
12 *casks of pitch*	4000 *lbs of rice, iron, or copper*
13 *casks of tar*	2000 *lbs of wool, feathers, or spices.*
7 *quartiles (quardeelen) of train oil.*	

The new weights and measures which have been introduced since the year 1820, may be best seen from the following table. They are founded upon the metrical system of France, but the old Dutch names are retained and used instead of the Greek vocabulary used in France.

Table of new Dutch weights and measures compared to the French and English.

*Commercial Weights.**

1 pound is equal to 10 ons; 1 ons = 10 loods; 1 lood=1 wigtjes; 1 wigtje=10 korrels

1 pound	is equal to	1 French kilogramme	or	15434	English grains	
1 ons	"	1 hectogramme	"	1543.4	"	"
1 hood	"	1 decagramme	"	154.34	"	"
1 wigtje	"	1 gramme	"	15.434	"	"
1 korrel	"	1 decigramme	"	1.5434	"	"

Long Measure.

1 mijle=10 roedes; 1 roede=10 elles; 1 elle=10 palms; 1 palm=10 duims; 1 duim=10 streeps.

1 mijle	is equal to	1 kilometre	or	3937.1	English inches	
1 roede	"	1 decametre	"	393.71	"	"
1 elle	"	1 metre	"	39.371	"	"
1 palm	"	1 decimetre	"	3.9371	"	"
1 duim	"	1 centimetre	"	0.39371	"	"
1 streep	"	1 millimetre	"	0.039371	"	"

Square Measure.

1 vierkante bunder=10 vierkante roedes; 1 vierkante roede=10 vierkante elles; 1 vierkante elle=10 vierkante palms; 1 vierkante palm=10 vierkante duims; 1 vierkante duim=10 vierkante streeps.

1 vierkante bunder	is equal to	1 are	or	3.955	English perches	
1 vierkante roede	"	1 deciare	"	0.3955	"	"
1 vierkante elle	"	1 metre carré	"	10.7644	square feet	
1 vierkante palm	"	1 décimetre carré	"	15.500	"	inches
1 vierkante duim	"	1 centimetre carré	"	1.550	"	"
1 vierkante streep	"	1 millimetre carré	"	0.155	"	"

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* These, according to the law of 1816, were to be used without distinction of articles.

Cubic Measure.

1 kubicke elle=10 kubicke palms; 1 kubicke palm=10 kubicke duims; and 1 kubicke duim=to 10 kubicke streeps.

1 kubicke elle	is equal to	1 stère or mètre cube	or	35.317	cubic feet
1 kubicke palm	"	1 decistère	"	3.5317	" "
1 kubicke duim	"	1 centistère	"	0.35317	" "
1 kubicke streep	"	1 millistère	"	0.035317	" "

Dry Measure.

1 mudde or zak=10 schepels; 1 schepel=10 kops; 1 kop=10 maatjes.

1 mudde	is equal to	1 hectolitre	or	2.8379	bushels
1 schepel	"	1 litre	"	0.28379	"
1 kop	"	1 decilitre	"	0.028379	"
1 maatje	"	1 centilitre	"	0.0028379	"

*Liquid Measure.**

1 vat equal to 100 kans; 1 kan=10 maatjes; 1 maatje=10 vingerhoeds.

1 vat	equal to	1 hectolitre	or	26.419	wine gallons
1 kan	"	1 litre	"	0.26419	" "
1 maatje	"	1 decilitre	"	0.026419	" "
1 vingerhoed		1 centilitre	"	0.0026419	" "

Remark. The capacity or weight of each of these measures, being, in this table, given in decimal parts or English or United States measure, all that is necessary to reduce a given Dutch weight into United States measure, is to multiply each respective denomination by the corresponding decimal fraction in English; the several products added together will be the answer sought.

Example. Suppose it were proposed to change 454 vats, 9 kans, into hogsheads and gallons.

Then 454 multiplied by	26.419	give	11994.226	English gallons
and 9 "	0.26419	"	2.37771	" "
which together are equal to			11996.60371	" "

which divided by 63 give 190 hhds. 26 gallons, 2 quarts, and 1 pint nearly.

Commercial Relations.

The following page contains an extract from a table showing the commercial allowances and regulations made at Amsterdam, on the sale and shipment of goods, &c., which was printed by authority, for the information of merchants who trade from Great Britain or the United States to Amsterdam.

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* To be used promiscuously for beer, wine, and all other liquors.

Articles.	*Draft.*	*Tare.*	*Discount.*
Aloe Cape		14 per cent	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Alum (British)	2 per cent	10 to 11 per cent or real weight	2 per cent
Arack			1 per cent
Ashes American pot and pearl	2 per cent	42 lbs. per barrel	18 months rabat and 1 per cent
Balsam Capivi		22 per cent	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Barilla	ditto	4 per cent	2 per cent
Borax		real weight	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Brimstone	ditto	ditto	2 per cent
Camphor		ditto	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Cardamons		ditto	ditto
Cassia Lignea			
" Buds			
" Fistula		ditto	ditto
Castorum			
China Root			
Cinnamon	1 per cent in chests	13 lbs. per fardel real weight of chests	
Coals Pit			1 per cent
Cochineal	1 1-2 lbs. per bale	real weight	4 per cent, add 1 per ct deduct
Cocoa		2 lbs. per bale except Surinam 6 pr ct real weight of casks.	2 per cent and 2 per cent except Caraccas, Pamaribo and Berbice only 1 per cent
Coffee East and West India		3 per cent or 6 per cent in bales real weight of casks	2 pr ct, 2 pr ct & 1 pr ct for cash
" Bourbon		10 lbs. per original mat	ditto do
" Java		14 " " gunny	1 per cent for cash
" Mocha		24 " " bale.	1 per cent and 1 per cent for do.
		[Note. An alteration has since taken place, for which see Rotterdam]	
Columba Root		real weight	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Copper	1 per cent		2 per cent
Copperas	2 per cent	10 per cent	ditto
Cotton	ditto	6 p ct on bales without ropes 8 p ct on bales with ropes [this has been altered, for which see Rotterdam]	1 per cent
Elephant Teeth		real weight	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Figs Turkey	1 lb. per mat	10 per cent	2 per cent
Galls Aleppo		6 lbs. per bale	2 per cent and 1 per cent
" Smyrna		20 lbs. per bale	
Ginger	4 lbs. per bale	4 to 8 lbs per bale	2 per cent
Gum Benzoin			
" Copal		real weight	2 per cent and 1 per cent
" Stick and Shellack			
Hides Buenos Ayres	2 per cent	2 lbs. per hide	1 per cent
Jalap		real weight	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Ipecacuanha			
Indigo		16 to 30 lbs. per seron real weight of chests	1 per cent, 2 per ct and 1 per ct
Lead	ditto		1 per cent
Mace	1 per cent	real weight	
Molasses	2 per cent	12 to 14 per cent or real weight	2 per cent
Nutmegs	1 per cent	real weight	
Nux Vomica		8 to 10 lbs. per bale	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Oil Turpentine	2 per cent	real weight	2 per cent
" Vitriol		ditto	2 per cent and 2 per cent
" Whale			1 per cent
Opium		real weight	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Orchilla	2 per cent	10 per cent	2 per cent
Pepper		8 lbs. per bale	2 per cent for cash
Pimento		6 lbs. per bale weighing 100 lbs. and less, and 6 per cent above 100 lbs.	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Rhubarb		real weight	ditto
Rice Carolina	2 per cent	ditto	2 per cent
Bengal Brazil	ditto	6 lbs. per bale	ditto
Rum			1 per cent
Safflower		4 per cent	2 per cent and 2 per cent
Salt			1 per cent
Saltpetre		8 lbs. single and 12 lbs. per double bale or real weight of casks	1 per cent and 1½ per cent

Articles.	*Inward Duty.**	*Outward Duty.*	*Half Weight Duty.*	*Brokerage.*	*Sells per*
Aloe Cape	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	1 fl 8 st p 1000 lbs gr	1 p ct on the amount	pound
Alum (British)	6 stivers pr 100 lbs	6 stivers per 100 lbs	do do	1 florin pr cask	100 lbs
Arrack	do 10 per 30 viertels	1 fl 10 st p 30 viertels	do do	2 p ct on the amount	legger
Ashes American Pot and Pearl	1 pr ct on the value	1 pr ct on the value	do do	12 st per barrel	100 lbs
Balsam Capivi	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	do do	1 p ct on the amount	pound
Barilla	4 stivers per 100 lbs	4 stivers per 100 lbs	do do	6 stivers per bale	100 lbs
Borax	4 florins per 100 lbs	2 fl 10 st per 100 lbs	3 fl 16 st do	1 p ct on the amount	pound
Brimstone	Raw 4 stv p 100 lbs refi 1 fl 10 sti pr do	. . .	1 fl 8 st do	2 stivers per 100 lbs	100 lbs
Camphire	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	do do	1 p ct on the amount	pound
Cardamons					
Cassia Lignea	3 stivers per lb	2 stivers per lb	2 fl 17 st do	do	pound
" Buds					
" Fistula	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	do do	do	pound
Castorum					
China Root					
Cinnamon	3 stivers per lb	2 stivers per lb	2 fl 17 st p 1000 lbs	3 fls 3 sts per fardel 1 st per lb in chests	pound
Coals Pit	free . .	free . .	. . .	1 p ct on the amount	hoed
Cochineal	30 stivers pr 100 lbs	30 stivers pr 100 lbs	28 fl 2 st do	½ stiver per £ †	pound
Cocoa	1 florin per 100 lbs	1 florin per 100 lbs	2 fl 17 st do	½ per ct above 10 st per lb, less 5 stivers per 100 lbs	pound
Coffee East and West India					
" Bourbon	10 stivers pr 100 lbs	free . .	1 fl 8 st do	¼ p ct on the amount	pound
" Java					
" Mocha					
Columba Root	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	do do	1 pr ct on do	pound
Copper	4 stivers per 100 lbs	8 stivers per 100 lbs	do do	½ pr ct on do	100 pounds
Copperas	2 stivers per 100 lbs	2 stivers per do	12 st per cask of 400 pounds	6 stivers per cask	100 pounds
Cotton	8 stivers per 100 lbs	15 stivers per do	1 fl 8 st p 1000 lbs gr	1-2 pr ct on amount	pound
Elephant Teeth	2 florins per 100 lbs	1 florin per do	do do	1 p ct on the amount	pound
Figs Turkey	5 stivers per 100 lbs	5 stivers per do	do do	1 stiver per mat	100 pounds
Galls Aleppo	12 stivers pr 100 lbs	1 florin per do	2 fl 17 st per do	1-2 stiver per £	100 lbs
" Smyrna					
Ginger	6 stivers per 100 lbs	4 stivers per do	1 fl 17 st per do	6 stivers per bale	100 lbs
Gum Benzoin					
" Copal					
" Stick and	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	fl 8 st per do	1 p ct on the amount	pound
" Shellack					
Hides Buenos Ayres	1 pr ct on the value	1 per cent on do	do do	1-2 pr ct on do	pound
Jalap	3 pr ct on the value	2 per cent on do	do do	1 pr ct on do	pound
Ipecacuanha					
Indigo	20 stivers pr 100 lbs	30 stivers pr 100 lbs	15 fl 15 st on 1000 lbs	1-2 stiver per £	pound
Lead	3 stivers per 100 lbs	free . .	1 fl 8 st do	1 p ct on the amount	100 lbs
Mace	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	14 fl 2 st do	1 stiver per lb	pound
Molasses	W. I. 3 pr ct on value British 6 fl p 100 lbs	do do 4 stivers pr 1000 lbs	1 fl 17 st do	1-2 pr ct on amount	pound
Nutmegs	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	9 fl 8 st do	1 stiver per lb	pound
Nux Vomica	do do	do do	1 fl 8 st p 1000 lbs gr	1 p ct on the amount	pound
Oil of Turpentine	do do	do do	do do	1 fl per cask	100 pounds
" of Vitriol	do do	do do	do do	10 stivers per flask	lb
" Whale	3 flo per quardel	10 stv per quardel	. . .	2 st per stekan	quardel
Opium	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	do do	1 p ct on the amount	pound
Orchilla	8 stivers per 100 lbs	6 stivers per 100 lbs	do do	do	100 pounds
Pepper	3 fl per 100 lbs	2 fl per 100 lbs	6 fl 3 st do	2 stivers per bale	per pound
Pimento	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	1 fl 8 st do	6 stivers per bale	100 pounds
Rhubarb	do	do	do do	1 p c on the amount	pound
Rice Carolina	1 1-2 st per 100 lbs	4 stivers per 100 lbs	do do	10 stivers per cask	100 lbs
" Bengal	do	do	do do	6 stivers per cask	
" Brasil					
Rum	10 fl per 30 viertels	1 fl 10 st p 30 viertels	. . .	2 p c on the amount	anker
Safflower	3 pr ct on the value	6 pr ct on the value	do do	2 florins per bale	pound
Salt	12 fl per hundred	3 fl per hundred	. . .	2 fl 11 st pr hundred	hundred
Saltpetre	10 st per 100 lbs	2 fl pr 100 lbs	3 fl 6 st do	1-2 stiver per £	100 lbs

* The florin being worth about 40 cents United States currency, and 20 stivers making 1 florin, it follows that 1 stiver is equal to 2 cents (2–100 of a dollar).

† £ Stands here for 1 pound Flemish, which is equal to $2,40 cents American currency nearly.

Articles.	*Draft.*	*Tare.*	*Discount.*
Sassafras		real weight	2 per cent and 2 per cent
Snake Root, Spermaciti		ditto.	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Staves			1 per cent and 1 per cent
Sugar West India	2 per cent	18 to 20 per cent of casks	2 per cent except Brazil, Moscovado, from which 18 months rabat and 2 per ct is deducted.
East India	ditto	12 per cent of cannisters	
Brazil	ditto	10 per cent of bales and mats	
Havannah		18 to 20 per cent of chests	
Refined			3 per cent only
Tamarinds		14 per cent	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Tea		20 to 26 per quarter chest	1 per cent
Tin	ditto		ditto
Tobacco Varinas		15 lbs. per cannister	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Porto Rico	2 per cent		2 per cent
Brazil	ditto	6 lbs. per roll	ditto
Maryland and Virginia	ditto	weighed without the casks, rafaction, 8 per cent for stems	1 per cent
Stems	ditto		ditto
Tortoise shells		real weight	2 per cent and 1 per cent
Turmeric Java		real wght of casks, 6 lbs. pr bale	2 per cent
Twist			1 per cent
Wood Box, Cedar, Ebony, Rock			2 per cent and 2 per cent
Mahogany			1 per cent
Brazil	ditto		2 per cent
Fustic, Logwood	ditto	3 per cent for rood	ditto
Quercitron		real weight	2 per cent and 2 per cent

Remark. Besides these allowances, there is an additional charge on the in and outward duty, for permits, as also on the half weigh duty, for weighing; these expenses, together with those for landing, receiving, and delivering, ware-house rent, cooperage, &c. depend on the packages the goods are in.

Rabat is reckoned at 8 per cent per annum, which amounts to $2\frac{1}{7}$ stivers per guilder in 18 months.

Rafaction is a deduction on the weight for damage, which is settled by a sworn officer.

Articles of importation are commonly sold on credit, except coffee and pepper, which always sell for ready money.

The customary difference in the weight is that 112 lbs. English equal 102 lbs. Dutch; but old pounds not being counted except in pepper and some fine goods; and the sworn weighers here, according to the agreement between buyer and seller, weighing the goods with an allowance of 10 to 12 lbs. per hhd., 3 lbs. per tierce, 6 lbs. per barrel, and 4 to 6 lbs. per bale, the loss in the weight averages from 10 to 11 per cent on large packages of 1000 lbs., and weighing less it is proportionally more; so that packages of 100 lbs. lose nearly from 14 to 15 per cent besides the tare. There are two different ways of selling coffee in bales, viz.: with 3 per cent tare and about 21 lbs. per bale, or with 6 per cent tare and 4 to 6 lbs. per bale allowance; as also Porto Rico tobacco, which is sold from 4 to 6 lbs. allowance on 25 rolls, or 1 lb. is deducted from each roll. A quardel of whale oil of 12 stekans equals 61 gallons nearly.*

* Kelly's Cambist, page 16.

Articles.	*Inward Duty.*	*Outward Duty.*	*Half Weight Duty.*	*Brokerage.*	*Sells per*
Sassafras	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	1 fl 8 st p 1000 lbs gr	1 p c on the amount	100 lbs
Snake Root / Spermaceti	do	do	do do	do	pound
Staves	do	1 1-2 pr ct on do	. . .	do	122 pieces
Sugar West India	6 st per 100 lbs	15 st per 100 lbs	2 fl 6 st do	1-2 pr ct on amount	per pouud
" East India					
" Brazil					
" Havannah					
" Refined	10 fl per do	free . . .			
Tamarinds	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	1 fl 8 st do	1 pr ct on do	100 lbs
Tea	10 pr ct on do	10 stivers pr 100 lbs	7 fl 10 st do	do	pound
Tin	8 stivers per 100 lbs	12 stivers pr do	3 fl 16 do	do	100 lbs
Tobacco Varinas	2 pr ct on the value 3 flo 6 st excise per annister of 90 lbs	1 p c on the value	1 fl 17 st do	1-2 stiver pr lb	pound
" Porto Rico	6 pr ct on the value 3 fl 8 st exc. p. 100 lbs	. . . do . . .	do do	1-4 stiver per lb	
" Brazil	2 pr ct on the value 16 st excise per roll	. . . do . . .	do do	1-8 stiver per lb	
" Maryland & Virginia	2 pr ct on the value 2 fl 10 st excise per cask of about 1000lbs	2 p c on the value	do do	1 fl per cask	
" Stems	only 2 p ct on value	do	do do	2 stivers per 100 lbs	100 lbs
Tortoise shells	3 per cent on do	do	1 fl 8 st do	1 p c on the amount	pound
Tumeric Java	1 florin per 100 lbs	2 stivers per 100 lbs	do do	6 stivers per 100 lbs	100 lbs
Twist	1 pr ct on the value	1 pr ct on the value	. . .	1 p ct on the amount	bundle
Wood Box, Cedar, Ebony, Rock	2 pr ct on do	3 pr ct on do	do do	do	100 lbs
Mahogany	do	do	. . .	do	sq foot of 2 inches thickness
Brazil	do	do	do do	1-2 stiver per £	100 lbs
Fustic, Logwood	do	do	do do	do	100 lbs
Quercitron	3 pr ct on the value	2 pr ct on the value	do do	1-2 pr ct on amount	

Note. A few alterations have since been made in 1821, for which see *Rotterdam.*

Bank of Amsterdam.

The old Bank of Amsterdam, for a long time the richest institution of this kind in the commercial world, was established in 1609 and ceased in the year 1814. In that year a new bank was established under the name of the *Bank of the Netherlands.* It is a bank of circulation, similar to that of England. The grant is for 25 years, and no similar institution is to be permitted in the kingdom. The original capital was 5,000,000 of florins, divided into shares or actions of 1000 florins each, so that there were in all 5000 shares, and of these the king was always to hold 500. The capital, however, might be doubled whenever the directors should think proper; and this increase took place in 1819.

The bank issues notes payable to bearer on demand, discounts bills at 5 per cent per annum, and lends money at the same rate on pledges. It coins money for the state, and deals in bullion and foreign coins; but in no other kind of property.

The management is under a president, a secretary, and five directors, all of whom are paid from the profits of the institution. The qualification of a director is to hold 10 shares, and every six months he must go out of office, first by lot and afterwards by seniority of service; but he may be re-elected immediately.

ANCONA.

[Sea-port on the Adriatic Gulf, with 30,000 inhabitants, among whom 5,000 Jews, belonging to the Roman States in Italy. Manufactures in porcelain, cordage, and sail-cloths. *Exports*, grain of all kinds, wool, raw silk and sulphur.]

Coins and Moneys.

The money of account is the *scudo*, which is subdivided into 10 paoli, or 100 bajocchi. The scudo is also divided into 20 soldi; each soldi being subdivided into 12 denari. This scudo is worth $1.00 and 4 mills nearly, United States currency.

Coins are as in Rome, (for which see that article.)

Course of exchange, the same as in Rome; Ancona gives besides 1 scudo for 207½ soldi in Bergamo, more or less. The exchange between Ancona and Rome is 1 per cent more or less, advance or discount.

For the laws of exchange, see Rome.

Usance on bills of exchange from Italy is 15 days, and from France 40 days *after date of the bill.* The usance on bills from other parts of Europe are the same as at the place where they are drawn.

Days of grace are not ordered by law.

Weights and Measures.

The Roman pound, which weighs 5238½ troy-grains, is used in Ancona and all the Roman States for weighing gold and silver; but the commercial pound at Ancona is about 2¾ per cent lighter than that of Rome or Leghorn. 100 lbs. of Rome are equal to 102.75 lbs. of Ancona; and 100 lbs. of Ancona are equal to 72.77 lbs. avoirdupois weight.

The *corn measure* are the rubbio, the coppa or lappe, and the provenda or sack, which are divided as follows:

4 provende	equal	1 coppa,
8 coppe	"	1 rubbio.

The rubbio contains 7.718 English bushels.

Wine measure. The measures for wine are the soma, barile, boccale and foglietta, which are divided as follows:

4 fogliette	equal	1 boccale,
24 boccali	"	1 barile,
2 barili	"	1 soma.

The soma equals 22.69 English gallons.

Long measure. The ell, which is called braccio, measures 25.33 English inches; consequently

27 braccii of Ancona are equal to	19	English yards, or
100 braccii	"	70½ yards nearly.

ANJENGO. *(See East Indies.)*

ANTWERP.

[City in the new kingdom of Belgium, at the mouth of the Scheldt; important sea-port, 10,000 houses, and 60,000 inhabitants. Ship building, silk, gold, silver, lace, cloth, cotton, and other manufactures. Since the opening of the Scheldt commerce is again flourishing. It is supposed that it will be the interest of the Belgian government as soon as its difficulties with Holland will be settled, to declare Antwerp a free port.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders or florins of 20 stivers; each stiver being again divided into 12 deniers or 16 pennings. The new system of coins adopted in the kingdom of Holland, was, of course, also introduced

throughout Belgium, then composing the most fertile provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands. Thus the florin has been divided into 100 cents, and a Belgium florin is worth 40 cents American currency nearly.* Stivers are also called patars or sols; francs and centimes are also current, as stated under the head of Amsterdam, *which see.*

Accounts are, more frequently, kept in pounds Flemish or *de gros.* The pound Flemish is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ daalder or patagons, 6 guilders, 20 shillings Flemish, 120 stivers, sols or patars, 240 groots Flemish, 480 liards, 1440 deniers, 1920 Brabant pennings, or 5760 mitres, viz.

Pound Flemish.	Patagons.	Guilders.	Shillings.	Stivers.	Groots.	Liards.	Cents. (Dutch.)	Deniers.	Brabant Pennings.	Mitres.
1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	20	120	240	480	600	1440	1920	5760
	1	$2\frac{2}{5}$	8	48	96	192	240	576	768	2304
			$3\frac{1}{3}$	20	40	80	100	240	320	960
			1	6	12	24	30	72	96	288
				1	2	4	5	12	16	48
					1	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	8	24
						1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	4	12
							1	$2\frac{2}{5}$	$3\frac{1}{5}$	$9\frac{3}{5}$

The money of exchange is $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent better than the currency, so that 6 florins of exchange are equal to 7 florins currency.

In foreign transactions money of exchange is used; but in domestic trade, Brabant currency. 100 Brabant guilders of exchange equal $116\frac{2}{3}$ guilders Brabant currency, or $39.61 cents 9 mills United States currency.

100 pounds Flemish, of exchange, are equivalent to $237.74 cents 5 mills.

The following table will shew the value of gold and silver coins, in money of exchange and currency.

Gold Coins.	Money of Exchange in Dutch florins and cents.		Current money of Brabant.		
	Flo.	Cents.	Flo.	Sh.	Den.
Sovereign (with double and half in proportion.)	7	98.525	9	6	3.870
Ducat.	5	39.595	6	5	10.866
Double Louis.	22	30.200	26	0	4.560
Louis.	11	12.738	12	19	7.665
Piece of 20 francs (with double and half in proportion.)	9	45.000	11	0	6.000
Silver Coins.					
Ducatoons (with double and half in proportion.)	2	97.675	3	9	5.440
Crown of Brabant (with halves &c. in proportion)	2	62.710	3	1	3.588
Crown of France.	2	74.050	3	3	11.340
Half ditto.	1	29.138	1	10	3.825
Quarter ditto.	0	70.075	0	16	6.450
Escalin of Brabant.	0	28.350	0	6	7.380
Plaquette or half ditto.	0	14.000	0	3	3.690
Ditto of Liege.	0	13.230	0	3	11.004
New florin of Holland.	1	0.000	1	3	4.000

During the French possession of Antwerp (under Napoleon) the tariff of gold and silver coins was as follows: †

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* It is to be hoped that this new division of money will still be retained by the Belgium government, as it evidently deserves the preference over the old Flemish or Brabant division; but it is also probable that the French system may be introduced.

† This tariff is yet used in trade with France.

	Francs.	Centimes.
Souverain d'or double	33	80
ditto simple	16	90
Ducats	11	42
Napoléons	20	—
Louis d'ors doubles	47	20
ditto simples	23	60
Escalin de Brabant		60
Escalin de Liège		56
Couronnes de France	5	80
Mi-Couronnes	2	75
Quarts-Couronnes	1	50
Huitièmes-Couronnes		75

	Francs.	Centimes.
Ducatons	6	30
Mi-Ducatons	3	15
Quarts-Ducatons	1	57
Couronnes de Brabant	5	56
		more or less.
Mi-Couronnes de Brabant	2	77
Quarts-Couronnes de Brabant	1	38

This division, although comparatively old, is still used in some places of Brabant and Flanders, particularly in retail business and in the trade with France.

Modern Mean Course of Exchange.

Antwerp gives
100 guilders for 100 guilders, more or less in Amsterdam.
100 " " 100 " " " " Rotterdam.
$46\frac{3}{16}$ " of exchange, more or less, for 100 francs in Paris.
or 100 francs de France, " " " 100 francs in Paris.
12 guilders Dutch, more or less, for 1£ sterling in London.
$34\frac{5}{16}$ stivers, more or less, for 2 mark banco in Hamburgh.
100 Dutch guilders for 100 Dutch guilders, more or less, in Ghent.
$35\frac{1}{16}$ stivers for 1 dollar of exchange in Frankfort.
or 35 guilders 50 cents Dutch currency for 20 dollars of exchange in Frankfort.
$35\frac{3}{4}$ stivers for 1 dollar currency in Augsburg.
or $35\frac{5}{8}$ guilders for 20 dollars currency in Augsburg.
$94\frac{1}{2}$ stivers for 1 duc. di camb. in Cadiz.
or $95\frac{1}{4}$ guilders of Netherland for 40 duc. di camb. in Cadiz.
$38\frac{5}{8}$ stivers for 1 crusado of 400 rees in Lisbon.
$95\frac{1}{2}$ stivers for 1 duc. di camb. in Madrid.
Usances are the same as in Amsterdam.

Days of grace were 5, Sabbath and holydays included. Bills drawn at sight must be paid or protested within 24 hours. During the French government no days of grace were permitted; at present there are six. The laws of exchange have not yet been altered by the Belgium government, and until this is done, those of Amsterdam (see that article) remain in force.

Bank.

A bank of discount has here been established in 1826 by the National Bank at Brussels. This bank issues bills of 500 and 1000 guilders; lends money on gold, silver and national stocks, and discounts accepted bills of accredited merchants. The bank gives specie for bills twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Fridays.

Weights and Measures.

Those that were, and are partly yet in use, are the charge of 400 lbs. the ship-pound of 300 lbs., the centner of 100 lbs., the chariot or cart-load of 165 lbs., and the stone of 8 lbs. The pound was divided into 2 mark of 8 ounces each, and each ounce was subdivided into 4 loots of 10 engels. 100 of these pounds are equal to 103.35 lbs. avoirdupois weight.

The *weight for gold and silver* was the same as in Amsterdam, viz. the troy mark of 8 ounces 160 engels, 640 vierlings, 1280 troiskens, 2560 druiskens, or 5120 Dutch azen, and is equal to 3798 grains English troy weight.

The *new weights and measures* have already been explained under the

head of *Amsterdam*. It is probable, however, that the Dutch nomenclature will soon be abolished, and in its stead the French be introduced, for which *see France*.

Corn is now chiefly sold by the hectolitre, 23½ of which are nearly equal to 80 English bushels.

100 Antwerp viertels are equal to 215.79 bushels.

Wine is yet sold by the ancient aam (ahm) which contains 50 stoops, and equals 36½ English gallons. A tun of beer contains 54 stoops. Wine is also sold by the velt which is nearly equal to 5 English Gallons.

Two *different ells* are used. The longest, for silk stuffs, is equal to 27.32 English inches; the shortest, which is used for woollen articles, is 26.966 inches:

100 ells for silks equal 75.339 } yards.
and 100 ells for woollens do. 74.905 }

ARRAGON.

[A kingdom or province of Spain, on both sides of the Ebro, which, thus far, is not navigable. An imperial canal nearly 100 miles long serves all the purposes of navigation. This province has very little commerce with France. *Capital.*—Saragosso, 4,700 houses, with 40,000 inhabitants, university and fortress.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in libras jaquesas of 20 sueldos, or 320 dineros de Plata. The libra is equal to 10 reals of Old Plate, or 18 reals 28 maravedis vellon. A sueldo is divided into 3quartos or 16 dineros, and a dinero or ochavo is worth 2 maravedis vellon.

16 pesos duros or hard dollars correspond to 17 libras jaquesas.

The different Spanish coins are valued as follows:

The doubloon de Plata or pistole of exchange at 3⅕ libras 32 reals or 64 sueldos.
" peso de Plata or dollar of exchange at 8 reals or 16 sueldos.
" ducado de cambio, or ducat of exchange at 11 3/4 reals.
" effective doubloon of 2 escudos in gold at 42½ reals.
" *Peso duro or Hard Dollar* at 21 sueldos 4 dineros.
" pesета at 4 sueldos 4 dineros (68 dineros.)
" real de Plata at 2 sueldoes 2 dineros (34 dineros.) Hence
5 pistoles of exchange at 16 libras jaquesas.
5 dollars of exchange at 4 libras jaquesas.
68 ducats of exchange at 75 libras jaquesas.
4 effective doubloons at 17 libras jaquesas.

The mark gold and silver weight contains 8 ounces of 4 quartillos, the quartillo 4 arienses or 128 grains. The *grains* of this weight is ⅛ heavier than that of Castile; but the *marks* are alike, being in each country equal to 3550 English troy grains.

Weights and Measures.

The libra or pound, commercial weight, consists of 12 ounces.

100 lbs. of Arragon equal 77.1 lbs. avoirdupois.

The quintal contains 4 arrobas or 144 lbs., and equals 1 cwt. avoirdupois nearly.

Dry measure is the cahiz, which is divided into 3 fanegas, 24 quartales, 96 almudas or celemines, and is equivalent to 5⅛ English bushels.

Wine measure. The nietro of wine contains 16 cantaros, and is equal to 43¾ English wine gallons. The cantaro of brandy is equal to 3.69 gallons wine measure.

Long measure is the vara or ell, equal to 30.22 English inches.
100 varas equal 83.944 yards.
For course of exchange, usances, and days of grace see *Spain.*

ARABIA. *(See Bassora, Betelfagui, and Mocha.)*

ARCHANGEL.

[Also called St. Michael, at the mouth of the Dwina in Russia; 12,000 houses, with 16,000 inhabitants, among whom many Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans. Ship building, commerce, and manufactures. Since the flourishing state of St. Petersburgh, business is on a decline.]

Coins and Moneys.

The money of account and the coins are the same as in all Russia, viz.: rubles of 100 copecks, (see St. Petersburg.)

Course of Exchange.

Archangel gives	1	bank	ruble	for $9\frac{15}{16}$ shillings Banco in Hamburg.
	1	"	"	for $50\frac{3}{4}$ cents in Amsterdam.
	1	"	"	for $10\frac{15}{16}$ pence sterling in London.
	1	"	"	for $105\frac{1}{2}$ centimes in Paris or Bordeaux.
	100	"	"	for $97\frac{3}{4}$ bank rubles in St. Petersburg or Moscow.

Days of grace. Bills payable so many days or months after date have 10 days grace; bills drawn at sight have 3 days. Bills which arrive, after they have fallen due, have still 3 days of grace, inclusive, throughout, of Sundays and holy days. Bills drawn at a fixed number of days after sight have no grace.

The *weights and measures, &c.*, are as in St. Petersburg, for which *see that article.*

AUGSBURG.

[City in Swabia, on the Lech, now belonging to the kingdom of Bavaria; 3,700 houses, with 34,000 inhabitants. Historically remarkable for the Imperial Diet in 1530.—Augsburg confession.—Important commerce, and stock-exchange; also cotton, linen, gold, silver, paper, and leather manufactures.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers, or 240 pfennings. The guilder is also divided into 15 batzen or 20 kaisergroschen.* The thaler, or rix-dollar, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ guilders or 90 kreuzers; it is therefore worth $22\frac{1}{2}$ batzens or 30 kaiser-groschen. These moneys have, according to their intrinsic value, the denominations *giro, current, and münze.* Giro is 27 per cent better than currency. Thus

100 guilders giro are worth 127 guilders currency.

This kind of money is now only used in the computation of exchange with Amsterdam and Hamburg.

Current money is the convention coin, (for which see Germany.) The *white* money, or münze, are the subdivisions of these coins, which, throughout Germany, are made of baser silver than the larger pieces. Owing to this adulteration there is an agio or advance on large coins against inferior ones, of about 20, and sometimes more than 40 per cent. Where one kind of money is exchanged for another, the advance or discount is computed on the 100 guilders.

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* The division into 15 batzen is Swabian, and the division into 20 groschen is Austrian; one groschen being in Austria the 20th part of a guilder.

100 guilders giro are worth $61.73 cents 2 mills. 100 guilders current are worth $48.60 cents 8 mills.

100 guilders münze are variable from $29.16 cents 6 mills to $38.88 cents, 7 mills, United States currency.

Tariff of Current and Foreign Coins.

			Gild's.	Kreuzers.	
100⅛ guilders	(more or less) in	Frederic-d'or	of	7	30	each
103¾ "	"	Ducats	"	4	24	"
102¼ "	"	Souverains d'ors	"	13	20	"
101¼ "	"	New Thalers	"	2	17½	"
120⅜ "	"	Prussian Dollars	"	1	45	"
120¾ "	"	French 6 livres pieces	"	2	19	"
120 "	"	Piastres	"	2	28	"
120 "	"	Old Russia Rubles	"	2	24	"
120 "	"	New ditto	"	1	45	"
120 "	"	Louis blancs	"	2	28	"
120 "	"	Dollars of Milan	"	2	8	"

Are given for 100 guilders currency.

N. B. The new louis d'or is now taken at 8 guilders 18 kreuzers currency, more or less.

Gold in Bars. Gold and silver are weighed by the Augsburg mark, which is composed of 16 loths of 4 quintels each, and weighs 3643 English troy grains. The value of an Augsburg mark of fine gold is from 285 to 295 guilders.

The price of French gold by the mark (here new louis d'ors are to be understood) is 280 guilders; and the price of German gold (Carl d'ors, Max d'ors, &c.) is 290 guilders per mark, more or less.

Silver in Bars. The Augsburg mark of fine silver is bought and sold for 20 guilders 38 kreuzers currency, more or less.

Course of Exchange.

Augburg gives						
108¾	rix-dols. giro, more or less, for					100 rix-dols. currency in Amsterdam.
114	"	"	"	"	"	100 " banco in Hamburg.
100	guilders currency	"	"	"	"	100 guilders conv. money in Vienna.
117⅛	"	"	"	"	"	300 francs currency in Paris and Lyons.
95/6	"	"	"	"	"	1 £ sterling in London.
1	"	"	"	"	"	57⅛ soldi in Livorno (Leghorn.)
1	"	"	"	"	"	51⅛ " in Genua.
1	"	"	"	"	"	60⅜ " in Milan.
99¼	"	"	"	"	"	100 guilders conv. money in Nuremberg.
99⅞	"	"	"	"	"	100 " " " in Frankfort.
99¼	rix-dollars	"	"	"	"	100 rix-dollars of exch'ge in Leipsic.
99⅝	guilders currency	"	"	"	"	100 guilders con. money in Triest.

Usances. The common usance is 15 days, 1½ usance is 23 days, double usance (dopio uso) 30 days, and ½ usance 8 days after acceptance. If a bill drawn at usance is accepted on the first of May, it becomes due on the 16th of May; but if it be drawn at 3 days sight, then it becomes due on the fifth. (Laws of exchange, chap. IV § 1.) The time for discounting bills is Wednesday morning, and that of payment Wednesday afternoon.

Extract from the Laws of Exchange.

Chap. VI. § 5 orders that any of the parties who pays a protested bill is also obliged to pay the cost of protest.

Chap. VIII. § 2. When the coin in which the bill is to be paid is not mentioned in the bill, then the holder can only claim that, *which on the day of payment has the least exchange or value.*

Bills which come due on a Wednesday are only payable on the Wednes-

day following. If the day of payment (Wednesday) should be a holyday, then the bill must be paid on the Thursday following, and if that should also happen to be a holyday, then the bill must be paid on Friday following.

Days of grace. Since the day set aside for payment is Wednesday, all bills which become due on Tuesday have but one day of grace, those that become due on Saturday 3 days, &c.; but those which become due on Wednesday (being only payable one week after) have 7 days of grace.

Acceptance. Bills which arrive on the Sabbath or on Monday must be accepted or protested on Monday, those that arrive on Tuesday must be paid or protested at farthest on Wednesday morning, and all that arrive on Wednesday or Thursday must be accepted or paid on Thursday; with the exception of those, however, which are drawn from Tyrol or Italy, which must be accepted or protested by Saturday morning; or in case the mail arrives too late, at farthest by 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday; all other bills which arrive on Friday or Saturday must be accepted or protested on Saturday (the last day of the week.) All this is to be understood only of bills which are drawn at usance, or for a shorter time. Those which arrive after the time of acceptance must be accepted or protested immediately after presentation.

Bills, which are drawn for a longer time than a fortnight, (usance) must be presented; but the drawee needs only mark the *date* of the presentation on the bill. *The acceptance* itself may be refused until within a fortnight of the day of payment.

§ 11. The acceptance is valid only when written on the bill.

§ 14. *Promissory bills (sola bills, see Introd. page 23) with several endorsements must be accepted.*

§ 16. *No person is bound to accept a bill on a holyday, but acceptance cannot be refused on the Sabbath.*

§ 18. A bill may be accepted for part of the amount, or to be paid in an inferior coin, but then the holder is obliged to have a protest made out for the remainder of the sum.

§ 21. After a bill is accepted the word "*order*" ought to be struck out in the last endorsement. The holder of a bill drawn at usance or sight need not send duplicates for acceptance, even if he should be in possession of them.

On account of the late change of mails, the merchants and bankers of Augsburg do no longer abide by the above stipulations respecting the acceptance of bills. The present practice is to accept or protest all bills which are drawn at usance, or which are at the place at the time specified for acceptance, before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of presentation. Those that arrive after the time of acceptance must be accepted immediately or protested.

Protest.

The law of exchange, chap. V. § 2, orders all protests to be sent by the first mail.

§ 3. A protest for non-payment can only be made out on the day of payment (when the bill has become due.)

§ 9. In case of failure of the acceptor, a protest of security is to be made out, and if it should be a protest for non-acceptance, the bill may immediately be returned by it.

Payment.

§ 23. If a bill be sent to a correspondent for *acceptance* only, and has not been withdrawn before the day of payment, *then the holder of such a bill is not obliged to demand payment or to have the bill protested.*

Weights and Measures.

The *Centner* has 100 pounds—(gross-gewicht) or carrier's weight, and 103⅞ lbs nearly of *klein-gewicht* or commercial weight. The pound gross-gewicht contains 33¼ loths, and the pound of klein-gewicht, or commercial weight, 32 loths.

100 pounds gross-gewicht equal 108.28 lbs avoirdupois, and 24 lbs commercial weight equal nearly 25 lbs avoirdupois, which proportions furnish the means of their respective reductions.

Gold and silver weight. The Cologne mark is sometimes used here, together with the Augsburg mark, whose subdivisions have already been explained under the head of gold in bars.

100 Cologne marks are equal to 99⅛ Augsburg mark.

Dry measure. The *Schaff* of corn contains 8 metzen, 32 vierlinge, 128 viertels, or 512 maessle. The schaff equals 12⅛ bushels.

Wine measure. The fuder has 8 jez, 16 muids, 768 maass, 1536 seidel, 3072 quartel, 61144 achtele. The maass contains 99½ cubic inches, and the fuder 300 English gallons nearly.

Long measure. There are two kinds of ells used; the longest (krämer-elle) is 24 inches, and the smallest (leinwandelle) 23⅓ English inches. Thus, 3 long ells are equal to 2 yards, and 54 short ells are equal to 35 English yards, which proportions furnish the means of converting yards into Augsburg ells and *vice versa*. The *foot* is half a short elle. 36 Augsburg feet are equal to 35 English feet, nearly.

Land Measure is the jauchert of 16,000 square feet.

There are annually 3 fairs in Augsburg.

AUSTRIA.

[An Empire, which, since the Congress of Vienna in 1815, consists 1st. Of the Archduchy of Austria; to which has been united the bishopric of Salzburg, 15000 square miles with now nearly 2,200,000 inhabitants; with the three principal cities, Vienna capital and residence of the emperor, 300,000 inhabitants, Lintz 20,000 inhabitants, and Salzburg 12,000 inhabitants. 2d. Of the Duchy of Styria 8400 square miles and 800,000 inhabitants; capital Grätz, 40,000 inhabitants. 3d. The kingdom of Bohemia 20,000 square miles with 3,500,000 inhabitants; capital, Prague, with 120,000 inhabitants. 4th. The Mark-gravendom Moravia with the three small principalities of Jägerndorf, Troppau, and Teschen, called Austrian Silesia, 10,600 square miles with 2,000,000 inhabitants; cities Brünn, capital of Moravia, 36,000 inhabitants, Olmütz, strong fortress, 20,000 inhabitants (imprisonment of Lafayette), Troppau 12,000 inhabitants. 5th. The principality of Tyrol 10,500 square miles with 750,000 inhabitants; capital Inspruck 10,000 inhabitants, Roveredo commercial city with 12,000 inhabitants, Bolsano 8000 inhabitants. 6th. The kingdom of Hungary 85,000 square miles with 7,500,000 inhabitants; principal cities Buda (Ofen) 30,000 inhabitants, opposite to it on the Danube, Pesth with 60,000 inhabitants, Pressburg 32,000 inhabitants. 7th. The kingdoms of Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia, together 23,600 square miles with 1,600,000 inhabitants; principal cities Essek, capital of Slavonia, 10,000 inhabitants; Agram, capital of Croatia, 17,000 inhabitants; Zara, capital of Dalmatia, with 8000 inhabitants; and the three commercial cities Spalatro, Caltaro, and Ragusa on the Adriatic gulf. 8th. The Grand Principality of Transylvania 23,200 square miles with 1,800,000 inhabitants; principal cities, Klausenburg with 18,000 inhabitants, Hermanstadt with 16,000 inhabitants, and Kronstadt with 30,000 inhabitants. 9th. The kingdom of Gallicia (Austrian Poland) 31,500 square miles with 3,800,000 inhabitants; cities, Lemberg, capital, with 40,000 inhabitants, and Brody with 21,000 inhabitants. (The small state of Krakau does not belong to Austria, the emperor is merely the protector of it.) 10th. The kingdom of Lombardy and Venice 17,000 square miles with more than 4 millions of inhabitants; principal cities Venice 100,000 inhabitants, Verona, 40,000 inhabitants, Milan 130,000 inhabitants, Mantua 20,000 inhabitants, Cremona 27,000 inhabitants, Brescia 40,000 inhabitants, Bergamo 25,000 inhabitants, Pavia 24 000 inhabitants. 11th. The Duchies of Modena, Massa and Carrara, 2,000 square miles with 375,000 inhabitants. 12th. The Duchies of Parma, Piazenza and Guastalla (belonging to Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor); principal city, Parma with 30,000 inhabitants. Few countries in Europe are richer or more fertile than Austria; but commerce, which is principally carried on with Turkey, is more passive than active; principal articles of exportation are mercury, salt, glass and wool.]

For coins, monies, weights and measures, see *Vienna, Triest, Venice, &c.*

BALTIMORE. (*See United States.*)

BAMBERG.

[City in the new acquired province of Rhenish Bavaria, belonging to the king of Bavaria, on the river Rednitz, which, about three miles from the city, falls into the Main ; 2,000 houses with 20,000 inhabitants. Important commerce with potash, which is considered the best calcined potash in Germany, and remarkable for cheapness ; also wine, fruit and timber.]

Coins and monies.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers each, and each kreuzer is again divided into 4 pfennings. These guilders are inferior to those used in Augsburg,

100 guilders, Augsburg currency, being equal to 124 guilders in Bamberg. And

100 guilders in Bamberg being equal to 40 dollars United States currency, nearly. ($40.50 cents, 6 mills.)

For the different coins in circulation see Germany and Munich.*

Laws of Exchange.

According to a decree of the king of Bavaria, dated September 11th, 1825, the laws of exchange of ancient Bavaria of 1785, are to be valid also in Rhenish Bavaria. These laws order,

§ 5. The acceptance to be valid only when written on the bill.

§ 5. The acceptance must take place immediately after presenting the bill, and in case of refusal, protest is to be made out forthwith, and sent by the first mail.

§ 6. The *usance* is 15 days, half usance 8 days, one and a half usance 23 days, and double usance 30 days.

The drawee must accept bills drawn at usance immediately, but those which are drawn at a longer time he needs only accept 14 days before they come due.

§ 7. Bills which become due on the 15th (the middle of a month) *are paid only on the Monday following*, which is the day set aside for payment, and if this Monday should happen to be a holyday, then the bill must be paid or protested the day after. Bills drawn at sight must be paid within 24 hours after presentation.

§ 9. Bills returned protested must be paid within 24 hours with costs and re-exchange.

§ 10. The holder of a bill, to whom any of the parties refuses payment, can claim $\frac{1}{8}$ *per cent interest per week* on the amount of the bill or re-exchange.

§ 12. If protest is made out too late, then the drawee is the sole person responsible for the amount. If the bill should have been protested only for non-acceptance, and this protest been made out or sent too late, then the drawer is the only person responsible to the holder.

Weights and Measures.

The *Centner* or 100 lbs, equals 109 lbs Cologne silver weight, or about 112.364 lbs avoirdupois. Gold and silver is weighed by the Cologne mark, which is equal to 3608 grains troy weight, and for the subdivisions of which see Cologne.

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* The city being on the frontiers of France, all ancient and modern French coins are current, and nearly every specie of the almost innumerable variety of German coins.

Long measure. The ell measures 296 French lines or 667.73 millimètre. 100 of these ells are equal to 74¾ yards.

Wine measure. The fuder contains 12 eimers, and the eimer is equal to 64 eichmaass.

The eimer equals 26 gallons nearly, (the exact measure is 25.942 gallons.)

BARBARY STATES. *(See Tunis and Tripoli.)*

BARCELONA.

[City in the Spanish province of Catalonia, fortress and harbor, 10,000 houses with more than 130,000 inhabitants. Ship-building, manufactories in steel, woollen, silk. Natural produce consists in wine, brandy, oil, almonds, silk and flax.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in libras of 20 sueldos, each sueldo being again divided into 12 dineros, and each dinero into 2 mallas.

Tariff of the different Spanish Moneys of Account.

The doubloon of exchange (32 reals de Plata) is taken for	5	libras	12	sueldos Catalan.
" peso de Plata (8 reals de Plata)	"	"	28	"
" ducat of exchange	"	"	38	" 7 4/17 dineros
" real de Plata	"	"	3½	"

Hence 5 dollars of exchange make 7 libras Catalan; 5 pistols of exchange 28 libras, and 272 ducats of exchange are equal to 525 libras.

Tariff of Coins.

The effective doubloon is valued at 7½ libras Catalan (half, double and quadruple in proportion.) Hence

The peso duro or hard dollar, at 37½ sueldos; 8 such dollars, therefore, are equal to 15 libras. The peseta Mexicana at 9 sueldos 4½ dineros, and the peseta provincial at 7 sueldos 6 dineros. The real de Plata provincial at 3 sueldos 9 dineros. The real Velon at 22½ dineros.

The libra of Catalan is worth 54 cents United States currency, nearly.

Usances. 60 days after date on all foreign bills.

Days of Grace are 14, as in most cities of Spain.

For *Course of Exchange* see Madrid, Cadiz, and Spain.

Weights and Measures.

The Quintal contains 4 arrobas of 26 lbs each. The pound is again divided into 12 ounces 48 quartos, 192 arienzos or 6912 grains.

100 pounds Catalan are equal to 88¾ lbs avoirdupois.

The mark, used for weighing gold and silver, is divided into 8 ounces, 32 quartos, 192 arienzos or 6912 grains; it is ⅙ heavier than the Castilian mark and equals 4141⅔ troy-grains.

Corn measure. The quartera is divided into 12 cortanes or 48 picotins, and equals nearly 2 bushels.*

Wine measure. The carga contains 12 cortanes, 24 cortarines or 72 meitadellas, and is equal to 32.695 gallons. The carga is also divided into 16 cortanes, or 512 porrones. The pipe contains 4 cargas.

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* The exact proportion is, the quartera equal to 1.9416 bushels.

Long measure. The canna contains 8 palinos or 32 quartos, and measures 21 English inches.

Hence 100 cannas equal 58⅓ yards.

There is but one annual fair in Barcelona, which begins on the 11th of June and lasts 8 days.

BASIL or BASLE.

[Capital of the Canton of Basil in Switzerland, 2,000 houses with 16,000 inhabitants; University; important manufactories in silk-ribands, cotton, woollen, and paper.]

Coins and Moneys.

Books are kept in pounds of 20 shillings, each shilling being again divided into 12 pfennings;—or in guilders of 15 batzen, each batzen being divided into10 rappen;—or also, which is now most general, in Swiss francs, each of which is divided into 10 batzen or 100 rappen. The Swiss franc is also divided into 20 sols de Suisse, and each sol again into 12 deniers. Another way of reckoning is by the guilder of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer being subdivided into 8 hellers.

Goods are paid for in new Louis d'ors, which are valued at 13 pounds 6 shillings, 4 rappen; or in neuethaler (new dollars), which are valued at 40 batzen each; or in *francs de Suisse* (Swiss francs), 27 of which are reckoned to 40 *francs de France.*

The new louis d'or may thus be valued at			$4	49	cents	6	mills	U. States currency nearly.
" neuethaler	"	"	1	12	"	4	"	
" Swiss franc or livre	"	"	0	28	"	1	"	
and the batzen	"	"	0	2	"	8	"	

100 Swiss francs are equal to $28.10 cents 5 mills United States currency.

Formerly payment of bills for goods, and payment for money lent, was made in Louis d'ors of 12 pounds, but in all purchases now made, payment is stipulated in new Louis d'ors at the rate of 16 Swiss francs per Louis d'or.

The new silver coin of this Canton, as well as of the Cantons Aargau, Bern, Luzern, Friburg, Waadt, (Pays de Vaud,)* is the Swiss franc, above alluded to, 35 of which weigh 1 mark silver.

Gold *coins* are the new Louis d'or of 16 Swiss francs and the pistole and the ducat. The pistole may be estimated at $4.30 cents 5 mills, and the ducat at $1.97 cents ½ mill, United States currency.

In *Silver* there are pieces of 2 guilders and 1 guilder (of 30 and 15 batzens), pieces of 10, 5, 3, 2, 1, and ½ batzen, plapparts of 6 rappen, and rappen; but the inferior coins are made of worse silver than the francs or the new dollars.

Law in reference to French 3 and 6 livre pieces and louis d'ors. The law passed on the 14th December, 1811, orders that old French three livre dollars shall no longer be current, but be considered only as bullion.

The 6 livres dollars shall be current at 39 batzens, and are in payment of bills and debts to be taken only at that rate. But these coins must weigh 542 grains, otherwise they may be refused or taken only as bullion.

Another law passed on the 22d of January, 1812, ordering that the new French Louis d'or shall pass, the simple ones for 158 batzen, and the double ones for 319 batzen Swiss currency; but that the Louis d'ors of

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* These Cantons have lately made an agreement respecting the coinage of money,

Louis XV. shall no longer be current, and merely be considered as bullion.

Value of different domestic and foreign coins, current in the above mentioned six Cantons, and especially at Basil.

	Value in Swiss francs.
Swiss new louis d'ors	16 francs 0 sols
" " " double	32 " 0 "
French louis d'ors	15 " 18 "
" " double	31 " 18 "
" 20 franc pieces	13 " 10 "
" 40 " "	27 " 0 "
Swiss new thaler (new dollars)	4 " 0 "
French 5 franc pieces	3 " 7½ "
" new dollars (Ecus.)	3 " 18 "
Brabant dollars	3 " 17 "

Course of Exchange.

Basil gives	141½	livres de Suisse	more or less	for	100	guilders in Amsterdam.
" "	171 3/5	"	"	"	100	" Augsburg.
" "	98 1/3	"	"	"	100	livres de Suisse in Bern.
" "	98 2/3	guilders in Swiss francs or livers			100	guilders in Frankfort.
" "	99½	livres de Suisse	more or less	for	100	livres de Swisse in Geneva.
" "	97½	"	"	"	100	" " Lausane.
" "	65½	sols	"	"	1	piastre in Genoa.
" "	124 1/5	livres de Suisse	"	"	1	mark-bo. in Hamburg.
" "	17	livres 5 sols	"	"	1	£ sterling in London.*
" "	99¾	livres de Suisse	"	"	150	francs in Lyons.
" "	12	livres 76 rappen de Suisse		"	5	rix dollars of exchange in Leipsic.
or " "	261½	livers de Suisse	more	"	100	rix dollars of exchange in Leipsic.
" "	66¼	sols de Suisse	"	"	1	piastre in Leghorn.
" "	67⅝	livres de Suisse	"	"	100	Austrian lire in Milan.
" "	98½	"	"	"	150	francs in Paris.
" "	167¼	"	"	"	100	guiders Con. money in Vienna.
" "	98½	"	"	"	100	livres de Swisse in Zurich.
" "	98¼	"	"	"	100	" " St Gall.
" "	99⅔	"	"	"	150	francs in Strasburg.

Laws of Exchange.

Basil had formerly no laws of exchange; the merchants of that city were either governed by the French laws, or by the law of the city or country from which the bill was drawn. Since 1809, however, fixed laws of exchange were introduced, which in the main, are similar to the laws of Germany and Holland. It will suffice to give the following short extracts.

§ 6. The acceptance must be written on the bill, otherwise it is not legally binding.

Acceptance. § 7. No *promise* of acceptance is legally binding.

§ 9. Promissory notes need no acceptance. (As is, for instance, the case in Augsburg.)

§ 14. Acceptance must take place within 24 hours, or the bill must be protested.

§ 18. In case of failure of the acceptor, all his accepted bills are considered due, and must be immediately protested.

§ 17. When the drawee has absconded, or is not to be found in the place, protest of security is to be made out without delay.

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* At par 16 livres or francs are equal to £1 sterling or $4 62 cents 9½ mills United States currency.

Bills drawn at the annual fair must be accepted the day after its commencement, (which is manifested by the ringing of the bells) and paid the day before it closes, (which is again signified by the ringing of the bells.) With regard to bills drawn at *usance* nothing is stipulated.

Days of grace. Are none; each bill must be paid on the day it becomes due, and before the setting of the sun, or they must be protested. If the day on which the bill becomes due should happen to be a Sabbath or holyday, the payment must be made the day *previous*, or the bill must be protested.

Payment. Bills must be paid in current gold or silver coin; but no smaller silver sort, than in value of 2 francs, according to the exchange of the place, if no particular value or coin is mentioned in the bill.

§ 13. When a bill is not drawn payable to order, but simply payable to a particular person, and this person should fail before the bill becomes due, then the acceptor of such a bill, if he has any claims against the person in whose favor it is drawn, may bring them in as an offset against the bill.

Act of limitation. The acceptor of a bill is responsible as such only for the space of 1 month from the date the bill has become due. After this time the bill is considered merely as a civil contract, and the acceptor is responsible for the amount only in this capacity.

An endorser of a bill, which has been duly protested, is responsible only 3 months after the date of the protest, unless it be proved that the bill could not, from unforeseen circumstances, arrive before that time.

Weights and Measures.

The centner of 100 lbs, which is equal to 108 lbs avoirdupois nearly; the exact proportion is 100 lbs in Basil equal to 107.93 lbs avoirdupois. The pound is divided into 16 ounces or 32 loths. The retail weight is 5 per cent, and the apothecaries weight $33\frac{1}{4}$ per cent lighter than the commercial weight.

Silver and gold are weighed by the Cologne mark, which is divided into 8 ounces, 16 loths, 256 pfennings or 4352 eschen; this Cologne mark is equal to 3608 grains troy weight.

Dry measure. The sack of 8 muddes or sheffels, 32 küpfle, or 64 becher, or goblets.

100 sacks are equal to 366 bushels in the United States.

Liquid measure is the saum of 3 ohms, which contains 96 old maass and 120 new maass. The saum is equal to about $39\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

Long Measure. There are two kinds of ells. The long ell which is equal to 46.38 inches, and the short ell which measures 21.41 inches.

13 short ells are usually taken for 6 long ells, although there is a small error (about $\frac{2}{1000}$ of an ell) in this proportion.

100 long ells are equal to $128\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

100 short ells are equal to $59\frac{1}{2}$ yards nearly.

The Basil foot is $11\frac{3}{4}$ English inches, 48 Basil feet, therefore, are equal to 47 English feet.

Fairs are annually 5. One long fair which lasts a fortnight, and 4 smaller ones from 4 to 3 days.

BASSORA or BASSORAH.

[A city and seaport in Asia Minor, with 60,000 inhabitants, principally Arabs. Important trade by caravans.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in mamoodis of 10 danims or 100 floose or fluches. 100 mamoodis make 1 toman, which is valued at 15 rupees. There are yet the imaginary toman and mamoodi, the value of which is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of the one just stated. The real toman may be estimated at about $7, and the imaginary toman at $5.54 cents United States currency. The coins in circulation are European and Asiatic, especially Turkish, neither of these coins has a fixed determined value; European coins especially are valued at a higher price, during the monsoon than after; because during the presence of foreign vessels there is a greater demand for specie.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight are the mound attary, the mound sofy, and the oka of Bagdad. The mound attary contains 25 vakias tary and weighs 28½ lbs avoirdupois, and the vakia is equal to 19 ounces avoirdupois nearly. The mound sofy or mound Bassorah contains 24 vakias sofy or okas of Bassorah, or 76 vakias tary, and is equivalent to 90¼ lbs avoirdupois. The oka of Bagdad (2½ vakaias tary) equals 47½ ounces.

In sales of ginger, pepper, and coffee 26 vakias are allowed to the mound; in sales of cardamon, sugar-candy, and benzoin 25 vakias per mound: but in sales of sugar and metals 24 vakias are only reckoned to the mound.

These weights are made use of by all European merchants in the place; but in the bazars and public markets the weights vary from these and each other, and on this account European weights are generally preferred by the purchasers of commodities.

Gold and silver are weighed by the chcki of 100 miscals, or 150 drams; and a miscal weighs about 72 grains troy weight.

Cloth measure is the guz or cubit, which is equal to 37 English inches.

BATAVIA. *(See East Indies.)*

BELGIUM.

[This kingdom, recognized only since the peace in 1831, contains upwards of 11,257 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000 souls. The principal cities are Brussels (capital with 80,000 inhabitants), Brugge (35,000 inhabitants), Ghent (64,000 inhabitants), Mons or Bergen (fortress with 20 000 inhabitants), Namur (16,000 inhabitants), Arlon (4,000 inhabitants), Luttich (52,000 inhabitants) Basselt (6,000 inhabitants), and Antwerp (with 60,000 inhabitants). *Religion* Catholic. Excellent manufactures in gold, silver, lace and woollen.]

For coins, moneys, weights, and measures, as well as for the laws and course of exchange, see the articles *Brussels* and *Antwerp*.

BENDER ABASSI. *(See Gamron.)*

BENGAL. *(See East Indies.)*

BERGAMO.

[City in the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, now belonging to the emperor of Austria, with 25,000 inhabitants. It carries on a most important commerce in raw and manufactured silk; the exportation to England, alone, amounts to upwards of 900,000 lbs; the best grinding or whet-stone (Pietre Coti) in Europe, are found in a mountain 6 miles from the town, they are packed in boxes containing from 3 to 800 pieces and sent to all parts of the world.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi, each soldo being again divided into 12 denari, or also in Austrian lire of 100 centimes each. The Austrian lire is worth about 16 cents 2 mills;—and the lira of Bergamo is worth 9 cents 3.3 mills United States currency.

The old way of counting was by ducatos of $6\frac{1}{5}$ lire, which were divided each into 24 grossi, 124 soldi, 128 piccoli, and 1433 denari. 5 ducats were worth 31 lire. The scudo contained 7 lire.

Course of Exchange.

Bergamo gives	86	soldi	more or less	for	1	guilder in Amsterdam
"	"	105	"	"	"	1 guilder currency in Augsburg
"	"	32	"	"	"	1 lire fuori banco in Genua
"	"	69	"	"	"	1 mark banco in Hamburg
"	"	138	"	"	"	1 pezza d'otto in Leghorn
"	"	46	lire Berg.		"	1 £ sterling in London
"	"	120	soldi more		"	5 francs in Paris and Lyons
"	"	210	"	"	"	7 lire currency in Milan
"	"	104	"	"	"	3 lire Austriache in Milan
"	"	165	"	"	"	1 ducato di Cambia in Naples
"	"	210	"	"	"	1 scudo d'oro in Rome
"	"	103	"	"	"	3 lire Austriache in Venice
"	"	103	"	"	"	1 guilder conv. money in Vienna.

Usances. On Milan, Naples and Switzerland it is customary to draw 14 days after sight.

Bills drawn from foreign places have the following usances:

Bill from	England	3	months	after	date	
"	Amsterdam	20	days	"	"	
"	Hamburgh	20	"	"	"	
"	Genua	15	"	"	acceptance	
"	Naples	15	"	"	"	
"	Augsburg	15	"	"	"	
"	Switzerland	15	"	"	"	
"	Rome	10	"	"	"	
"	Florence	5	"	"	"	
"	Leghorn	5	"	"	"	

Payment. Bills drawn at sight must be paid or protested immediately after presentation. Bills which are drawn at a particular day must be paid or protested on that day.

Acceptance. This must take place on the day the bill arrives, or protest must be made out for non-acceptance.

Days of Grace, are legally none, although they are sometimes granted as a favor. *No protest is considered as legal if the same be not made out by the college of commerce.*

Weights and Measures.

The *peso* or *rubo* contains 10 heavy or 23 light pounds, or 300 ounces. The heavy pound, *libra grossa,* contains 30 ounces, and the light pound libretta, contains 20 ounces. The light pound is used for weighing silk,

wax, indigo, cochineal, and such articles; and the heavy pound is used for coarser commodities.

100 lbs of the heavy weight are equal to 179.84 lbs } avoirdupois.
and 100 " " " light " " " " 71.93 " }

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark Bergamo, which is divided into 8 ounces of 14 dénari, and each denaro is again divided into 12 grani. This mark differs very little from the Cologne mark, which is equal to 3608 grains.

$100\frac{3}{5}$ Cologne marks are equal to 100 mark Bergamo.

Liquid measure is the Brenta, which is divided into 52 pints and contains $19\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

Dry measure. Corn is measured by the soma or sacco, which contains 4.66 bushels. It is divided into 8 satari; 10 sacci make 1 caro.

Long measure. The braccio or ell measures $25\frac{4}{5}$ English inches.

Fairs. The Bergamo Fair, which is one of the most important in Italy, because during it the new silk prices are regulated, commences on the 26th of August, and continues a fortnight. The free exportation (without paying exportation duty) lasts 9 days, and the following 4 days all sorts of merchandise pay only half duty.

BERGEN.

[At the Bay called Waag, fortress and principal commercial city in Norway, with 21,000 inhabitants, carries on an important commerce with fish, grains, Portuguese and French salt, brandy, colonial articles, sail-cloth, leather and flax.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in thalers (dollars) of 6 marks, each mark being again divided into 16 shillings.

100 dollars in specie are equal to 150 dollars in bank bills.

The coins, until 13th of August, were those of Denmark, and may be seen under the article Copenhagen; the new coins introduced into Norway are explained under the article Christiana.

Course of Exchange.

Bergen gives	$136\frac{1}{2}$	thaler	more or less for	250	guilders in	Amsterdam
"	" 144	"	"	"	300	mark banco in Hamburg
"	" $101\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	100	thaler in Copenhagen
"	" $6\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	1	£ sterling London
"	" $122\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	100	thaler currency in Lubeck
"	" $30\frac{1}{2}$	shillings	"	"	1	franc in Paris.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is the ship pound, which contains 20 lies-pounds or 320 lbs. The centner, which is 100 lbs, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ lies-pounds, and the lies-pound is 16 lbs. The pound is subdivided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loth and 128 quintens.

100 lbs in Bergen are equal to 110.23 lbs avoirdupois United States.

Dry measure. The last of corn is 12 tons or 144 krugs. A last of salt is 18 tons, and a ton of tar 120 krugs.

Liquid measure. (See under *Copenhagen.*)

Long measure is the Danish ell, which is $24\frac{72}{100}$ English inches long, and 11 of which are equal to 10 Brabant ells.

100 Bergen ells (62.789 mètres) are equal to 69 yards, which furnishes the proportion of reducing yards into Danish or Bergen ells, and *vice versa*.

BERLIN.

[Capital and residence of the king of Prussia, in the province of Mittlemark, on the river Spray; 7,200 houses with 220,000 inhabitants. Possesses manufactures of all descriptions, which have much suffered during the late wars. Much, however, is hoped from the reduced duty which Russia has put on Prussian manufactures, and which favor the exportation from Prussia.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix thalers (rix dollars) of 24 good groschen, and each groschen is divided into 12 pfennings; or, also in dollars of 30 silver groschen, each of which is again divided into 12 pfennings. The bank accounts are now kept in thalers currency and Frederic d'ors, and the old bank valuta of pounds or thalers-banco of 24 banco groschen is no longer in use.

Current Coins.

Name.	Value in Prussian currency.		Value in currency of the United States.
Ducat	$2\frac{3}{4}$ rix thaler	with agio	$2.19 cents 3.4 mills
Louis d'or	$5\frac{1}{2}$ rix thaler currency	with agio	$4.22 cents 2.3 mills
Frederic d'or	5 rix thaler currency	with agio	$3.83 cents 8.5 mills
Double Frederic d'or	10 rix dollars currency	with agio	$7.67 cents 7.1 mills
Rix thaler ($\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{30}$ and $\frac{1}{48}$ rix dollars in proportion.)	1 rix dollar		69 cents 4.43 mills.

Payments are commonly made in current money, of which 14 rix thaler make 1 Cologne mark (3608 English grains) of fine silver; and 14 rix dollars currency are equal to $10\frac{2}{3}$ rix dollar banco, or to $13\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollars in Frederic d'ors.

Moreover 16 rix dollars banco are equal to 21 rix dollars currency, and 21 rix dollars currency are equal to $14.58 cents 3 mills United States currency.

Paper money. Besides the bank bills, which we shall speak of when explaining the principles of the Berlin bank, there are yet checks on the public chests (Kassen-anweisungen). Bills of the provincial bank of Pommerania, and bills of the Berlin Union of Public Chests (scheine des Berliner kassen-vereins) in circulation, which pass for current money at the public chests, and are in trade also frequently taken for cash.

Bullion. Gold and silver in bars are taken, the fine Cologne mark of the former for 192 rix thalers more or less, and the fine Cologne mark of the latter for $13\frac{1}{2}$ rix dollars, more or less of the same currency.

Tariff of Foreign Coins.

Saxon, Hanoverian and Hessian 5 thaler pieces, double, single and half ones pass 13 per cent more or less above par.

Dutch ducats at $3\frac{3}{4}$ thalers currency with 18 per cent agio more or less.

German Carolins of $6\frac{1}{3}$ thalers with $6\frac{1}{8}$ thaler currency. Souverains or 3 ducat pieces with $9\frac{1}{2}$ thaler currency.

The French 6 livre-thalers are taken at $1\frac{7}{12}$ thaler currency.

German convention money passes at 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more or less agio for current money.

Course of Exchange.

Berlin gives		150½	rix dollars	currency				more or less for 300 mark-banco in Hamburg.
"	"	142¼	"	"	"	"	"	100 rix dollars in Amsterdam.
"	"	103½	"	"	"	"	"	100 rix dollars in Augsburg.
"	"	103	"	"	"	"	"	100 " " of exchange in Frankfort.
"	"	99⅛	"	"	"	"	"	100 " " currency in Breslau.
"	"	80¾	"	"	"	"	"	300 francs in Paris and Lyons.
"	"	6	"	23⅞ gute groschen		"	"	1 £ sterling in London.
"	"	103½	"	currency	"	"	"	100 rix dollars in silver in Vienna.
"	"	29¼	"	"	"	"	"	100 bank rubles in Petersburg.
"	"	123	"	"	"	"	"	100 rix dollars in Copenhagen.

Usances 14 days after acceptance of the bill.

Days of Grace are three, and if the last of these days should fall on a Christian or Jewish Sabbath, then the bill must be paid the day previous, and if all three days of grace should happen to be holy-days, then the bill must be paid on the day it becomes due.

Extract from the Prussian Laws of Exchange.

Acceptance. Acceptance cannot be asked on a Christian or Jewish Sabbath, nor on any holy-day kept by either of these sects; but if a bill be accepted on any such day, then such an acceptance is considered legal and valid.

An acceptance is only binding when written on the bill; but if the drawee should keep a bill drawn on him, without objection, for the space of 24 hours, then he is to be considered as *having accepted the bill.*

The acceptance remains binding, even if the drawee should strike it out after he had written it on the bill.

When acceptance is refused, protest must be made out immediately, except when the bill is drawn at the fair, in which case the holder must wait until the lawful time of presentation.

No one is bound to accept of a partial acceptance.

The protest must be sent by the first mail.

If, after the protest is sent by mail, the drawee should offer to accept the bill, then such offer must be accepted, but in case the drawee should refuse to pay the costs of protest, &c. then protest must be made out for such a refusal.

Bills drawn at the fair or at sight have no days of grace, neither can the acceptor claim any grace if the bill be drawn at half usance, other bills have three days of grace.

In a lawsuit about a bill of exchange none of the parties can make the objection of not having received the value of the bill.

A bill of exchange is valid only for 1 year after it has become due; after that time it is only valid as a civil contract.

Weights and Measures.

On the first of January, 1820, a new set of standard of weights and measures was introduced throughout Prussia, the particulars of which are as follows:

Commercial weight. The new Prussian pound, consists of 2 Cologne marks or 7218 English troy grains.

The pound is divided into 32 loths, and each loth into 4 quintins.

100 lbs commercial weight of Prussia are equal to 103.11 avoirdupois.

The quintal is 110 lbs and the ship last 4000 lbs.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark (or half commercial pound. It equals 3609 English grains; and its subdivisions are explained under the article *Cologne* and *Germany.*

The apothecaries' pound is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the commercial pound; and is divided into 12 ounces, 96 drams, 288 scruples or 5760 grains. The apothecaries' ounce equals 2 ounces of the commercial weight, and the dram 1 quintin or quintel.

Dry measure. The principal corn measure is the sheffel, which is divided into 16 metzen or 48 quarts, and answers to 1.5594 or about $1\frac{3}{5}$ bushel.

Liquid measure. The principal wine measure is the eimer, which is divided into 2 ankers or 60 quarts, and contains 18.14 English gallons. 2 emiers make 1 ohm, and 3 emiers 1 oxhoft or hogshead.

The tun of beer contains 100 quarts and 34.17 English gallons.

Long measure. The Prussian ell contains 26.256 or about $26\frac{1}{4}$ English inches. Thus

100 Berlin ells are equal to 72.933 yards.

The Rhineland or Prussian foot, which is divided into 12 inches, is equal to 12.356 English inches.

One Prussian mile is equal to 4.68 English miles.

Bank.

This is divided into three departments.

1. The principal bank created in 1765, but changed in its arrangements in 1768. Its business is to buy gold and silver, discount foreign and domestic bills, issue bank notes, collect money for the king in the different provinces, and to pay the ambassadors at foreign courts.

The bank is shut to the public on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, as well as on Sundays and holy-days.

The following are the branches of this bank.

a. The Banco-Directorium in Breslau.

b. The Bank Comptoirs of Elbing, Frankfort on the Oder, Memel, Magdeburg, Minden, Königsberg and Stettin; (similar counting-rooms will probably be soon erected in the Rhenish Prussian Provinces.)

2. *The Bank of deposite.* The business of this bank, is to take all sorts of stock and other public and private property in trust. All deposites there made must be returned by the bank at 8 days' notice. Payment is made at the principal bank after presentation of the certificate of the bank of deposite, which certificate is negotiable or may be endorsed like a bill of exchange.

The rate of interest since the 1st of January 1787 is as follows:

For money received from private gentlemen, 4 per cent.
" " " " charitable institutions, 5 per cent.
" " " " orphans, 6 per cent.

Interest may be drawn for every six months, or also when the principal is refunded (but no compound interest is paid).

3. The Lombard Bank or Disconto Comptoir. This bank lends money on pledges of all descriptions, and discounts bills of exchange. The smallest sum advanced by this bank is 100 rix dollars currency. Interest is regulated at 5 per cent and must be paid in advance. Money is in this way lent for the space of from 2 to 6 months; but if the interest is paid punctually, and the value of the pledge does not essentially diminish, they may remain for a much longer period.

The bank issues bills, payable to bearer, of

1000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 8, 4, rix dollars banco.
or $1312\frac{1}{2}$, $656\frac{1}{4}$, $131\frac{1}{2}$, $65\frac{5}{8}$, $26\frac{1}{4}$, $13\frac{1}{8}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, " " currency.

BERMUDA. *(See West Indies.)*

BERN.

[City on the Aar in Switzerland, capital of the canton of Bern, 1060 houses with 18,000 inhabitants. Excellent institutions for education; silk and calico manufactories.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are now kept in guilders of 15 batzen, or 60 kreuzers, and each kreuzer is again divided into 8 heller;—or also in Swiss francs of 10 batzen, à 4 kreuzers; or the franc is also divided into 20 sols, and each sol into 12 deniers.

100 guilders of Bern are equal to $42, U. States currency nearly. And 100 Swiss francs are worth $28.10 cents 5 mills.

Coins in gold are the new Louis d'or of 16 Swiss francs or $4.49 cents 6 mills, United States currency; and

The ducat of 7½ Swiss livres or $2.10 cents 7.5 mills United States currency.

Silver coins are the neuethaler of 4 francs or $1.12 cents 4 mills United States currency, with halves and quarters in proportion. Besides, pieces of 5 batzen or 10 sols, equal to 14 cents U. States currency; batzen and half batzen, kreuzer and half kreuzers. The batzen equals 2 cents and 8 mills nearly. For further particulars see *Basil.*

Course of exchange is not quoted; Bern having less commerce than Basil or Geneva, the mean course of exchange of those places is taken for that of Bern.

Usances and Days of Grace are not fixed. In all cases of disputes the parties are regulated by the laws of exchange of the place the bill is drawn from.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is the centner of 100 lbs. The pound is divided into 16 ounces, 32 loths, and 128 quintleins, and equals 8060 grains nearly.

100 lbs of Bern are equal to 115⅛ lbs (115.14) avoirdupois nearly.

Gold and silver are weighed by the French mark of 16 loths, 64 quintlins or 256 pennyweights.

The mark Bern contains 3810.3 grains troy weight.

Dry measure. Corn is measured by the mütt of 12 maass, 48 immi, 96 achterli or 192 sechzehnerli, and is equal to 4.771 bushels.

Wine measure. 1 landfass contains 6 saums, 24 brenten, or 600 maass. The common fass is 4 saums, 16 brenten or 400 maass. The maass is divided into 2 halves, 4 quarters or 8 semi-quarters, and contains 3.532 English pints.

The landfass is equal to 4 hhd. 12 gal. 3 qt. and 1 pt. and
" common fass " " 2 " 50 " 2 " " 1 "

Long measure. The ell of Bern is divided either into 2, 4, 8, or into 3 and 6 parts, and is 21⅔ English inches long.

100 of these ells are equal to 59¼ yards.

The *Bern foot* is divided into 12 inches or 144 lines, and is equal to 11.545 English inches.

BETELFAGUI or BETLEFACKEE.

[A small town in Arabia, with 4000 inhabitants; trading in gums and spices.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres of 80 carats, or in Spanish dollars of 40 carats.

The *coins* in which payments are made are the sequin and Spanish dollar. The commassee, a small copper coin, containing a little silver, is made use of in small payments.

The value of the Spanish dollar varies from 40 to 80 commassees.

100 dollars, specie, are equal to 121½ piastres of account.

Weights and Measures.

Weights are the bahar of 40 farcels, the farcel or frasil of 10 mounds or 20 rattles. The farcel weighs 20 lbs, 6 ounces, 4 drachms, avoirdupois, and a bahar weighs 814 lbs of the same weight. 10 farcels in Betlefackee are worth 7 farcels in Mocha.

A bale of coffee is 14 farcels, and the allowance for tare 8 mounds. 2 bales are the burthen of a camel. A rattle of coffee contains 14½ vakias, and a farcel of coffee 290 vakias. A rattle of dates, candles or iron, contains 16 vakias. Of all other goods 15 vakias make a rattle. The rattle is principally used in the bazars or markets.

A tommond of rice contains 40 kellas and equals 168 lbs avoirdupois.

Liquid measure is the gudda, which contains 2 English gallons nearly, and is divided into 8 nufieahs and the nufieah is again divided into 16 vakias.

Long measure is the covid, which measures 18 inches, the long iron covid, which measures 27 inches, and the guz, which is equal to 25 inches English.

BIELEFELD.

[City in the Prussian Province of Westphalia, 1100 houses with 6000 inhabitants, important linen manufactories and commerce in flax and linen.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 36 marien-groschen, or most generally in rix dollars current, as in Berlin, (see this aricle.) The rix dollar is worth 69.443 cents, or nearly 69½ cents.

Foreign coins are taken at the following rates:

New dollars	at	46¼	silver groschen	more	or	less.
Brabant dollars	"	45	"	"	"	"
Dutch guilders	"	16¼	"	"	"	"

The course of exchange is regulated by that of Bremen principally, and by the course of exchange of Berlin and Leipsic.

Long measure. The Bielefeld ell measures $23\frac{1}{10}$ inches nearly, (the exact proportion is 23.091796;) 100 Bielefeld ells are equal to 64.144 yards.

A piece of Bielefeld linen is $34\frac{636}{1000}$ inches (consequently not quite 1 yard) wide, and $38\frac{49}{100}$ English yards (or about 38½ yards) long; which measure is equivalent to $\frac{6}{4}$ ells in width and 60 Bielefeld ells in length.

BILBOA.

[City in the Bay of Biscay in the Spanish Province of Biscay, with 1000 houses and about 15000 inhabitants—important commerce and seaport.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in reals vellon of 34 maravedis. The *escudo* is counted 10 reals or 340 maravedis vellon, the ducat, 11 reals; the piso, 8 reals; and the doubloon, 32 reals. The real de plata is worth 16 quartos or 64 maravedis vellon; the peso de plata is worth 128 quartos or 256 maravedis, and the doubloon 512 quartos or 2048 maravedis vellon. A quarto is counted 4 maravedis and an ochavo 2 maravedis vellon.

100 reals vellon are equal to $4.99 cents 7 mills United States currency.

For *coins*, see *Madrid* and *Spain*.

Weights and Measures.

There are two kinds of weight, the greater and the less. The quintal of the greater, with which iron is weighed, is 146 lbs. of Bilboa, $155\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. of Castile, or 157.66 avoirdupois. The quintal of the lesser weight is 100 lbs. of Bilboa, 106.7 lbs. of Madrid, or 108 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry measure. Corn is measured by the fanego, which contains 12 celemines. This measure is 6 per cent larger than the Castilian fanega, and equals $1\frac{7}{10}$ English bushels.

The long and liquid measures may be seen under the article Madrid.

The *course of exchange is governed by that of Madrid or Cadiz.*

Bilboa gives 1 ducat di camb. for $96\frac{1}{2}$ stiv. (more or less in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.)

" " 1 hard dollar for 50 pence sterling, London.

" " 1 peso de plata for 77 sous or 3 fr. 85 centimes, in Paris or Lyons.

BOHEMIA.

[Kingdom of 10102 sqr. miles and $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of inhabitants, belonging to the Empire of Austria. Manufactures in glass, tin, linen and calicoes and woollen. The principal cities are *Prague*, 3200 houses with 120000 inhabitants. Budweis 700 houses, 7000 inhabitants. Fortress. Collin, 400 houses, 4000 inhabitants. Eger, 800 houses, 8000 inhabitants. Fortress. Joachimsthal, 600 houses, 4000 inhabitants. Karlsbad, 400 houses, 3000 inhabitants. Töplitz, 330 houses, 2000 inhabitants, and Reichenberg, 1100 houses, with 10000 inhabitants.]

For coins, moneys, exchanges, &c. see *Prague*.

BOLOGNA.

[Second city in the Popish Dominion with 64,000 inhabitants on the River Reno, the best university in Italy, important manufactories in silks and velvet. Natural produce consists in raw silk, hemp, oil, wine, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi, and each soldo is divided into 12 denari. Also in scudi of 5 lire or 100 soldi, (Bajocchi or Bolignini.) The scudo is also divided into 10 paoli, 100 soldi, 500 quatrini or 1200 denari.

These moneys have two values, viz. banco, or money of exchange, and currency, or moneta lunga.

The money of exchange is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent better than currency. The scudo

di cambio, also called pezza da otto reali, is equal to 85 soldi banco, and 4 scudi di cambio are equivalent to 17 lire.

The *coins* of Bologna are the same as those of Rome. In *gold* there are pieces of 10, 5, 2, 1, ½ and ¼ sequins; the sequin of 10 lire 15 soldi. A Roman doppia is 15 lire 15 soldi.

In *silver* are the new Roman scudi of 5 and 2½ lire, Roman testoni of 3 paoli or 1½ lire, and lire of 2 paoli or 20 soldi. Whole, half and quarter paoli pieces of 10, 5 and 2½ soldi. Murajole of 4 and 2 soldi, and bajocchi of 1 soldo.

In *copper*, pieces of 5 and 2½ quatrini, 1 and ½ soldo-pieces and quatrini of 2½ denari.

The current lira of Bologna is worth 20 cents 9.48 mills; the scudo is worth $1.04 cents 7.4 mills; and the scudo di cambio of 4½ lire de banco may be estimated at 96½ cents United States currency.

Tariff of Foreign Coins.

Imperial and other ducats	pass	for	10	lire	13	soldi	more	or	less
Old French Louis d'ors	"	"	22	"	19	"	"	"	
New do do	"	"	21	"	10	"	"	"	
Pistole of Genoa of 50 lire	"	"	40	"	6	"	"	"	
Old Dutch ducat	"	"	10	"	13	"	"	"	
New do do	"	"	10	"	14	"	"	"	
Old pistole of Savoy	"	"	27	"	4	"	"	"	
New do do	"	"	25	"	16	"	"	"	
panish pistole	"	"	19	"	1	"	"	"	
Milan pistole	"	"	17	"	17	"	"	"	
Toscan sequin	"	"	10	"	17	"	"	"	
Kremnitz ducats	"	"	10	"	15	"	"	"	
Austrian souverains	"	"	31	"	15½	"	"	"	
English souvereigns	"	"	24	"	15	"	"	"	

Silver Coins.

Convention dollars	pass	for	4	"	15	"	"	"
Milan scudo	"	"	4	"	13	"	"	"
Savoy do	"	"	6	"	8	"	"	"
Spanish Dollars	"	"	5	"	—	"	"	"
Toscan Franceschino and Leopoldino	"	"	5	"	—	"	"	"
Talleri	"	"	4	"	15	"	"	"

Course of Exchange.

Bologna gives	40¼	Bolognini	more	or	less	for	1 guilder cur'y in Amsterdam
"	" 46¼	"	"	"	"	"	1 guilder in Bolsano (Tyrol)
"	" 105	"	"	"	"	"	1 duc di 7 lire in Florence
"	" 106¾	"	"	"	"	"	6 lire nuove in Genoa
"	" 86⅞	"	"	"	"	"	1 pezze da 8 reale in Leghorn
"	" 53⅝	"	"	"	"	"	3 francs in Paris or Lyons
"	" 46⅞	"	"	"	"	"	3 lire Austr. in Milan
"	" 99	"	"	"	"	"	1 scudo of 10 paoli in Ancona
"	" 75⅞	"	"	"	"	"	1 duc. di regno in Naples
"	" 47⅝	"	"	"	"	"	3 lire Austr. in Venice
"	" 58 3/16	"	"	"	"	"	1 duc. cur'y ditto
"	" 97½	"	"	"	"	"	1 scudo Romano in Rome
"	" 47¼	"	"	"	"	"	1 g'der conv.money in Vienna
"	" 42¾	"	"	"	"	"	1 £ sterling in London

Usances. From Rome and Genoa 10 days after acceptance; from Milan, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Toscany, Ancona, Marca, and Romagna, 8 days after acceptance; from Naples 14 days after acceptance; from Palermo, Messina, and all Sicily, 1 month after acceptance;

from France and the Netherlands 2 months after *date* of the bill; and from England and the Levante 3 months after date. This is the *law* of Bologna; but with regard to bills drawn from Italy an exception has been made, and they are all paid 8 days after acceptance, *the day of acceptance and payment not included.*

When a bill, which has become due, arrives on a Sunday or holy day, it must be paid the day after, but if, after its arrival, it become due on such a day, then it must be paid the day previous, or it must be protested for non-payment.

Days of Grace are none.

Payment is made in Banco, except when the bill stipulates payment to be made in current money or in some other coin. The money fuori Banco is invariably at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent advance.

Weights and Measures.

The *peso* contains 25 pounds, or libras. The libra contains 12 ounces 192 terlini, 1920 carasi, or 7680 grains, and is equal to 5586 grains troy. The libra, by which silk is weighed, is divided into halves, thirds, fourths, and eighths.

100 lbs. of Bologna are equal to 79.8 lbs. avoirdupois.

The pound by which gold and silver are weighed is the same as the commercial pound, but it is for this purpose divided into 12 ounces of 8 ottave, and the ottava is again divided into 20 carats, or 80 grains.

Dry measure. The corba has two staja, 8 quarteroli, or 32 quarticini, and is equal to 2.094, or about $2\frac{1}{10}$ bushels.

Wine measure is the corba of 60 boccali or 240 foglietti, which holds $19\frac{1}{2}$ English gallons.

Long measure. There are two kinds of ells. The braccia, or ell with which wollen cloth is measured, measures 25 inches, but the braccio for silk stuffs is only 23.4666 inches long.

100 wollen braccia are equivalent to $69\frac{4}{9}$ yards.

The foot of Bologna is 14.99 English inches.

80 feet of Bologna being equal to 99 English feet.

BOLSANO, or BOTZEN.

[City on the rivers Eisak and Etsch, with 8000 inhabitants, in the Austrian Province of Tyrol; has silk manufactories, and important commerce in wollens and linen goods with Italy. There are 4 annual fairs.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Austrian or Convention guilders of 60 kreuzers, and a kreuzer is again divided into 4 heller. 20 of these guilders make 1 Cologne mark, fine silver.

Payments are made in guilders of the German empire, of which 24 make 1 Cologne mark fine silver.

100 of these guilders are worth $40.50 cents 6 mills United States currency.

But the money of exchange (Valuta di Cambio) is the Convention guilder, in which accounts are kept.

100 of these guilders are equal to $48.60 cents 8 mills, United States currency.

The Brabant dollar is, according to a late law passed in Vienna, taken also as money of exchange at the rate of $2\frac{1}{3}$ guilders.

Besides these two kinds of money there is yet the currency which is used in retail trade, viz. the Convention dollar of $2\frac{1}{10}$ guilders, half dollars of 1 guilder 3 kreuzers, 20 kreuzer pieces which pass for 21 kreuzers, 10 kreuzer pieces which pass for $10\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers, &c. Of this money 21 guilders contain 1 Cologne mark, fine silver.

120 guilders of the common money are equal to 100 guilders of exchange; and 100 guilders currency are equal to $114\frac{2}{7}$ guilders of the common money in which payments are made.

Foreign coins have no fixed value, but are usually charged at a certain number of per cent advance or discount.

Course of Exchange.

Botzen	gives	$204\frac{3}{4}$	guilders,	more or less,	for	250	guilders	currency	in	Amsterdam.
"	"	$99\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	" Augsburg.
"	"	$99\frac{3}{8}$	"	"	"	"	100	"	of exchange	in Frankfort.
"	"	$149\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"	100	rix-dollars of exchange		in Leipsic.
"	"	$219\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	300	mark-bo.		in Hamburg.
"	"	10	"	18 kreuzers		"	1	pound sterling		in London.
"	"	$98\frac{1}{4}$	"	more or less,		"	500	lis. Veneta		in Venice.
"	"	$99\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	100	guilders Conv. money		in Vienna.
"	"	1	"	"	"	"	$46\frac{1}{24}$	Bolognini		in Bologna.
"	"	100	"	"	"	"	$47\frac{1}{8}$	scudi money		in Rome.
"	"	110 kreuzers		"	"	"	1	Pezza d'otto		in Leghorn.

Usances and Days of Grace. Bills being only drawn at the fairs there are no days of grace.

Fairs

are four, viz. *La fiera merza quaresima*, *La fiera Corpus Domini*, *La fiera di san Bartholomeo* and *La fiera di san Andrea.* The last of these fairs commences on the first of December, and lasts a fortnight. (15 days.) From the 6th to the 12th day bills are accepted, on the 13th day bills are discounted, the last two days are set aside for payment, and on the 15th day it is yet time to have a protest made out for non-payment.

Extract from the Laws of Exchange. All bills of exchange drawn on Botzen, be it during or out of the fair, cannot be endorsed, but must be made payable directly to the holder.

It is expressly prohibited to endorse a bill, or to make it payable to more than one person, as may be seen from the following section from the law:

"*Per Decreto avanti d'ora sequito, resta proibito l'accettar, e pagar lettere di Cambio, o spazi girait, e più resti proibito il pagare e protestare lettere di Cambio che nominano la valuta di più d'una persona sotto pena di Talleri* 200.

Weights and Measures.

Of the two weights used in commerce the greater is to the smaller as 100 is to 66. The great weight is used for all heavy goods, and the small weight for silk, spice, &c. The *saum* of each weight contains 4 quintals. The quintal of the greater weight answers to 110.45 lbs. avoirdupois, and the quintal of the less equals 72.89 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the Cologne mark, for which *see Cologne.*

The measure by which oil is sold is the muth, which weighs 128 lbs. avoirdupois.

Long Measure is the Botzen ell, measuring 31.11 inches, and the braccio, which measures 21.643 English inches.

7 Botzen ells are equivalent to 8 Brabant ells nearly, and 39 Brazzi make 31 Brabant ells.

100 ells are equal to 86.417 yards U. S.
and 100 Brazzi " " " 60.12 " " "

BOMBAY. *(See East Indies.)*

BORDEAUX, or BOURDEAUX.

[Capital of the department de la Gironde, or du Bec d'Ambez, on the river Garonne, with 100000 inhabitants; carries on a great commerce in wines, and is on this account one of the most important cities of France. The best red wines for exportation are the Lafite, Château-Margeau, Haut Brion, St. Julien, Panillac, St. Estephe; and the best white wines are the Barsac, Sauterne, Canon, St. Croix du Mont, and Laugon.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in francs of 100 centimes. Coins are the same as in Paris (for which see that article) and the rest of France.

The few *foreign coins* which circulate here are the piastre, which passes for 5 francs 30 centimes, more or less, and the quadrupel which passes generally for 80 francs 56 centimes.

Course of Exchange.

Bordeaux gives 120 francs for 56¾ guilders, more or less, in Amsterdam.
" " 3 " " 26 3/16-shillings banco, more or less, in Hamburg.
" " 25 1/10 " more or less, for £1 sterling in London or Liverpool.
" " 14⅝ " for 1 pistole of exchange in Madrid.
" " 14½ " " 1 ditto ditto in Cadiz.

The exchange on Paris, Lyons, and other cities of France, is generally ½ or more per cent advance or discount.

For *usances, days of grace, &c. see Paris.*

Weights and Measures.

Although the new French system of weights and measures (for which see France) has been introduced also in Bordeaux, yet the ancient weights and measures of Bordeaux are yet much used. It will, therefore, be well to give a short account of them.

The *ancient* commercial weight is the Pois de Marc.

The *quintal* is reckoned at 100 lbs., but it weighs 101 lbs. and equals 109 lbs. avoirdupois.

The pound contains 2 Pois de Marc, or 8 ounces, and each ounce is divided into 576 grains.

The *ancient dry measure* is the boisseau, which is divided into 16 parts, measures 3868 French cubic inches and contains 2.177 English bushels.

Wine measure is the tonneau divided into 4 barriques, 128 vettes or 440 pots. The barrique contains 60.748 or about 60¾ gallons.

Brandy is kept in casks called pieces, of 50 veltes, more or less, but is sold by the barrique of 32 veltes, which contains nearly 60 gallons. At Cognac it is sold by the 27 veltes.

Long measure is the aune or ell, which contains 46.93 or very nearly 47 English inches.

100 aunes of Bordeaux are equal to 130.36 or 130⅓ yards nearly.

The foot of Bordeaux is 14.04 English inches.

Cleft wood is sold by the 124 pieces, deals by 126, and pipe-staves by the 1616 pieces.

Tonnage on Ships, Tares, &c.

In settling the freight of ships from the port of Bordeaux, the following quantities are reckoned for a tonneau or ton, viz.:

4 Barriques of wine, vinegar, honey and turpentine.
5 " " brandy
3 " " syrup
20 bushels of chestnuts, or 15 bushels from Perigord.
20 " " corn, beans, linseed, walnuts, &c.
5 bales (of 100 lbs. each) of cork
5 bales of skins or feathers (of 100 lbs. each.)
8 bales of paper.
10 cubic feet of marble.
20 quintals of iron in bars, or of lead in pigs.
3 bales of Hemp (of 200 lbs. each.)
20 quintals or 150 rolls of tobacco.
A pipe of salt contains 6 mines, each weighing 240 lbs. of Bordeaux.

Tare is allowed on West India goods as follows:

Coffee sold per lb. real tare.
Martinico sugar sold per hhd. 2 lbs. draft, 13 per cent tare.
St. Domingo sugar sold per hhd. 2 lbs. draft, 17 per cent tare.
Cotton Wool, sold per quintal, tare 4 per cent per bale or 6 per cent per bag.
Indigo sold per lb. real tare.

There are two great fairs in Bordeaux; the first beginning on the first of March, and the second on the 15th of October of each year. Each of them lasts 15 days; but the second is the most important one on account of sales of wine.

BRABANT.

[A province of the kingdom of Belgium, 1016 square miles, with 330,000 inhabitants; well cultivated; important commerce and manufactories in woollen, cotton, and lace. Capital, *Antwerp*, 10,000 houses, 60,000 inhabitants. *Mecheln*, formerly seat of the arch-bishop of the Netherlands.]

For Coins and Moneys, &c. *see Antwerp.*

BRAZIL.

[In South America, a large empire of 2,500,000 square miles of which hardly one hundredth part is cultivated. Natural products: gold, silver, diamonds, indigo, coffee, rice, sugar, cocoa, tobacco, Fernambuco and other dye-wood. The principal cities are Olenda, with the harbor of Fernambuco, 60,000 inhabitants; commerce with *Dyewood*, *Bahia* (formerly San Salvador) 100,000 inhabitants, harbor and commerce; Rio de Janeiro, capital and formerly residence of the Emperor, 200,000 inhabitants, commerce, one of the largest and finest harbors in the world; Villa Ricca, 40,000 inhabitants, gold mines; Villa bella, 25,000 inhabitants, gold and diamond mines; and Para, or Santa Maria, with the harbor of Belem, 30,000 inhabitants, on the banks of the great Para River.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in milrees and rees; 1000 rees make 1 milree.
For the *coins and measures* see *Rio de Janeiro.*

BREMEN.

[Free city in Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, on the Weser, 5,400 houses, with 40,000 inhabitants. Calico and linen manufactories, sugar refineries, calico-printing, and important commerce with colonial articles; principal trade between America and Germany.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars of 72 grotes; the grote is again divided into 5 swares currency.

100 thaler Bremen currency are equivalent to $68.91 cents 5 mills, American currency.

As payments are commonly made in Brunswic Carl d'ors reckoned at 5 rix-dollars, it is also customary to speak of rix-dollars in gold.

140 rix-dollars in gold are equal to 145 rix-dollars currency, and 100 rix dollars in gold are also equivalent to $71.37 cents, 6 mills, more or less, in United States currency.

The gold coin of the city is the ducat of $2\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars current, passing at 3 per cent, more or less, advance, as above stated.

In silver there are whole, half, and quarter specie, or Convention dollars, valued at $1\frac{1}{3}$ rix-dollars currency; 20 kreuzer pieces or kopfstücke, 48, 24, 12, 6, 3, 2, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grote-pieces.

Foreign coins in gold are ducats, which pass for 2 rix-thaler 60 grootes, with 3 per cent advance, more or less; and pistols which pass for 5 rix-dollars, with several per cent advance.

Foreign silver coins are Hanovarian $\frac{2}{3}$ rix-dollar pieces, about 12 per cent better than currency.

Course of Exchange.

Bremen gives $125\frac{3}{4}$ rix-thaler, more or less, for 250 guilders in Amsterdam.
" " 133 " " " 300 mark-bo in Hamburg.
" " 605 " " " 100£ sterling in London.
" " 100 " " " $108\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollars in 20 kreuzer pieces in Vienna.
" " $17\frac{1}{3}$ groot " " 1 franc in Paris.
" " $17\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 1 " in Bordeaux.
" " 100 rix-thaler in Louis d'ors for $109\frac{1}{4}$ thaler, more or less, money of Exchange in Frankfort on the Maine.
" " 100 " " for 110 thalers of exchange in Leipsic.
" " 100 " " " 110 " " " in Augsburg.
" " 100 " " " $100\frac{1}{4}$ " in Louis d'ors in Berlin.
" " 100 " " " 114 " currency in Berlin.

Usances. From Germany 14 days after sight, from England and France 1 month after date.

Days of grace. Bills drawn at sight, promissory notes or bills drawn at 2, 3 or 4 days sight have *no grace*. Other bills have 8 days grace, or less, viz.

There are two days of payment in the week (Tuesday and Friday *) and a bill which becomes due on either of these days is only payable a week hence, i. e. if it become due on Tuesday, then it is only payable on Tuesday following; but if a bill become due on Wednesday or Thursday, then it is also payable on Tuesday next, so that a bill can never have more, but sometimes less than 8 days grace. In case of protest, however, the *laws of exchange* (for which see the following extract) are strictly adhered to; and these laws make no such distinction in the days of payment; which is a mere private agreement by the merchants of Bremen among themselves.

The laws of exchange order that every bill of exchange, whether accepted or not accepted, shall have 8 days grace, including Sunday and holy days; and it is expressly stated that the law cannot reflect on the newly introduced method of paying but twice a week. If the bill be-

* These days have lately been changed into Wednesdays and Saturdays.

comes due on a Sabbath or holy day, then it must be paid the day before, or protest must be made out for non-payment. The same law declares that all promissory notes, as well as those which become due at a fixed day, are entitled to 8 days' grace.

Publicandum from 29th Jauuary, 1816.

1. Bills of exchange drawn after sight, in Bremen, must be sent to the place of payment within the following times:

6 months for Europe.
8 months for the Levante or Northern parts of Africa.
6 months for the Western and Canary Islands.
8 months for the Cape Verd Islands.
12 months for the Western coast of Africa, including the Cape of Good Hope.
24 months for the Eastern shore of Africa, the East Indies, China, Java, and in general all the coasts and islands West of the Cape of Good Hope, whether Asia, Africa, or Australia.
8 months for the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico.
8 *months for the United States of North America* and Canada.
12 months for the Eastern shores of South America

Bills from Bremen drawn at a certain number of days, weeks, or months after sight, ought to be presented within those stipulated times, and in case of maritime war, these periods are to be doubled.

Weights and Measures.

The Bremen *pound* is divided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintals or 512 orts, and contains 7690 English grains.

100 lbs. Bremen equal 109.8 lbs. or 110 avoirdupois nearly.

Of the commercial weights the load is 300 lbs. (although waggoners reckon it at 303 lbs.) The centner weighs 116 lbs., the ship-pfund is 290 lbs., the waag of iron is 120 lbs., a stone of flax 20 lbs., a stone of wool or feathers 10 lbs., and the lispound, 14 lbs.

A tun of butter, great measure, is reckoned at 300 lbs., and a tun of butter, small measure, at 220 lbs.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark of 3608 English grains For the subdivisions of this weight see *Cologne.*

Dry measure. The *last* of corn has 4 quarts, 40 sheffels, 160 viertels, or 640 spints. The last of Bremen equals $80\frac{7}{10}$ bushels.

Liquid measure. The fuder of wine contains 6 ohms. The ohm is divided into 4 ankers, 20 viertels, 45 stübchens, 180 quarts or 720 mingeln. 1 ohm contains 37.83 gallons.

The ohm Rhenish wine contains 45 stübchens, and
" " French " " 44 "

Brandy is sold by the measure of 30 viertels, equal to $56\frac{4}{5}$ English gallons.

The ton of beer contains 48 stübchens, and the hogshead of train oil of 6 stekans or 16 mingeln weighs 216 lbs. Bremen pound net, or about 237.168 lbs. avoirdupois.

Long measure. The Bremen ell is divided into 4 viertels, and measures 22.76, or $22\frac{3}{4}$ English inches nearly.

100 Bremen ells are equivalent to 63.22 yards.

A decher is 10 ells, pieces, or things of any kind.

A dutzend is 12 ells, pieces, or things of any kind.

A stiege is 20, a zimmer 40, and a schock 60 of any thing or kind.

Lastage. In freighting a ship the last of salt is reckoned at 4000 lbs. weight, and a last of hewn white stone at 5000 lbs. A last of herrings or coal is 12 tonnes.

Annual fairs are three.

BRESCIA.

[City on the river Gazza, in the Austrian kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, with 40,000 inhabitants; celebrated steel and musket manufactories; commerce with silk, iron, wine, grain, hemp, cheese, and wollen.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldo, and each soldo is again divided into 12 denari.

Coins and moneys are the same as in Bergamo and Milan (for which see those articles,) and the course of exchange is also regulated by those places.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is the paro which contains 25 libre or pounds. The libra is divided into 12 oncie, and each ounce again into 16 drame.

100 lbs. of Brescia equals 70.878 lbs. avoirdupois nearly.

Dry measure is the caro of 10 some or sachi, 120 quarteri or 480 copilli. The soma contains $4\frac{2}{3}$ bushels.

Wine measure is the caro of 12 zerle, 48 sechia, 452 pinte or 864 boccali.

100 pintes are equal to 36.43 gallons or $36\frac{1}{2}$ gallons nearly.

Long measure. The braccio for silk, which is 25.365 English inches long, and the braccio for wollen, which measures 26.958 English inches.

100 silk braccii are equal to 70.485 yards.

and 100 wollen braccii are equal to 74.86 yards.

The annual fair begins on the 6th August, and lasts 12 days.

BRESLAW. (BRESLAU.)

[City on the Oder in the Prussian province of Silesia. 3340 houses, with 80,000 inhabitants. University; manufactories in linen, wollen, and flax; calico printing.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars (reichs-thaler) of 30 silver groschen, and each groschen is again divided into 12 pfennings.

The rix-dollar is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ Silesian dollars. The rest of the coins and moneys are like in Berlin, (for which see that article.)

100 thaler currency are equal to $69.44 cents 3 mills, United States currency.

Course of Exchange.

Breslaw gives $144\frac{1}{4}$ rix-dollars, more or less, for 250 guilders currency in Amsterdam.

"	"	$155\frac{5}{6}$	"	"	"	300	mark-bo.	in	Hamburg.
"	"	6	"	22 grochen	"	1£	sterling	in	London.
"	"	$102\frac{2}{3}$	"	"	"	100	rix-thalers	in	20 kreuzer-pieces in Vienna.
"	"	$103\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	100	rix-thalers	of exchange	in Leipsic.
"	"	100	"	"	"	100	"	currency	in Berlin.
"	"	$102\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	100	"	"	in Augsburg.

Prices of Specie compared to Gold and Münze.

105	rix-thaler	currency,	more	or	less,	give	100	rix-thalers in Dutch ducats.
104½	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	in Austrian "
104	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	in Diverse Ducats.
111⅓	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	in Frederic d'ors.
70¼	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	in small coin.

Usances is 14 days, half usance 8 days after acceptance.

Days of grace. Bills which are not drawn at the fair have 3 days of grace; other regulations in regard to exchange are found under the article Berlin.

Weights and Measures.

The *commercial pound* is divided into 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintels, 512 denares or 1024 hellers, and 6255 English grains.

100 lbs. of Breslau are equal to 89.357 lbs. avoirdupois.

The centner of 132 lbs. of Breslau equals 118 lbs. avoirdupois, which furnishes the proportion of their mutual reduction.

Besides these weights there is yet the ship pound (schiff-pfund) of 3 centner, 16½ steins or 396 lbs., and the stein of 14 lbs.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark, which is divided into 8 ounces, 16 loths, 64 quintels, 256 deniers or 512 hellers, and contains 3158 English grains.

Dry measure. The malter has 12 sheffel, 48 viertel, 192 metzen, or 768 mässel. The sheffel contains 1.98 or nearly 2 English bushels.

Liquid measure is the eimer of 20 topfs, 80 quarts, 320 quartierleins, and equals 14.67 English gallons.

Long measure. The Silesian ell measures 22.67 inches.

100 Breslau ells are equal to 63.97 yards.

The Silesian foot is 11.19 English inches, and

The Silesian mile is 4 English miles and 45 yards.

The Bank of Breslau is establishad on the same footing as that of Berlin. (See that article.)

Fairs are annually two, which last 8 days each.

BRUNSWIC. (BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

[Capital of the Duchy of Brunswick, in Germany, on the river Ocker. 3000 houses, with 34000 inhabitants. Manufactories of sal-ammoniac and mineral alkalies. Commerce in wax, hops, flax, and yarn.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars of 36 mariengroschen; each mariengroschen is again divided into 8 pfennings.

100 rix-dollars of account are equal to $68.91 cents 5 mills United States currency.

The rix-dollar (68 cents 9 mills) is equal to 1½ rix-guilders 1⅘ mariengulders, 24 good grochen, 36 Mariengroschen 48 groschen, 72 mathiers, 96 dreiers, 288 pfennings, or 576 heller.

Coins of the country are the ducat of 3 rix-dollars, pistoles and Carl d'ors of 5 rix-dollars, and half pistoles or Carl d'ors of 2⅔ rix-dollars. These coins frequently pass at 3 and more per cent agio.

In silver there are whole, half, and quarter Convention dollars. (The Convention dollar equals $0.97 cents 2 mills, United States currency,) and Austrian pieces of 20, 10 and 6 kreuzers, which pass for 6, 3, and 1 mariengroschen, respectively.

The copper coin is the pfenning.

Course of Exchange.

Brunswic gives 136¾ rix-dollars, more or less, for 250 guilders in Amsterdam.
" " 135⅞ " " " 300 mark banco in Hamburg.
" " 6¾ " " " 1£ sterling in London.
" " 75⅞ " " " 300 francs in Paris.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance of the bill.

Days of grace are none. But the holder of a bill may, according to the 31st section of the laws of exchange of the year 1716, *grant* 3 days grace without losing his right of redress against the endorsers.

Acceptance. Bills drawn at the fair must be accepted before Friday evening of the first week of the fair; but no one is obliged to accept a bill before that time. Payments are made on Thursday of the second week of the fair; in case of failure protest must be made out for non-payment.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is divided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, 512 pfennings, or 1024 hellers, and contains 7206 English troy grains.

The centner has 114 lbs.

100 Brunswic lbs. are equal to 103 lbs. avoirdupois, and the Brunswic centner is equivalent to 117 lbs. avoirdupois.

Besides these weights there is yet the ship pfund of 20 lies-pounds or 280 lbs. The stein or stone of 10 or sometimes also of 11 lbs.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark, (for which see Cologne.)

Dry measure. The wipfel has 4 sheffels 40 himten, 160 vierfasses, or 640 loechers.

The himten equals 0.88 bushels, and the wipfel is equivalent to 35.2 English bushels.

Liquid or wine measure. The fuder contains 4 oxhofts, 6 ahms, 240 stübchens, 960 quartiers or 1920 nössels.

The fuder contains 232.7 gallons, and
" stübchen " " 0.9195 do.

The fass of beer contains 4 tonnes or 27 stübchens, and is therefore equivalent to 26.1765 gallons.

Long measure. The ell contains 22.56, or about 22½ English inches.

8 ells of Brunswic are equal to 5 yards.

A schock is 3 stiegens or 60 ells; a pack of cloth is 10 pieces, each piece containing 22 tüchers, and each tuch 22 ells.

A last of herrings is 12 tonnes or barrels; and a last of salt or butter is 18 tonnes.

There are two annual fairs, each lasting from 8 to 10 days.

There are besides two annual woollen fairs, beginning on the 1st of July and 7th of August, each lasting 4 days.

BRUSSELLES, or BRUXELLES.

[Capital of the newly formed kingdom of Belgium, on the river Senne; 9,500 houses with 80,000 inhabitants—not much commerce, but important manufactories in lace, leather, and morocco.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept as in Antwerp, (see that article) and the same coins are also in circulation.

The new coins are the 10 guilder-pieces, and the 5 guilder-pieces in gold—worth $3.82 cents 9 mills and $1.91 cents 5 mills respectively, of United States currency.

Tariff of ancient Gold and Silver Coins.

		Guilders	Cents centimes
In gold.	Double souverain	15	98
	half do	7	99
	quarter do	3	99½
	gold-guilders	2	90
	ducats	4	90
	"	5	04
In silver.	silver ducats (ducatons)	2	98
	half do	1	49
	quarter do		74½
	eighth do		35½
	Brabant dollar, whole ones	2	63
	" " half do	1	31
	" " quarter do		65½
	escarlins (double ones)		57
	" single do		28½
	placques		15
	5 placques-pieces		71
	12 sols-pieces		40
	6 do do		19
	5 do do		22
	3 do do		9½
	10 liard-pieces		11
	2 do do		2
	1 do do		1
In Copper.	Luxemburg-sols		4
	" half ones do		2
	" liards		1
	" half do		½
	Luttich-sols		2½
	" " half ones		1
	" liard		½

At the public chests 14 liards are taken for 15 cents, and 8½ sols for 8½ cents.

No new laws of exchange, usance, &c. are (1834) as yet introduced; but it is expected that the laws will be made to differ from those of Amsterdam.

Weights and Measures.

The mercantile weight is the pound, 214 of which make 1 killogramme, or 2 lbs. 8 oz. 3 dwt. 2 gr. English troy weight. For the new weights and measures see *France* and *Amsterdam*.

CADIZ.

[The most important seaport and fortress of Spain in the most settled province of Andalusia; 8000 houses with 70,000 inhabitants—important commerce in West India goods, hides, &c. Articles of exportation are wine, brandy, and oil.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in *reales de plata antiquas* (reals of old plate,) each real consisting of 16 quartos or 34 maravedis.

The peso de plata, or dollar of exchange, is 8 reals 128 quartos, or 272 maravedis of plate.

The peso duro or hard dollar is worth $10\frac{5}{8}$ reals 170 quartos, or $361\frac{1}{4}$ maravedis of plate.

The ducat of exchange has 11 reals 1 maravedi or 375 maravedis de plata antiquas.

A ducato de plata contains 11 reals de plata antiquas.

And the ducat of freight (by which freight is sometimes agreed to be paid in) contains 12 reals of plate.

100 reals of old plate (de plata antiquas) are worth $\$9.41$ cents 4 mills United States currency; and

100 hard dollars (new coinage) are equal to $\$99.90\frac{1}{2}$ cents United States currency.

Rule for changing reals de plata into United States currency.

1. Multiply the given sum by 32 and divide by 17. The quotient will be reals vellon, which divided again by 20, will give the answer in dollars and cents of the United States; or

Rule for changing hard dollars into reals of plate.

1. Multiply the hard dollar by 20, to get the reals vellon, and the reals vellon being again multiplied by 17 and the product divided by 32, will give the answer in reals de plata. Or multiply the dollars by $10\frac{5}{8}$; the product is the answer in reals of plate.

Course of Exchange.

Cadiz	gives	1	duc.	di cambio	for	96 groots (more or less)	in	Amsterdam.
"	"	40	"	"	"	$94\frac{5}{8}$ guilders	"	Amsterdam.
"	"	1	"	"	"	14 francs	"	Paris.
"	"	1	"	"	"	$14\frac{1}{10}$ francs	"	Bordeaux.
"	"	1	"	"	"	$13\frac{9}{10}$ francs	"	Bayonne.
"	"	1	"	"	"	$14\frac{1}{5}$ francs	"	Lyons.
"	"	1	"	"	"	33 groots Flemish b'o.	"	Hamburg.
"	"	123	pesos de plata antiquas (more or less) for 100 pezze d' otto in Leghorn.					
"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	35 pence (more or less) in London.
"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	2700 rees in Lisbon.
"	"	290	"	"	"	"	"	duc. di regno in Naples.

The exchange on different places in Spain itself varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to more or less per cent.

Bills in Cadiz are drawn on Holland, France, and England at from 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ uso, to 2 and 3 months. On Portugal and Italy so many days after sight.

Usance. On all foreign bills, 60 days, French excepted, on which only 30 days.

Days of grace are 6. If the bill is not paid on the last of these days, the holder must have it protested.

Weights and Measures.

The mark of Castile is the basis of all weight. It is divided into 8 ounces 64 ochavas 384 tomines or 4608 grains, and is equal to $3550\frac{1}{2}$ English grains.

The commercial pound contains 2 marks 16 ounces or 256 adarmes. It is used for all commodities except meat and fish, which are weighed by the 4 mark-pound.

The quintal contains 4 arrobas or 100 lbs. and equals nearly $101\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

avoirdupois. The (exact proportion is 100 lbs. Span. = 101.43 lbs. avoirdupois.)

Dry measure. The cahiz contains 12 fanegas; and each fanega is again divided into 12 celemines or almudas, 24 medios, 48 quartillos or 196 raciones.

5 fanegas are equal to 8 bushels nearly, (the exact proportion is 5 fanegas = 7.995 bushels.

The last of salt contains 4 cahizes or = $76\frac{4}{5}$ bushels.

Liquid measure. The arroba is divided into 8 azumbres or 32 quartillos, or also into 36 quartillos. But there are two kinds of arrobas, viz. the *greater* and the *lesser*.

32 small arrobas are equal to 25 of the greater.

The large arroba contains 4.246 gallons,
and " small " " 3.337 "

The *botta of wine* contains 30 large arrobas or $127\frac{1}{2}$ English gallons nearly, and the *pipe of oil*, which is equal to 34 small arrobas, measures $113\frac{1}{2}$ gallons nearly. (The exact proportion is 113.458 gallons.)

Long measure. The vara or ell (Castilian) is divided into 2 codos, 4 palmos, 8 octavas or 16 avas, and equals 33.384 English inches. It is also divided into 3 feet of Burgos 36 inches, or 48 fingers.

100 varas of Cadiz are equal to 92.733 yards.

Mode of selling goods.

Cochineal is sold by the arroba of 25 lbs. in ducats of plate.
tare 22 ounces per seron.
Sugar (from the Havannah) by the arroba in reals of plate.
Indigo by the lb. in reals of plate (real tare).
Peruvian bark by the lb. in reals of plate (real tare).
Cotton by the 100 lbs. in pesos or dollars of plate.
Copper by the fanega of 110 lbs. in dollars of plate.
Hides from South America (Buenos Ayres) by the 35 lbs. in reals of plate.
Brandy by the 30 great arrobas in reals vellon.

CAIRO.

[City and capital of Middle Egypt, on the Nile, with 200,000 inhabitants—carries on an important commerce by caravans.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres of 33 medini or, 80 aspers. Purchases, however, are frequently made in imaginary pieces of 30, 40, 60, 70, and 73 medini, and sometimes in patacas or talleri (Austrian dollars). But the value of these patacas, varying according to circumstances, it is necessary in all cases first to fix upon the rate at which the money is to be received.

Purchases are also made in Funducli and Mahbub sequins. The Funduclo is reckoned at 146 medini, and the mahbub is computed at 120 medini.

The coins struck at Cairo are the mahbub (zermahbub,) sequins, and medini.

100 medini are worth 92 cents 8.3 mills United States currency, and
1 mahbub is worth $1.11 cents 4 mills United States currency nearly.

There are besides mahbubs and piastres of an inferior value, coined and in circulation at Cairo; and all sorts of Turkish coins, for which see *Constantinople.*

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is the cantaro, consisting of 100 rottoli, equivalent to 95 lbs. avoirdupois.

The rottolo is again divided into 144 drams. The occa contains 400 drams or 2.639 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 cantaro contains 36 occas.

The cantaro of Egypt varies for different kinds of goods—

	Rottole.		lbs. avoirdupois.
Thus the cantaro of iron	is 233⅓	or	321⅔ lbs.
" " " lead	" 140	"	133 "
" " " red lead	" 130	"	123½ "
" " " black lead	" 150	"	142½ "
" " " gum Arabic and balms	" 133	"	126⅛ "
" " " arsenic and other drugs	" 125	"	118¾ "
" " " dye-woods	" 120	"	114 "
" " " almonds and fruit	" 115	"	109¼ "
" " " cloves and nutmegs, salsaparilla and elephants' teeth	" 110	"	104½ "
" " " coffee and wire	" 105	"	99¾ "
" " " quicksilver, pewter, tin in bars, vermilion and sugar	" 102	"	97 "

Silk is weighed by the occa of 400 drachms; but the silks of Cyprus Bursa, and Sagoro are sold by the occa of 404 drachms.

Long Measure is the *pic*, which is equal to 26.3 inches.

100 pics of Egypt are equal to 74⅘ yards.

Tare on different articles is allowed as follows:

On red lead 30 rottoli per barrel.
" tin in bars 20 " "
" vermilion 2 " for paper.
" cloves and nutmegs the barrel is weighed for tare.
" sugar, for chests or casks 2 per cent.
" pepper, 19 rottoli per bag of the largest size
12 " " smaller size.

On cochineal sold by the occa, 1 occa per bag of the larger size; and ¾ occa on bags of the small size.

CALCUTTA. *(See East Indies.)*

CANADA.

[British province in North America—divided into Lower and Upper Canada. The most important article of exportation is timber. The most important cities are Quebec—capital, fortress and seaport, 18,000 inhabitants. Montreal, commercial city, with 30,000 inhabitants. York (fort) with 5000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Canada and the other British provinces of North America in pounds, shillings and pence, currency. This money is $\frac{1}{10}$ worse than sterling, so that sterling is $\frac{1}{9}$ better than currency.

100£ currency are equal to 90£ sterling. And

100£ sterling are equal to 111⅑£ currency.

At this rate 100£ currency would be equal to $416.64 cents 6 mills United States currency.

Accounts are also kept in some parts of Canada in livres, sous and deniers, according to the ancient system of France. The proportion between the shilling and the livre of these currencies is as 5 to 6. Hence 5 shillings currency are equal to 6 old livres.

100 livres of the old system are equivalent to $17.36 U. S. currency.

Tariff of Circulating Gold and Silver Coins, as regulated by the Provincial Legislature in 1808.

Gold Coins.	New Currency.		Old Currency.	
	Shill'gs.	Pence.	Livres.	Sols.
Doubloon (with half in proportion.)	74	6	89	8
Guinea (with its divisions in proportion.)	23	4	28	
Johanese (with half in proportion.)	80	0	96	
Moidore	30	0	36	
Louis d'or coined before 1793.	22	8	27	4
Pistole ditto. ditto.	18	3	21	8
Eagle (with half in proportion.)	50	0	60	
Silver Coins.				
English Crowns	5	6	6	12
" Shillings	1	1	1	6
Dollar (Spanish and American.)	5	0	6	
Pistareen	1	0	1	4
French Crown (coined before 1793.)	5	6	6	12
French Piece of 4 Livres 10 Sous Tournois.	4	2	5	

Differences in weight of gold coins are settled by allowing $2\frac{1}{4}$ pence per grain or 89 shillings per ounce, on English, Portuguese and American gold, and $2\frac{1}{3}$ per grain, or 87 shillings $8\frac{1}{2}$ pence per ounce on French and Spanish gold, deducting half a grain for each piece when computed by the ounce.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures of France were formerly used here; but in Lower Canada those of England have been legally established in 1808. In the corn trade the French minot however is still retained, 90 of which are estimated at 100 bushels nearly.

CANARY ISLANDS.

[In the Atlantic Ocean, 3174 square miles with *circa* 180,000 inhabitants, belonging to the crown of Spain; soil fertile, climate healthy. Natural products wine, sugar, dates, cotton—but not enough wood. The principal islands are: 1. Canaria, 2. Teneriffe, 3. Palma, 4. Ferro, and 5. Fortaventura. Besides these there are yet 7 smaller islands belonging to the groupe.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in reals vellon of $3\frac{1}{3}$ quartos or 34 maravedis vellon. The currency is composed of quartos, reales de plata, and pesos correntes; The peso corrente is divided into 8 reals de plata, 10 reals correntes or 128 quartos.

1 *peso fuerte or hard dollar is equivalent to* $1\frac{1}{3}$ peso corrente, $10\frac{2}{3}$ reals de plata, 20 reals vellon, 170 quartos or 680 maravedis vellon.

The only *real coin* among these is the hard dollar and the quarto (which is the $\frac{1}{170}$ of a dollar.)

The real corrente averages 7 cents 5.93 mills United States currency.

Gold Coins are the doubloon or ounce of 16 hard dollars divided into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths.

The Silver Coins are the dollar, with the half dollar or medio duro,

quarter dollar or toston, eighth dollar or half toston, and the sixteenth dollar or fisca.

Copper Coins are the ochavo of 8 maravedis, the quarto of 4, and the medio quarto of 2 maravedis.

Weights and Measures.

The libra contains 16 ounces 256 adarmes, or 6144 grains. The arroba contains 25 lbs. The quintal contains 4 arrobas or 100 lbs Spanish, and is generally reckoned as 106 lbs avoirdupois; although it is equal only to 101.48 lbs avoirdupois

Dry Measure is the fanega, divided into 12 almudes or 48 quartillos. Wheat is sold by struck measurement, but all other sorts of grain and salt are sold by *heaped* measure. The fanega heaped, averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, but the fanega struck, equals only $1\frac{7}{9}$ bushels.

Liquid Measure. The pipe in some of the Canary islands is divided into 12 barrels or 480 quartillos, and contains from 116 to 124 gallons. The arroba, when used as a measure for liquids, may be averaged at $4\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

Long Measure is the vara, and the brasada which is equal to $2\frac{1}{6}$ varas.

The brasada is equal to 72.33 English inches,
" vara " 33.33 " "
100 brasadas are equal to 201 yards nearly
100 varas " " $92\frac{13}{18}$ " "
The *exchange* on London is 90 reals vellon for 1 £ sterling.

CANDIA.

[Formerly called Creta; one of the Grecian islands in the Mediterranean; 4232 square miles, with 300,000 inhabitants—beautiful climate and soil; but badly cultivated.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Piastres of 40 paras, each para being again divided into 3 aspers. The piastre is now worth 9 pence sterling or about 18 cents $2\frac{1}{4}$ mills U. S. currency.

100 piastres are equal to $18.22 cents 7 mills United States currency.

For the coins see *Constantinople.*

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is the cantaro, which contains 100 rottoli, or 44 occas, and is equal to $116\frac{1}{3}$ lbs avoirdupois. The occa is besides divided into 400 drachms, and the rottolo into 176 drachms.

Dry Measure is the earga, which is equal to 4.322 bushels.

Liquid Measure. The miaste of oil at Canea weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ occas, equal to $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs avoirdupois, and contains 3 gallons nearly (the exact measure is 2.949 gallons.) At Retimo the miaste weighs 10 occas.

Long Measure. The pic or ell measures 25.11 English inches.

100 pics are equal to $69\frac{4}{4}$ yards.

CANTON. (*See China.*)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

[Formerly a Dutch, now a British colony in Africa, 127,000 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants. The natural products are salt, copper, iron, grain, and particularly wine of the best quality. Cape town, which is the capital of the colony, contains 20,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

There are a variety of modes of keeping accounts, viz. in Dutch guilders or florins of 20 stivers, which are again divided into 16 pfennings;—or in rix dollars, shillings and stivers, the rix dollar being counted 8 shillings and the shilling 6 stivers; and there is also the English way of keeping accounts, in pounds, shillings and pence.

The rix dollar is a paper currency reckoned at 3 shillings 4 pence sterling, or about 77 cents 1.57 mills United States currency;—but its value depends on the plenty or scarcity of specie. Government bills on England, at thirty days sight, are likewise considered as cash.

Tariff of Coins.

Guinea.	44	shillings currency.
Doubloon.	160	
Johannese.	80	
Mohur.	75	
Pagoda.	16	
Ducat and Sequin.	19	
Spanish dollar.	10	
Rupee.	5	

Paper Money.

Rix Dollar.	8
Dutch Shilling.	1

Weights and Measures

Are the same as in England, (for which see *London)* except for wine, which is sold by the leager of 4 ahms or 388 cannes. The leager contains 50 gallons nearly.

CARRARA.

[City in Upper Italy, in the Duchy of Carrara, now belonging to Austria—8000 inhabitants—in the neighborhood the celebrated marble quarry of Carrara.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lira of 20 soldi or 240 denari, as in *Genoa.*

100 lire of this currency are equal to $15.41 cents 3 mills United States currency. Payments are also made in lire Austriache of 100 centesimi.

100 of these lire are equivalent to $16.20 cents 3 mills United States currency.

The *coins* are those of *Genoa*, for which see that article.

The marble (which is found here) is sold by the palmo of 12 once. The palmo contains 9.591 inches, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ palmi make one yard. 15 once are equal to 1 English foot. 25 cubic palmi of marble make 1 carrata, measuring $12\frac{3}{4}$ English cubic feet, and weighing exactly 1 ton avoirdupois.

CARLSRUHE.

[Capital of the Grand Duchy of Baaden in Germany. Residence of the Grand-Duke—1,400 houses with 20,000 inhabitants. The town being situated on no navigable river, there is neither commerce nor manufactures.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreutzers.

100 guilders of Carlsruhe are equal to 40 dollars 50 cents 6 mills United States currency.

For the coins see *Germany.*

There are no laws of exchange in Carlsruhe; there are however, laws of that sort taken from the French Code on Commerce.

*Weights and Measures.**

The commercial weight is the centner divided into 100 pounds. The pound is subdivided into 10th, 100th and 1000th parts.

100 pounds of Carlsruhe are equal to 94½ pounds avoirdupois nearly (the exact proportion is 94.444 lbs.)

Liquid Measure is the fuder of 10 ohms, the ohm of 10 stutzen, the stutzen of 10 maass, and the maass of 10 glaeser. The ohm of 100 maass equals 39.628 gallons.

Dry Measure is the zuber of 10 malter, 100 sisters, 1000 massleins or 1000 becher.

The zuber equals 42.568 bushels.

Long Measure is the ell which measures 23.616 inches.

100 ells in Carlsruhe are equal to 65⅗ yards.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the Cologne mark of 3608 grains, for the subdivisions of which see *Cologne.*

CASSEL.

[City on the Fulda, and capital of the Electorate of Hessen in Germany—1300 houses with 27,000 inhabitants—neither commerce nor industry are in a flourishing condition, and the country from bad management becomes poorer from day to day.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 32 albus; each albus is again divided into 9 pfennings, or 12 hellers.

The rix dollar is reckoned at 1½ rix guilders, 24 good groschen 36 marien groschen or 90 kreuzers.

In the upper country of Hessen payments are made in convention money, but in the lower country they are made in florins münze.

100 rix dollars in Upper Hessen equal 180 guilders münze, or $72.91 cents 0.8 mills United States currency.

100 rix dollars in Lower Hessen are equal to 150 guilders of the empire, or $60.75 cents 9 mills. And

100 rix dollars current are worth $68.91 cents 5 mills.

Coins. The old coins are the double and single pistole, or pieces of 10 and 5 rix dollars; and the silver, the specie rix dollar, with halves and quarters, pieces of 6, 4, 3, 2 and 1 gute groschen, or pieces of 8, 5⅓, 4, 2⅔, and 1⅓ albuses, for the value of which see *Germany.*

Copper coins are pieces of 2 and 1 albuses and 4 keller or 3 pfenning pieces.

New coins since 1815 are, in gold, the William d'or (Wilhelms d'or) which is worth $3.77 cents 3 mills United States currency.

Weights and Measures.

The weight for gold and silver is the Cologne mark (for which see *Cologne.)* The commercial pound is nearly 4 per cent heavier than the Cologne pound (of 2 marks); it is divided into 16 ounces or 32 loths.

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* These measures have been introduced the 8th of September 1821, and are somewhat on the French scale.

100 lbs. of Cassel are equal to 107.14 lbs. avoirdupois, and the centner or quintal is 108 lbs.

Wine Measure. The fuder contains 6 ohms 120 viertels or 480 maass, and contains 259$\frac{1}{5}$ gallons.

The ohm contains 43$\frac{1}{5}$ gallons.

Dry Measure for corn is the viertel, divided into 4 himtens 16 metzens, or 64 müsschens. It is equivalent to 4.05 bushels.

Long Measure. The ell measures 22.114 English inches.

100 ells of Cassel equal 61.428 yards.

The course of exchange is governed by that of *Frankfort.*

CASTILE.

[Province of Spain, divided into Old and New Castile—climate dry—soil barren—natural products, sheep. *Principal cities in New Castile* are *Madrid*, 7000 houses, with (at present) only 130,000 inhabitants—*Toledo*, formerly the capital of Spain, with 200,000 inhabitants, now only 25,000 inhabitants—Alcala, University, 6000 inhabitants—Aranjuez, 5000 inhabitants—Almaden, 10,000 inhabitants.—*Principal cities in Old Castile*,—Burgos, 16,000 inhabitants, fortress—Santander, seaport, fortress, 10,000 inhabitants—Segovia, 8000 inhabitants—Escurial, 2000 inhabitants—San Idolfonso, 5000 inhabitants.]

For Coins and Moneys, Course of Exchange, &c. see *Madrid.*

CATALONIA. *(See Barcelona.)*

CEFALONIA. *(See Zante.)*

CEYLON. *(See East Indies.)*

CHINA.

[Next to Russia the greatest empire in the world, but very little known. Natural products are tea, silk, rice, and cotton in the greatest abundance. Principal manufactures are China paper, silks, nanking, porcelain, India silk, &c. Important commerce by sea through Canton, with the United States and Europe, and by land by means of caravans with Russia. Principal cities are *Peking*, now the capital of the empire and the centre of Chinese manufactures—with (supposed) 2 million inhabitants. *Nanking*, formerly capital of the empire—porcelain tower—1 million inhabitants. *Cantong* or *Canton*, connected with Peking by the imperial canal—seaport, with 500,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in tales, mace, candarimes, and cash; the tale being divided into 10 mace, 100 candarimes, or 1000 cash.

The only kind of *money* made in China is called cash, and is not coined, but cast, and only used for small payments. It is composed of 6 parts of copper and 4 parts of lead; it is round, marked on one side only, with a square hole in the centre. These pieces are carried like beads on a string or wire. A tale of fine silver ought to be worth 1000 cash—but on account of the convenience of the small coin, only 750 cash are sometimes given for the tale.

Foreign coins, particularly *Spanish dollars* are in circulation at Canton. For small change they are cut into very exact proportions, and the parts afterwards weighed, by a sort of scales called dotchin, made after the plan of the steelyard.

The tale is worth $1.54 cents, 3 mills, more or less, United States currency, and is reckoned at 6 shillings 8 pence sterling in the books of the English East India Company; but its value varies according to exchange in London on the Spanish dollar.

Rule. To obtain the value of the tales in pound sterling of the East

India Company, multiply the value of the Spanish dollar per ounce* by the number 1.208; the product is the corresponding value of the Chinese tale.

The fineness of gold and silver is expressed by dividing the weight into 100 parts, called toques or touch; thus if an ingot of gold or silver be 93 touch, it is understood to contain 7 parts of alloy, and 93 of pure metal, making 100 in the whole.

Silver ingots are used as money, and weigh from one half to 100 tales. These ingots are generally of the best sort of silver, i. e. about 94 touch.

Gold is not considered as money, but merely as merchandize; it is sold in regular ingots of a determined weight, called *shoes* of gold; the largest of them weigh 10 tales, and the gold is reckoned as 94 touch, although it is sometimes but 92 or 93 touch.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the catty of 16 tales; the tale is divided into 10 mace, 100 candarines or 1000 cash.

100 tales are reckoned to weigh 120 oz. 16 pennyweights Troy; and the tale equals 579.8 grains Troy weight.

The principal commercial weights are the pecul, the catty, and the tale. The pecul is divided into 100 catties, and each catty is again divided into 16 tales.

The comparative value of these weights is as follows:

		Avoirdupois. lbs.	oz.	drams.		
1 tale	is equal to	0	1	5.333	or	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
16 tales or 1 catty	"	1	5	5.333	"	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
100 catties or 1 pecul	"	133	5	5.333	"	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The pecul weighs 162 lbs. 0 oz. 8 dwt. 13 gr. Troy.

The weights are sometimes denominated differently, viz: the catty is called gin, the tale is called lyang, the mace tchen, the candarine fwen, and the cash lis.

No commercial measures are used in China; dry goods and liquids being sold by the weight. In delivering cargoes English weights are used and afterwards turned into China peculs and catties.

Long Measure. The long measure is the covid or cobre; it is divided into 10 punts, and equals 14.625 inches.

100 covids are equal to 40.625 yards.

There are four different measures answering to the foot; viz.

	Eng. Inches.
The foot of the Mathematical Tribunal	13.125
The builder's foot, called kong pu	12.7
The tailors' and tradesmen's foot	13.33
The foot used by engineers	12.65

The li contains 180 fathoms, and each fathom contains 10 engineer's feet. The li therefore equals $1897\frac{1}{2}$ English feet; and

$192\frac{1}{2}$ lis are equal to a mean degree of the meridian nearly.

CHRISTIANA.

[Capital of the Swedish province of Norway—1600 houses, 20,000 inhabitants—seaport, University. Commerce with timber and iron.]

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* All silver and gold coins are in England only valued as bullion.

Coins and Moneys, Measures, &c. are as in *Bergen;* which see.
The new coins are those of Sweden, for which see *Stockholm.*

CLEVE.

[Formerly the capital of the duchy of the same name, now in the Prussian province of Iulich, Cleve-Berg, 1000 houses, with 6000 inhabitants.]

For coins, moneys, &c. see *Berlin.*

COBLENZ.

[City in the Prussian province of the Nether Rhine, 1000 houses with 15000 inhabitants.]

Accounts are now kept as in *Berlin. Weights* are those of *Cologne.*
The Coblenz ell is 22 inches; and
100 of these ells are equal to $61\frac{1}{9}$ yards.
Accounts were formerly kept in rix dollars of 54 petermangens.
100 of these rix dollars are worth $72.91 cents 2 mills United States currency. The coins of the electorate were those of the convention, for which see *Germany.*

COBURG.

[Town on the Itz in Saxe Coburg, Saalfeld, 750 houses, with 8000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Saxe Coburg, Saalfeld, and in Anspach, in florins of the empire of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer containing 4 pfennings.
The rix dollar is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ florins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ florins of Franconia (Rhenish Bavaria) 18 heavy batzen, $22\frac{1}{2}$ light batzens, 24 good groschen, or 90 kreuzer.
100 guilders of Saxe Coburg or the empire are worth $48.60 cents 8 mills of U. S. currency.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver weight is that of *Cologne* (for which see the following article.) The commercial pound is equal to 7868.9 English grains.
100 commercial pounds of Coburg are equal to 112.4 lbs. avoirdupois.
The corn measure is the simra, divided into 4 quarters or 16 metzen, and contains 2.4396 bushels.
The ell contains 23.07 inches.
100 ells are equal to $64\frac{1}{12}$ yards.

COLOGNE.

[City on the Rhine, in the Prussian province of Jülich—Cleve-Berg, 8000 houses, with 60,000 inhabitants, fortress, very important manufactures in silks, velvet-cloth, damask, ribands, musical instruments, particularly piano fortes, eau de Cologne, sugar refineries, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in specie-rix dollars of 80 } albuses,
or in currency do. " 78 }
and each albus is again divided into 12 hellers.
The rix-dollar specie is equal to $1\frac{1}{39}$ dollars currency, $1\frac{1}{4}$ rader florin,

1½ specie-florins, florins of the empire, or piece of two thirds, 2 herren guilders, 3⅓ Cologne guilders, 4 orts, 8 shillings, 20 blafferts, 30 rad albuses, or groschen, 48 groschen, 60 stivers, 80 Cologne albuses, 90 kreuzers, 100 light albuses, 120 fettmänchens, or 960 heller.

100 rix dollars specie are equivalent to $60.52 cts. 9 mills United States currency, and

100 rix dollar currency are equivalent to $59.02 7 mills United States currency.

Tariff of Coins.

The Brabant dollar	is reckoned	1	dollar	16⅔	groschen	currency.
" Frederic d'or	"	"	5	"	22	"	"
" ducat	"	"	3	"	6½	"	"
300 French francs	"	"	86	"	18	"	"
3 francs 70½ centimes		"	1	"		"	"
The fine mark silver	"	"	14	"	3	"	"

13 dollars of Cleve are equal to 10 dollars currency.

Course of Exchange.

Cologne gives				{ more }		
144 5/10 Prussian dollars	currency			{ or less }		250 guilders in Amsterdam
114	"	"	"	"	for	250 guilders in Antwerp.
103 8/10	"	"	"	"	"	150 guild'rs curr. in Augsburg.
99 1/10	"	"	"	"	"	100 currency in Berlin.
114	"	"	"	"	"	100 rx dols. ls' d'ors in Bremen.
86 9/10	"	"	"	"	"	150 guilders crt. in Frankfort.
155 1/10	"	"	"	"	"	300 mark bo. in Hamburg.
7 1/30	"	"	"	"	"	1£ sterling in London.
83 9/10	"	"	"	"	"	300 francs in Paris and Lyons.
104 4/10	"	"	"	"	"	150 guilders convention money in Vienna.

Usance is 14 days after sight.

Days of Grace ordered by law are 6, sabbath and holy-days included. If the day of payment happens to be a sunday or holy-day, then the bill must be paid the day previous, or it must be protested.

The *French law** being as yet in force, there are at present (1834) no days of grace.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark, which is divided into 8 ounces, 16 loths, 24 carats, 64 quintleins, 256 pfennings or deniers, 288 grains, 4020 aasses, 4352 eschen, or 65536 richtpfennings, and weighs 3608 English grains.

The *commercial pound* contains 2 of these marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins or 512 pfennings, and equals 7216 (twice 3608) grains.

100 lbs. of Cologne, therefore, are equal to 103.086 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. The last contains 20 malter, or 480 fasses, and is equal to 91.995 or very nearly 92 bushels.

Wine Measure. The ohm is divided into 24 viertels, or 104 mässchens, and each mässchen into 4 pintchen.

The ohm contains 41.129 English gallons.

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* Under Napoleon the French had possession of both banks of the Rhine, and introduced their currency and their laws.

Long Measure. The long ell is equal to 27.347 English inches, and
" short " " " 22.625 " " and
100 long ells are equal to 75.964 yards,
and " short " " " " 62.849 "
The foot of Cologne measures 10.33 English inches.
100 feet " " are equal to 90.25 " feet.

CONSTANTINOPLE. *(Turkish Istamboul, or Stamboul.)*

[Capital of Turkey, with 2 harbors, 7 suburbs, with 80,000 houses and 500,000 inhabitants. Manufactures of leather, silk, carpets, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept as nearly in all Turkish provinces, in piastres of 40 paras, each para being again divided into 3 aspers. These are real coins; besides them is the imaginary piastre which is divided into 80 or 100 parts called aspers or minas.

The piastre is called grouch by the Turks, and Turkish piastre or piastre, of the Grand Seignor, by the English or French.

Gold coins are whole, half and quarter fonducli or zechins, of 5, 2½ and 1¼ piastres respectively; ditto altunen, zerimahub or zindsjerli of 3½ and 1¾ piastres respectively. Other gold coins, bearing different names, vary in value according to the coinage.

The principal silver coin is the piastre, whose intrinsic value (according to the different coinage) has varied from 46 cents 3 mills, to 17 cents 3 mills, what it is now worth.

Besides the piastre there are yet

The allmiehlec or double zolota	of 60	paras.
" zolota	" 30	"
" yaremlec	" 20	"
" onbeslich	" 15	"
" onlick	" 10	"
" beslick	" 5	"
" para	" 3	aspas.

" juspara of 2½ piastres, 2 and 1½ piastre pieces.

*Course of Exchange.**

Constantinople gives	321	paras	more or less for 1 guilder in Amsterdam.
" "	390	"	" " 1 " conv. money in Vienna.
" "	801	"	" " 1 pezza d'otto in Leghorn.
" "	97	piastres	" " 1 £ sterling in London.
" "	152	paras	" " 1 franc in Paris or Marseilles.
" "	24	"	" " 1 ruble bo. in Odessa.
" "	391	"	" " 1 florin current in Trieste.
" "	99½	"	" " 100 paras in Smyrna.

Usance and days of grace are none lawfully existing; neither are there any regular laws of exchange in Turkey.

On foreign places it is customary to draw 31 *days after sight;* on England bills are also frequently drawn at 60 days. And bills *on* Constantinople are drawn the same number of days after sight. Bills from one Turkish place to another are drawn 11 days after sight. Payment is made by some merchants on the day the bill becomes due, others, however, claim as many days grace as are allowed in the place where

* Quoted in June, 1834.

the bill is drawn; but this is only to be understood of christian merchants or Franks; Turks and Jews are not at all particular in settling bills, and frequently do not pay them until 3 or 4 weeks after they have become due, frequently refusing even to pay interest on the amount for the time elapsed between the day of payment and the day the bill became due.

*Weights and Measures.**

The chequee (cheky) or pound with which gold, silver and precious stones are weighed is reckoned at 4957 English grains. It is divided into 100 drachms, and the drachm is again divided into 16 killos or 64 grains.

The *commercial* weight is the cantaro or quintal of 100 rottoli. The cantaro is also divided into 44 okas, 176 chequees, or 17600 drachms. The oka is reckoned 2 lbs. 13 oz. 5 dr. avoirdupois; and the cantaro or quintal, at this rate, is equal to 124 lbs. 9 oz. 12 dr. avoirdupois.

The quintal of cotton yarn is 45 okas; silks from Persia are weighed by the batman of 6 okas, and silks from Brussa by the taffee of 610 drachms.

The chequee of opium is 250 drachms, and of goats' wool 800 drachms.

Dry Measure is the Fortin of 4 killows; the killow (kisloz) contains 0.941 bushels, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ killows are reckoned at 3 English bushels; the fortin therefore is equal to $3\frac{3}{17}$ bushels. The killow of rice weighs 10 okas.

Liquid Measure. Oil and other liquids are sold by the almud or meter, which is equal to 1 gallon and 3 pints. The almud of oil should weigh 8 okas, or $22\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Long Measure. The pic or pike is of two sorts; the longest called halibi or archim, with which silks and woollens are measured, is 27.9 English inches, and the other (called endassè) with which cotton goods and carpets are measured, is 27.06 English inches.

In European trade the pike is reckoned at $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.†

100 italibis are equal to $77\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and

100 endasses " " $75\frac{1}{6}$ "

COPENHAGEN.

[Capital and residence of the king of Denmark; 4000 houses with 100,000 inhabitants; seaport, university, manufactories in cotton yarn, silk, linen, calico, woollens, sail-cloth, and porcelain.]

Coins and Moneys.

A. *Old System.*

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 6 marks or 96 skillings. These marks and skillings are of half the value of the same denominations in Hamburg. Thus 2 marks Danish make 1 mark Lube (see Hamburg.) This is the general mode of keeping accounts in Denmark, except at Elsineur and in the duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, where the rix dollar is divided into 3 marks or 48 shillings.

The rix dollar equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ sletdaler, 4 orts, 6 marks, 96 skillings, 192 fyrkes, 288 witten, or 1152 pfennings, Danish, and half those denominations in Hamburg money.

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* These weights and measures cannot be relied upon with certainty. Kelly states that even the standards transmitted to London, and duplicates of the same measure differ from each other in their true proportions.

† There are besides two other pikes in use, viz. the kanevas pike, and the enderzeh. 100 kanevas pikes are equal to $90\frac{2}{3}$ yards nearly; the enderzeh is about 1 1-5 per cent better than the small pike.

The moneys are distinguished into 5 sorts, viz.

1. Specie, in which the bank of Altona keeps its accounts, and in which the effective rix dollar is reckoned at 6 marks Danish.

2. Swedish specie, in which the tolls paid to the king of Denmark by all ships passing the Sound, are reckoned: this is about $2\frac{5}{6}$ per cent worse than specie.

3. Crown money, in which the tolls at the sound are also sometimes reckoned, and which is $15\frac{3}{5}\frac{5}{1}$ per cent lower than specie.

4. Danish currency, in which the books of merchants and tradesmen are kept; this by the king's edict is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent worse than crown money; i. e. $19\frac{7}{32}$ per cent worse than Swedish specie, and $22\frac{11}{12}$ per cent worse than specie.

5. Holstein currency, in which accounts are generally kept in the duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, and which is 25 per cent or $\frac{1}{4}$ worse than specie.

The proportion between the different moneys may be best seen from the following table:

Rix dollar.	Slet dollar.	Marks Lubec.	Orts.	Marks Danish.	Stiver Lubs.	Skilling Danish.	Tyrkes.	Witten.	Pfennings Danish.
1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	6	48	96	192	288	1152
	1	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	4	32	64	128	192	8276
		1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	2	16	32	64	96	4238
			1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	24	48	72	28
				1	8	16	32	48	419
					1	2	4	6	2
						1	2	3	1
							1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
								1	

Values of Moneys and Coins.

The old *gold coins* of Denmark are ducats specie, which, as well as Dutch ducats, are worth 14 marks 12 skillings Danish currency, more or less; current ducats, coined since 1757, at 12 marks Danish currency, Christian d'ors, coined in Holstein since 1775, which are worth about 26 marks Danish currency.

The old silver coins are specie rix dollars, which pass for 7 marks 6 skillings Danish currency, and are commonly reckoned at 6 marks 12 skillings crown money, at the toll on the Sound; double, single and half crowns, at 8, 4 and 2 marks crown money, or 8 marks 8 skillings, 4 marks 4 skillings, 2 marks 2 skillings currency; double and single pieces called ebrocers or justus judrx at 28 and 14 skillings respectively; ryksorts at 24 skillings, and pieces of 15, 10, 8, 4 and 2 skillings currency.

The old copper coins are skillings, Danish fyrkes or half skillings; dreylings and quarter-shillings.

There is besides the new Holstein currency, coined since the year 1788, consisting of specie rix dollars at 48 skillings specie, or 60 shillings Holstein currency; and pieces of 32, 16, 8, 4, and 2 skillings specie or 40, 20, 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ skillings Holstein currency.

The Cologne mark (3608 English grains) fine silver, is coined into $9\frac{4}{4}$ rix dollars specie, or $11\frac{9}{16}$ rix dollar currency.

Rate of coinage. The ducats, specie coined by the king of Denmark as duke of Holstein, should be of the same weight and fineness as those of the German empire, so that 67 of them should weigh a Cologne mark, and be $23\frac{2}{3}$ carats fine. $85\frac{3}{8}$ ducats currency must contain a Cologne mark of fine gold, and they are little better than 21 carats fine.

From a Cologne mark of fine silver $62\frac{1}{2}$ marks in crowns or 68 marks in silver currency should be coined. $9\frac{1}{4}$ rix dollars specie are to contain

a Cologne mark of fine silver, so that *the rix dollar contains* 390 *English grains of fine silver and is worth* $1.05 *cents* 5½ *mills.*

100	rix dollars	specie are worth	$105.55	cents	1	mill	United States currency.
100	do	Sundish specie	$102.63	"	4	"	
100	do	crown money	$93.30	"	2	"	
100	do	Danish currency	$85.39	"	7	"	
100	do	Holstein currency	$84.45	"	0	"	

New System.

According to the new monetary system, established in 1813, the Cologne mark of fine silver is made into 18½ pieces, called Rigsbank dollars; 2 of which are equal to 1 old specie dollar. The divisions of the new coins are the same as those of the old, viz: the dollars are divided each into 8 marks or 96 skillings; but the value of the new coins is but one half of that of the corresponding old ones.

The new rigsbank dollar weighs 195 English grains of pure silver, and is worth 50 cents 3 mills United States currency nearly, or 2 shillings 3¼ pence sterling.

100 new rigsbank dollars equal $52.77 5 mills, United States currency. For paper currency see Bank (page 101).

The fineness of gold is expressed in carats and grains; the mark containing 24 carats, and the carat 12 grains. Danish standard gold is 13 carats fine, that is 3 parts of pure gold to 1 of alloy.

The fineness of silver is expressed in lods and grains; the mark being 16 lods, and the lod 18 grains. The Danish standard silver is 13 lods 6 grains fine; that is 5 parts pure, and 1 part alloy.

Course of Exchange.

Copenhagen	gives	229	new banco dollars	more or less	for	300	mark banco in Hamburg.
"	"	224	" "	"	"	250	guilders in Amsterdam.
"	"	38	skillings banco	"	"	1	franc in Paris.
"	"	10	banco dollars 72 skillings	"	"	1	£ sterling in London.

Usance is none established; but bills are made payable at a certain day after date. Bills payable at sight, are paid when presented, or they are at once protested.

Days of Grace, 3 are ordered. When payment is refused on the 3th day, the holder of a bill may have it protested, or he may also wait two days longer; but if on the 10th day (Sabbath and holy-days included) protest be not made out, then the holder bears all risk and expense of the neglect. In *Altona* bills may be protested on the eleventh day.

Extract from the Royal Danish laws of Exchange, published May 13th, 1825.

§ 2. No native (Danish subject) can draw a bill on himself.

§ 3. A spurious bill of exchange; *i. e.* a bill *pro forma* is against the law, and each of the parties concerned forfeits, on conviction, half the amount of the bill as punishment.

§ 4. When a bill is endorsed, the endorser must state on the bill whether he received the value in cash or in account.

§ 14. Whoever buys a bill on another's account, and endorses it to a third person, becomes responsible to all subsequent endorsers; but not to the person on whose account he bought it.

§ 19. Any person (a clerk) may demand *acceptance* of a bill without the bill being endorsed to him.

§ 20. If a person is in possession of a bill which is not endorsed to him, and which is not claimed or demanded of him before it becomes due, then

he shall be obliged to demand payment of such bill *into the national bank;* or in case of refusal the bill must be protested. Where there is no public deposite, there the holder is not obliged to demand payment, nor need such a request be complied with by the drawee.

§ 21. Whoever is in possession of money belonging to another, and refuses to accept a bill drawn on him for that amount, becomes responsible for all the costs and damages occasioned by such a refusal.

§ 22. Bills drawn "*as per advice*" need not be accepted by the drawee before he has received the advice; and if the drawee accepts the bill without having received the advice, he alone, is responsible for it.

§ 24. The *acceptance* must be written on the bill.

§ 25. The drawee may offer to accept the bill for a part of the amount; but then protest must be made out for the rest.

§ 26. If the acceptor strikes out his name from the bill against the will of the holder, the acceptance is still valid.

§ 27. Bills drawn from any place in the kingdom of Denmark, must be presented within three months, foreign bills within six months from the date of the bill. From America, Iceland, and the Islands of Färöre, within a year, and from the East Indies within 2 years.

§ 29. Acceptance must be made within 24 hours, or the bill must be protested. In case of a Sunday or holy-day (Christian or Jewish) the bill must be accepted on the day following.

§ 34. The protest must be sent with the first mail.

§ 36. If the drawee wishes to accept a bill after it has been protested, then he must pay the cost of the protest.

§ 38. The holder of a bill is not obliged to accept the intervention of any one person not especially called upon in the bill, whether he wishes to accept the bill in honor of the drawer or any of the endorsers.

§ 39. When the drawee refuses acceptance, because the drawer wrote him to do so, then the holder is not allowed to have the bill accepted by any one in honor of the drawer. But if a third person should offer to accept the bill jointly with the drawee, then this is lawful, both acceptors becoming responsible *in solidum.*

§ 39. If the acceptor of a bill in honor of one of the parties, offers to pay the amount immediately, then the lawful holder of the bill is obliged to accept it

§ 42. If the drawee should offer to accept a bill which has already been accepted by a third person in honor of one of the parties, then this cannot be done without the consent of both the holder of the bill and the acceptor *pro honore.* The latter must, for this purpose, strike out his acceptance, if notice of the fact has not already been given to the parties concerned.

§ 44. As soon as a bill is protested for non-acceptance, the holder has a right to demand payment of the drawer or endorser, without waiting until the bill becomes due. He may for this purpose sue any one of the parties he pleases, without losing his right of redress against the others. But if he allows any one of the endorsers to strike out his endorsement, then all the following endorsers are acquitted.

§ 45. *The damages on protested bills consists* in $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the amount for *provision* and *courtage,* cost of protest, postage, and stamp; and besides in 1 per cent monthly interest during the first six months, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest during the following months. Payment must be made in the kind of money stated in the bill.

§ 47. When the acceptor has failed, then protest may be made out as if acceptance had been refused.

§ 48. A bill dated on the 28th of February, and payable 60 days after

date, becomes due on the 28th of April; but if months are mentioned, then the bill becomes due on the last of April. Half a month is considered 15 days.

§ 56. Bills payable at a different place from where the acceptor resides ought to be protested for non-payment where they are payable. If time be lost by so doing, the holder of the bill retains still his right against the drawer and the acceptor.

§ 57. Partial payment may be accepted; but protest must be made out for the rest.

§ 62. When a bill is lost, then the acceptor, on demand of the person who can prove to have been the holder, is obliged to deposite the amount, when due, in the national bank at Copenhagen. The cost of transportation, in case the acceptor lives out of Copenhagen, are to be deducted from the bill;—payment is only made when the bill is found—or after a lawful process of annulling it, which is done by advertising it in the public prints.

§ 65. If the acceptor of a bill, has paid the amount to a person who is not the lawful owner, he cannot suffer for it, provided the bill is otherwise in order, except in case he was apprised of the fact.

He who pretends that the holder of a bill is not the lawful owner, must give legal notice of the same, and the money must be deposited into the national bank.

§ 67. If the acceptor of a bill cannot pay it when it becomes due, then his property and person may be immediately attached; and if the drawee should happen to be a privileged person, that is, one who by the law of the land, or king's favor, is exempt from personal arrest, then he shall be considered as having resigned such a privilege.

§ 73. A demand, founded on a protested bill of exchange, must be legally made within 5 years of the date of the protest, otherwise the bill is considered as null and void, (even as a civil contract.)

Weights and Measures.

The pound by which gold and silver are weighed is composed of 2 marks, 32 loths, 128 quintliens or 512 orts; and answers to 7266 grains troy. At the mint, the Cologne pound of 2 marks is used.

The *Commercial pound* has the same divisions as the gold and silver weight, but it is heavier in proportion of 17 to 16; 16 lbs. commercial weight, therefore, are equal to 17 lbs. of silver weight. The commercial pound, therefore, is equal to 7720 English grains.

100 lbs. of commercial weight are equal to 110.28 lbs. avoirdupois.

The *Centner* is 100 lbs., the vog or waag 36 lbs., the lis-pond (lies-pound) 16 lbs.; the Bismer-pond 12 lbs. The shippond contains $3\frac{1}{5}$ centners or 320 lbs., or $2\frac{7}{9}$ woog. The woog has $2\frac{1}{4}$ lies-pond, and the lies-pond is equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ Bismer-pond.

The pound, apothecaries' weight, contains 12 ounces, 96 drams, 152 scruples, or 5760 grains, and is equal to 5527 English grains.

Dry measure is the barrel or toende; which is divided into 8 skieps or 144 pots; or also into halves and quarters. The barrel contains 8488 English cubic inches, and is equal to 3.9472 bushels. The skiep of corn is very nearly equal to half a bushel.

A last of corn, French salt, or lime, is 12 toendes; equal to 47.366 bushels.

A last of Spanish salt, or of coals, contains 13 toendes. Norway salt is sold by weight, and the toende must equal 250 lbs. Danish, or 275.71 lbs. avoirdupois.

The barrel of beer, *oel toende*, contains 136 pots.

The last of oil, butter, herrings, and other fat substances is composed of 12 toendes beer measure, and should weigh 224 lbs. net.

A barrel of Norway tar should contain 120 pots; and the barrel of 32 stübchens in Altona and Itzehoa must be of the same contents.

Liquid measures. Wine and other liquors are measured by the hogshead of 30 viertels. The viertel contains 2.041 English gallons, and is divided into 4 kans, 8 pots or 32 poegels.

The principal vessels used in the retail trade are the anker of 39 pots and its subdivisions. The anker is equal to 9.9513 gallons.

Another liquid measure is the stück, which contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ ahms, each of 4 ankers. The fass, therefore, contains 30 ankers or 298.539 English gallons. The fass is 2 pipes, 4 oxhofs, 8 tierces or 24 ankers.

The fuder is divided into 6 ahms, 24 ankers, 240 stübgens, 465 kannen, 930 pots or 3720 poels, and contains 237.09 English gallons.

Long measure is the Rhineland foot, which is equal to 12.356 English inches. The ruthe is 10 feet.

The Danish alen or ell is composed of 2 Danish feet and is divided into 4, 8 and 16 parts. It is therefore equal to 24.712 English inches, and 100 Danish ells are equal to 68.644 yards.

A Danish mile is 2400 ruthen or 8244 yards, and consequently equal to 4.684 English miles. $14\frac{3}{4}$ Danish miles make a degree of the meridian nearly.

Terms used in reckoning. A great thousand contains 10 great hundreds, 60 snese, or 1200 pieces. A great hundred is 120, a shock is 60, a snese or stiege 20, a zimmer 40, a decher 10, a tylt 12, an oll or wall 80.

Bank.

The bank of Copenhagen was founded in 1736, as a bank of deposite and of circulation; but in 1745 it was discharged from the obligation of redeeming its notes in coin, and still continued to make advances to the king and to individuals, in paper; by which means the value of its shares became greatly enhanced.

In this manner the bank issued paper money to the amount of 11 millions of rix dollars, when the king returned their deposites to the share-holders, and became himself the sole proprietor. The paper now issued was twenty times the amount of the capital, in consequence of which specie disappeared and notes were issued as low as one rigs dollar.

In 1791 all further emission of bills was forbidden and a progressive liquidation of the paper was ordered; in consequence of which a new *specie bank* was created, which was independent of the government. The money deposited in this bank could be withdrawn at pleasure or transferred by assignation; and the issue of bills was limited to a certain sum. In 1804 the new notes lost again twenty-five per cent in exchange with the currency in which they were payable, and the depreciation continued to increase until 1812.

In 1813 a third bank was established under the direction of the king, entitled the *Royal Bank of Denmark.* Its chief object was to reduce the circulating paper money, which was then depreciated to $\frac{1}{6}$ of its nominal value; and in a new issue the dollar was equivalent to $\frac{5}{8}$ of the old paper dollar, which reduced the composition to $\frac{5}{48}$. In 1817, finally, this royal bank was converted into a national bank, by making a certain proportion of the property of the kingdom a guarantee for the liquidation of its paper. For this purpose all property was to pay six per cent to the bank, and until the capital is paid, the interest charged for each deficiency is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Valuation of property is regulated by public taxes, and all payments are to be made in silver, or in paper to the full value of silver, according to a certain rate of exchange, fixed quarterly; but as the institution engages to pay off seven millions of Rigsbank dollars annually, persons paying in their quota at the bank are allowed a drawback of $\frac{5}{6}$ of the taxes.

The bank issues its own notes, which are gradually paid off, and it is intended when the new paper is entirely reduced, to issue bills payable on demand. All revenues and transactions of importance are paid in this paper according to the rate of exchange. This rate is called Rigsbank silver value, and is sometimes more and sometimes less than the Rigsbank dollar. All private contracts and current transactions are understood to be settled in such paper, unless real silver is expressly mentioned; but the *custom house duties are to be paid in real silver.*

The bank advances money on bills of exchange and other securities as well as on gold and silver bullion. The specie dollar is taken for 2 banco dollars, or 3 Hamburg marks-banco.

Thus 200 dollars banco equal 300 marks-banco in Hamburg.

CORFU. *(See Zante.)*

CORSICA.

[An Italian Island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the crown of France, 3767 square miles, with 174,000 inhabitants; climate cold; soil barren; population only half civilized. Principal cities, Bastia, seaport, fortress, with 11,000 inhabitants and Ajaccio, seaport, with 8,000 inhabitants; birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte.]

Coins and Moneys.

The French system of coins, moneys, weights and measures, (for which see France) has been partially introduced, but there remains yet,

1. *The old pound*, which is divided into 16 ounces.
   100 old pounds are equal to 108.137 lbs. avoirdupois.
2. The Stajo, which is a corn measure, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and is divided into 2 mazzini or 12 bacini: and
3. The barile, wine measure, which is divided into 2 some, 12 zucche, 108 pints or bocali, or 432 quarti, which contains 36.98 or nearly 37 English gallons.

CORRUNNA. (*See Galicia.*)

COURLAND. (A Russian Province.) *(See Libau.)*

CRACOW. (*See Poland.*)

CREMONA.

[City in the newly formed kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, (belonging to Austria) on the river Po; fortress, with 27,000 inhabitants; manufacture of the best violins in Europe.]

Coins and Moneys.

For the coins and moneys, see *Milan.*

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound weighs 5060 English grains.

100 lbs. of Cremona are equal to 72.28 lbs. avoirdupois.
The foot of Cremona measures 15.62 English inches.
The braccio is 24.24 inches. 6 feet make 1 cavezzo.
100 braccj are equal to 67⅓ yards.

CYPRUS.

[An Island in the Levant Sea, 6136 square miles with about 85,000 inhabitants. Climate beautiful; soil mountainous, but fertile; principal produce wine.]

Moneys and Coins

are Turkish, for which see *Constantinople.*

Weights and Measures.

The occa contains 400 drams, and weighs 1957 English grains.
The rottolo is divided into 12 ounces or 750 drams, and weighs 5¼ lbs. avoirdupois nearly. The cantaro contains 100 rottoli. (The weight at Famagosta are 4 per cent heavier than these.)
Dry or corn measure is the medimno answering to 2.1312 bushels. The measure called moose weighs 44 occas or 123 lbs. avoirdupois; and the coffino is half of an English bushel.
Wine measure is the cass, which contains 1¼ English gallons. Oil is sold by a weight of 2½ occas or 1000 drams.
The pic or ell measures 26.45 English inches.
100 pics are equal to 73.472 yards.

DAMASCUS.

[City in Syria, with 200,000 inhabitants; important manufactures, in steel; commerce by caravans.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres of 80 aspers, as at *Aleppo*, (see that article) and for the coins see *Constantinople.*

Weights and Measures.

Silver is sold by the ounce of 10 pesi or 6⅔ metecalli.
The ounce equals 19 pennyweights 4 grains.
The cantaro weight contains 100 rottoli; the rottolo is divided into 600 pesi or 400 metecalli and weighs 3 lbs. 15 ounces avoirdupois.
The cantaro equals 393.75 lbs.
The pic or ell is equal to 22.93 English inches.
100 pics are equal to 63.962 yards.

DANTZIC. *(German, Dantzig.)*

[City in the Prussian province of Westphalia, on the Vistula, fortress; 5,300 houses, 53,000 inhabitants. In the neighborhood is the harbor *Neufahrwasser.* Manufactories in woollen, lace, ribands, steel, tobacco, &c. The principal trade is in wheat, corn, French wines, and brandy.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts were formerly kept in guilders of 30 groschen; each groschen being again divided into 18 pfennings, Dantzic currency.

The rix-dollar was divided into 3 guilders, 4½ marks, 90 groschen, 270 shillings, or 1620 pfennings. The Dantzic florin was worth about 17 cents 3.6 mills, United States currency.

Accounts are now kept in rix dollars, Prussian currency, of 30 silver groschen; each silver groschen being again divided into 12 pfennings, as in *Berlin* (see that article).

Coins of the town were,—in gold, ducats worth 12 guilders more or less; in silver,—guilders of 30 groschen, tympfen of 18, sechser of 6, and dütgen of 3 groschen. In copper, shilling-pieces worth 6 pfennings.

All these coins have now more or less ceased, and the royal Prussian currency (for which see *Berlin*) has been introduced.

Course of Exchange.

Dantzic gives	102½	silver groschen,	more or less,	for	6 guilders in	Amsterdam.
"	99¼	rix-dollars Pruss.	currency,	"	100 rix-dols. currency in	Berlin.
"	99	"	more	"	100 " " in	Königsberg.
"	204¾	silver groschen	"	"	1 £ sterling in	London.
"	45¼	"	"	"	3 mark banco in	Hamburg.

The *usance* is 14 days after acceptance.

Days of grace are 10, including Sunday and holy-days, and if the 10th day falls on a Sunday or holy-day, the bill must be paid on the preceding day. Bills at sight, or such as are presented when the days of grace are already passed, must be paid within 24 hours. A bill of this kind may also be presented on a Sunday or holy-day, and if payment is refused the bill may be protested on the same day.

Bills drawn at a longer time than 14 days have 3 days grace.

According to an existing statute no foreign bill bought in Dantzic can again be negotiated in the city, but must be sent to a different place for that purpose.

Weights and Measures.

The mark, by which gold and silver are weighed, contains 8 ounces, 16 loths, 24 schotts or carats, 64 quintleins or 256 pfennings, and weighs 3608 English grains nearly.*

The Berlin pound, which is now the commercial weight of Dantzic, is divided into 16 ounces, 32 loths, 48 schotts, 128 quintleins, or 512 pfennings. 100 of these lbs. are equal to 103.3 lbs. avoirdupois.

The schiff-pound has 20 lies-pounds, and each lies-pound has 16 lbs. The centner is 110 lbs. the great stone 34 lbs., and the small stone 27 lbs.

Dry measure. The last of corn contains 3⅔ malters, 60 scheffels, 240 viertels, or 960 metzen. The malter contains 16 sheffels 64 viertels or 256 metzen. The sack last (used by bakers) contains 5 malters.

The scheffel answers to 1.552 bushel, and the last of 60 scheffels equals 93 bushels nearly.

Liquid measure. The ohm of wine is divided into 4 ankers or half-anthals, 20 viertels, or 110 stofs, and contains 39.6 English gallons.

The anker Dantzic is to that of Berlin as 30 to 32, or which is the same, in the ratio of 37½ to 39⅗ English gallons.

The hogshead is reckoned at 1½ ohm, and the pipe at 2 ohms.

Long measure. The Dantzic ell is 22.6 English inches.

100 Dantzic ells are equal to 62.778 yards.

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* Kelly, in his Universal Cambist, states the Dantzic mark at 3608 grains (*equal* to the Cologne mark.) The exact proportion, however, of the two marks is Dantzic to Cologne as $99\frac{891}{1000}$ is to 100.

Lastage. The last of herrings, Lüneburg salt, honey, pitch, tar, ashes, &c., contains 12 tonnes, or barrels.

The last of French, Scotch, or Spanish salt, when in a heap altogether, contains 18 tonnes; but when in separate barrels, 16 tonnes.

The last of pipe staves is 4 schocks (60 in each.) The last of timber 80 cubic feet. A load of deck deals is 50 feet.

A tonne of herrings contains 12 wahls, each of 30 herrings.

Of things reckoned by number—a schock is 60, a zimmer 40, a mandel 15, a dutzend 12, a decher 10, a ring 4 schocks, a small hundred 2 schocks, or 120 pieces, and a great hundred 12 rings, or 2880 pieces.

Goods, how Sold.

Spices, indigo, saffron, coffee, tobacco, &c., are sold by the pound.

Sugar, pepper, raisins and figs, oil, lemon-peels, &c., by the stone of 24 lbs.

Lead, tin, brimstone, iron ware, logwood, &c., by the centner of 120 lbs.

Brandy by the 52 viertels.

Rape seed and lineseed oil, by the ahm.

Stock fish, potash, hops, and Swedish iron by the ship pound.

Fairs.

There are annually two great fairs at Dantzic; one beginning on the 5th of August and the other on the 24th of December; the first (the most important of the two) is called the fair of St. Dominic and lasts 3 weeks. Business with foreigners is transacted during the first week.

DEMERARA. *(See West Indies.)*

DENMARK.

[A kingdom in the North of Europe, consisting of a great peninsula and several small islands to the Eastward of it. Its extent is 17,562 square miles, with 1,200,000 inhabitants. The peninsula consists of Jutland, and the Duchy of Sleswick; the islands to the Eastward are the Fünen or Fyen, and the Island of Zealand. The Island of Iceland belongs likewise to the crown of Denmark. Principal cities on the peninsula are Oalborg, seaport, 7,000 inhabitants; Flensburg, with 16,000, and Schleswig, with 9,000 inhabitants. On the islands: Copenhagen, 100,000 inhabitants; Helsingoër, (Elsineur) on the sound, 7,000 inhabitants; and Odensee, with 7,000 inhabitants.]

For Coins, Moneys, Weights, &c., see *Copenhagen.*

ST. DOMINGO. *(See West Indies.)*

DRESDEN.

[Capital of the kingdom of Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe. 2,650 houses, with 70,000 inhabitants. Has important manufactures in woollen, cotton, and silk. The exportation of Saxon wool amounts annually to more than 25,000,000 of pounds; the finest of it, known in England by the name of electoral wool, commands a higher price, by 10 per cent, than the finest Spanish wool.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept throughout the whole kingdom in Saxon dollars of 24 good groschen, each groschen being again divided into 12 pfennings.

Payments are reckoned in Convention money, for which see *Germany.*

100 Saxon dollars of account equal $72.91 cents 2 mills, United States currency.

The specie dollar is $1\frac{1}{3}$ rix-dollars currency, or 32 gute groschen.

A reichs-gulden (rix-guilder) or piece of two thirds, is worth two thirds of the rix-dollar current, or 16 good groschen.

A Meissner gulden is worth 21, an old shock 20, and a new shock 60 good grochen.

100 dollars specie are equal to $97.21 cents 7 mills American currency.

Coins in gold. Double, single, and half August d'ors of 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars respectively; and ducats of $2\frac{5}{6}$ rix-dollars, or 2 rix-dollars 20 gute grochen.

In silver, whole, half, and quarter Convention dollars (rix-dollars specie) of 32, 16, and 8 gute groschen, respectively.

Small coins (of baser silver) of 6, 3 and 1 pfennings.

In copper 3, 1 and half-pfenning pieces.

Paper money. Cassen-scheine (Exchequer bills) of 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rix-dollars, designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E and F, respectively. These bills were nearly at par with specie before the late French war, during which they lost 12 per cent and upwards, in exchange with specie; but they have since again risen, and are now nearly at par with specie.

There are yet steuer and cammer-scheine, the former of which lose 4 per cent, and the latter 6 per cent, more or less, in exchange with specie.

Course of Exchange.

Dresden gives		$137\frac{3}{4}$	dollars of	exchange,	more or less,	for	250 guilders in Amsterdam.
"	"	$100\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"	150 guilders currency in Augsburg.
"	"	137	"	"	"	"	300 marks-bo. in Hamburg.
"	"	$100\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	100 rix-dols. in Conv. money in Vienna.
"	"	6 rix-dollars 15 good groschen				"	1 £ sterling in London.
"	"	$97\frac{5}{8}$	"	of exchange	"	"	100 rix-dollars in Breslaw.
"	"	$109\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	100 " in Louis d'ors in Bremen.
"	"	$99\frac{7}{8}$	"	"	"	"	100 " of exchange in Frankfort.
"	"	$78\frac{7}{8}$	"	"	"	"	300 francs in Paris.
"	"	$78\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	300 francs in Lyons.
"	"	$99\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	100 dollars in Conv. money in Prague.

Usances and days of grace are as in *Leipsic.*

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is divided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, 512 pfennings, or 7680 grains, and equals 7206 English grains.

100 lbs Saxon are equal to 102.94 lbs. avoirdupois.

There is besides the Leipzic centner of 5 stones, or 110 lbs. (the stone being 22 stones.) The centner of metal is 114 lbs. and the centner steel-weight 118 lbs.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark of 3608 grains, (for which see *Cologne* and *Germany.*)

Dry measure. The sheffel is divided into 4 quarts, 16 masschens.

The wispel contains 24 sheffels, and is equal to 72 English bushels. Hence the sheffel is equal to 3 bushels.

Wine measure. The fuder of wine contains $2\frac{2}{3}$ fasses, 12 eimers, or 756 kannen.

The eimer contains 17.87 English gallons.

The fuder is also divided into 4 oxhofts, 6 ahms or 12 eimer. The ahm is divided into 2 eimers or 4 ankers; the anker being subdivided into 32 quarts, and the quart into 2 nössels.

The oxhoft of French brandy contains 3 eimers or 53.61 English gallons.

Long measure. The Saxon ell measures 22.22 English inches.

100 Dresden ells are equal to 61.722 yards.

The Saxon foot is 11.11 English inches, and the Saxon mile is equal to 5.628 English miles.

Fair.

The annual woollen fair begins on the 12th of June. During the Fair the excise on wool is reduced from 15 to 4 gute groschen per centner.

DUBLIN. *(See Ireland.)*

DUNKIRK.

[Seaport and important fortress on the North Sea, in the French *Departement du Nord.* 1800 houses, with 28,000 inhabitants. Manufactories in woollen, leather, and linen; sugar refineries, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts were formerly kept in livres of 20 shillings, of 12 groots each; —or in florins of 20 patards, or stivers, each stiver being again divided into 16 pfennings;—or also in livres of 20 shillings, each shilling being subdivided into 12 pfennings.

The pound Flemish contained $2\frac{1}{2}$ écus, 6 florins, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres Tournois.

100 livres Tournois were worth $18.47 cents 3 mills, United States currency.

At present accounts are kept, as in the rest of France, in francs of 100 centimes. This, together with the metrical system of weights and measures, usances, days of grace, and course of exchange, are to be found under the articles *France* and *Paris.*

The following old Weights and Measures are yet partially used.

The old pound, equal to 14 ounces pois de mark.

100 of these pounds equal 94.44 lbs. avoirdupois.

The old dry measure or raziere, of which there were two sorts, viz. the sea and the land raziere.

8 sea razieres are equal to 9 land razieres.

The sea raziere equals $4\frac{1}{4}$ English bushels, and

The land " " $3\frac{7}{9}$ " "

In the shipment of corn the French hectolitre is now generally used, 300 of which are reckoned for 340 English bushels; but the exact contents is 850 bushels.

Wine and brandy are sold by the pot, or lot. The lot is divided into 4 pintes, or 16 potées, and contains 2.433 or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ English quarts.

Oil is also sold by the pot weighing little more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Long measure is the Dunkirk ell, equal to 26.625 English inches.

100 Dunkirk ells equal 73.958 yards.

DÜSSELDORF.

[Capital of Prussian Duchy of Berg, with nearly 20,000 inhabitants, in the immediate vicinity of the following manufacturing places: Rattingen (with cotton-mills and calico manufactures,) Mettman (woollen manufactories,) Barmen and Elberfeld (manufactories of all kinds) Cronenberg, Solingen-Grefrath, and Wald (celebrated for their manufactures in steel and iron,) and Lütringhousen, and Rondsdorf (manufactories in woollen.) The city itself has manufactories in silk and yarn.]

Coins and Moneys, Weights, Measures, &c.

have already been explained under the article *Berlin*, for which see that article.

Course of Money.

The Brabant dollar	passes for	1 rix-dollar	$16\frac{3}{4}$	silver groschen,	more or less.
" " " (according to the tariff)	1	"	$11\frac{1}{2}$	" "	only.
" Frederic d'or	5	"	22	" "	more or less.
" Ducat	3	"	$6\frac{1}{2}$	" " "	"

300 francs are reckoned at $86\frac{6}{10}$ dollars Prussian currency.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance.

Days of grace are 3, and if the last of these days falls upon a Sunday or holy-day, then payment must be made the day previous.

For further particulars see *Berlin*.

EAST INDIES.

[This vast country embraces more than 1,280,000 square miles, with a population of upwards of 134 millions, principally Hindoos, Seiks, Afgans, Mahrats, Moguls or Monguls, Arabs, English, French, Portuguese, Danes and other Europeans. It is commonly divided into India *within* and India *beyond the Ganges*. *India within the Ganges contains*,

A. *The countries of the natives*, formed principally from the fragments of the large Mogul empire; to which belong,

1. Cashmir, an African country, (the Indian Paradise,) formerly Persian, but now belonging to the Afgan empire Cabul. Capital, Cashmir, or Sirinagur.*

2. Nepaul, at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, with the sources of the rivers Jamma, or Dshumma, and Ganges. Almora, city and country lately conquered by the British. Climate similar to that of Europe.

3. The land of the Seiks on both sides of the Indus, contains the five riverland, (Pendshab.)

4. Sinde, a small tract of land on both sides of the Indus, extending from the sea to the Highlands of Persia. The upper part of this country is now under the dominion of the Afgans.

5. The empire of the Mahrattas, with the Gulf of Cambay. Since 1818 principally in possession of the British.

6. Hyderabad, or the empire of Golconda, with diamond mines, dependant on England, and

7. Mysore, since 1800 diminished by more than half its extent; likewise under the British dominions in India.

B. *The European possessions*, (principally British) to which are reckoned the three British presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. The Portuguese, Danes, French and Dutch possess only small territories and single towns.

The principal towns in India are Attoc, on the Indus, opposite to the mouth of the river Cabul, Afgan fortress, and key to India from the time of Alexander the Great to the Persian Shah Nadir; Tahor, (capital of the Seiks) Multan, Delhi, (formerly residence of the great Mogul,) Benares, Calcutta, (capital of the British possessions,) Surat, Bombay, Goa, Villa Nova, Calicut, Cochin, Seringapatam, (formerly capital of Mysore,) Tranquebar, (principal Danish possession in India,) Tanjore, (missionaries,) Pondicherry, (capital of the French possessions,) and Madras, 2d capital of the British possessions in India.

India beyond the Ganges was even, during the last centuries, hardly known to Europeans. Its most remarkable parts, as far as they have become known, are

1. Ascham, or Assam, on the borders of Bengal and Butan.

2. The coasts of Arracan, Martaban and Tenasserim. These countries are in possession of the British, (since the war with the Birman Empire, 1825–1826.)

3. The Birman, or Burman, empire, consisting of the two provinces, Awa and Pegu, since the peace with England (1825) considerably diminished.

4. Siam, to the North of Malacca, with the Bay of Siam.

5. Anam, or Anamite, empire, with the Gulf of Tonkin and Turan-Bay; Camboja, Cochin-China, Tonkin, Laos, &c. are provinces of this empire, on the East coast of which Christianity has been largely introduced.

6. The peninsula Malacca, or Malaya. In the interior, the empire of Queda, to which belonged the Island of Pinang, and Prince of Wales' Island, with more than 36,000 inhabitants, both of which are now British possessions.

The most remarkable cities in this part of India are *Malacca*, seaport and fortress, now British, (by exchange with the Dutch,) but not so flourishing since Pinang (1786) belongs to the English; and

Sincapore, on a flourishing island, already above 20,000 inhabitants.

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* This city must not be mistaken for one of the same name, which is the capital of Gaure, or Gurwal.

Table of Relative Area and Population of the Modern States of Hindostan.

	Extent in square miles.	Population.
India within the Ganges.		
Bengal, Bahar and Benares	162,000	39,000,000
Addition in Hindostan since 1765	148,000	18,000,000
General Kumaon, and the tract between the Sutuleje and Jumma	18,000	500,000
Total under the Bengal Presidency	328,000	57,500,000
under the Madras Presidency	154,000	15,000,000
under the Bombay Presidency	11,000	2,500,000
Territories in the Deccan, &c., acquired since 1815, consisting of the Peshwas dominions, &c., and since mostly attached to the Bombay Presidency	60,000	8,000,000
Total under the British Government	553,000	83,000,000
British Allies and Tributaries.		
The Nizam	96,000	10,000,000
The Nagpoor Raja	70,000	3,000,000
The King of Onde	20,000	3,000,000
The Guicowar	18,000	2,000,000
Kotah, 6,5000; Boondee; Bopaul, 5,000	14,000	1,500,000
The Mysor Raja	27,000	3,000,000
The Satare Raja	14,000	1,500,000
Travancore, 6,000; Cochin, 2,000	8,000	1,000,000
Under the Rajas of Joudpoor, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Bicancere, Jesselmere, and other Rajpoor chiefs, Holcar Ameer Khan, the Row of Cutch, Bhurtpoor, Macherry, and numereus other petty chiefs, Seiks, Gonds, Bheels, Coolies, and Catties, all comprehended within the line of British protections	283,000	15,000,000
Total under the British Government and Allies	1,103,000	123,000,000
Independent States.		
The Nepaul Raja	53,000	2,000,000
The Lahore Raja (Runjeet Singh)	50,000	3,000,000
The Ameers of Sinde	24,000	1,000,000
The dominions of Siudia	40,000	4,000,000
The Cabul Sovereign East of the Indus	10,000	1,000,000
Grand total of Hindostan	1,280,000	134,000,000
India beyond the Ganges—British Acquisitions in the years 1824-1825.		
Countries south of Rangoon, consisting of half the Province of Martaban, and the Provinces of Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, and the Mergin Isles	21,000	51,000
The Province of Arracan	11,000	100,000
Countries from which the Burmese have been expelled, consisting of Assam and the adjacent petty states, occupying a space of about	54,000	150,000
Total	77,000	301,000

The total number of British subjects in Hindostan does not exceed 40,000, of which 27,000 belong to the army.

To India belong yet the following important Islands.

1. The Lakedives, on the Coast of Malabar.
2. Maldives.
3. Ceylon, or Selan-Dive, British possession, (the best cinnamon.)
4. Andaman Islands.
5. Nicobar Islands.
6. Isles of Sunda, consisting of
   - *a* Sumatra 170,000 square miles.
   - *b* Java 50,000 " "
   - *c* Borneo 30,000 " "

   } Dutch possessions.
   - *d* Celebes 50,000 " " with the Dutch settlement Macassar.
   - *e* The smaller Islands, Banca, Salaya, Bali, Sumbava, Flores, Sumba and Timon, (the nearest to New Holland.)
7. The Moluccas, between Celebes and New Guinea. (All these Islands are tributary to the Dutch.)
8. Sooloo Islands, (whose monarch possesses also a part of Borneo.) And
9. Manillas, or Philippine Islands, belonging to the Spaniards. The two greatest of these are Manilla, or Luzon, 32,000 square miles; and Mindanao, or Magindanao. Both are much frequented by Europeans and Americans.

The principal towns on these islands are
Colombo, on the Island of Ceylon, Capital, 30,000 inhabitants, fortress.
Batavia, on the Island of Java, capital of the Dutch possessions in India, now only 50,000 inhabitants.
Macassar, on the Island of Celebes, 90,000 inhabitants, with the fort Rotterdam. And
Manila, or Luzon, 80,000 inhabitants, capital of the Spanish possessions.]

*Coins, Moneys and Weights.**

Before the Colonies were established, particularly while the Mogul's

* This article has been entirely taken from Kelly's Cambist, it being the best and most authentic treatise, on this subject, now existing in any language.

power prevailed in Hindostan, the monetary system was very simple. There was current, throughout those dominions, one principal coin of silver, called the *sicca rupee*. It was of a certain weight called the *sicca;* which served also as a standard for weighing other articles.

There were, however, gold coins minted; but their price was not fixed, silver being the only standard of value. The principal piece of gold was the *mohur:* it was of the same weight as the *sicca rupee,* and both are supposed to have been originally coined without any alloy.

These denominations of money are still current in India; but they differ from each other, and all have departed from their original purity. The British East India Company, however, have kept as near to it as the necessary firmness of coin seems to require.

The moneys of some of the native princes are still in a high degree of fineness; but they are subject to frequent alterations; and hence the necessity of *shroffs*, who are a kind of money-brokers or assayers, appointed to set a value upon the different coins that may require examinations.

The principal money of account in India is the *current rupee*. It is an imaginary money to which real coins are generally reduced before they are entered into books of account. This reduction is performed by allowing a certain per centage called the *batta*, which varies according to circumstances.

Such is the general system of money in Hindostan, but there are several exceptions; and weights and measures are still more various.

This extensive article may therefore be divided under two general heads:

The first comprehends the British possessions, commonly called the three Presidencies, *Bengal*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*.

Under the second general head will be found all the other trading places of India on both sides of the Ganges, which are about 50 in number, *arranged in alphabetical order.*

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Moneys and Weights.

The monetary system of the British possessions in India have undergone various alterations from time to time (see the table at the end of this article); but the principal object in this place is to show the present state of their money and mint regulations, together with an account of those weights and measures which are chiefly used in commerce. It should be observed, that there are mints established in each of the Presidencies, where assay-masters are engaged that have been instructed by the king's assay-master at the London mint. These establishments are open to the public as well as to the company. Thus any person carrying bullion thither may have it coined at a certain per centage, which sometimes varies according to the fineness of the metal. There are likewise subordinate mints in certain of the provinces, under similar regulations, which will be noticed in their proper places.

CALCUTTA.

[In Bengal; 300,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are commonly kept here in current rupees, the rupee being divided into 16 annas, and each anna into 12 pice. The East India Com-

pany, however, keep their accounts in sicca rupees, similarly divided, which bear a *batta* of 16 per cent against current rupees; and in their financial statements, which are submitted to parliament, each sum of sicca rupees is reduced to current rupees by adding to it this batta, and the current rupee is then reckoned at 2 shillings sterling (46 cents 2.7 mills, United States currency.)

Thus a sicca rupee of account is worth 2 shillings $3\frac{7}{8}$ pence sterling (53 cents 7.7 mills United States currency); but it is commonly reckoned at 2 shillings and 6 pence or 57 cents 8.7 mills United States currency.

A lac of rupees is 100,000, and a crore, 100 lacs or 10 millions of rupees.

In the inferior departments of business accounts are kept in cowries, a species of small sea-shells, which, as long as they remain unbroken, are used as money in small payments. 2560 cowries are generally reckoned for a current rupee; but they have intermediate divisions, viz.: 4 cowries make 1 gunda; 20 gundas 1 punn; 4 punns 1 anna; 4 annas 1 cahaun; and 4 cahauns 1 current rupee; but the last proportion is variable.

Coins.

There are under the Presidency of Bengal 3 mints, the principal of which is at Calcutta, and the subordinate one at Benares, and the other at Furruckabad.

At the mint of Calcutta there are coined gold mohurs, and silver sicca rupees; one of the former is by authority to pass for 16 of the latter.

The fineness of both metals is $\frac{11}{12}$ like English standard gold. The following is a statement of their weight, fineness, and value.

Name.	Pure grains.	Alloy grains.	Gross w. grains.	Sterling value.	Value in U. S. currency.
Gold mohur.	187.651	17.059	204.710	33 s. 2.52 d.	7 doll. 68 cents 7 mills.
Sicca rupee.	175.923	15.993	191.916	2 " 0.56 "	0 48 " 0 "

It should be observed that the sicca rupee was formerly of the sicca weight, viz. $179\frac{2}{3}$ English grains, with $\frac{1}{48}$ part only of alloy, making the pure quantity as above; but in 1819 the alloy was increased to $\frac{1}{12}$, the same as the gold, by which much expense is generally spared in refining.

The charge for coining at the Calcutta mint is 2 per cent if the bullion be of the standard fineness; but when it differs, there is a proportional charge made for refining, which varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At the subordinate mints silver only is coined, as follows:

Name.	Pure grains	Alloy grains.	Gross w. grains.	Sterling value.	Value in U. S. currency.
Benares Rupee.	168.875	6.125	175	23.58 pence.	45 cents 4.9 mills.
Furrackabad rupee.	165.220	7.780	173	23.07 "	44 " 5 "

The charge for coining and refining is the same as in Calcutta.

Course of Exchange.

The business of exchange in India is chiefly carried on between the three presidencies, viz. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which draw on each other at various dates, and mostly in the denominations of the money of the place, where the bill is to be paid.

London draws on Bengal in current rupees at 2 shillings more or less; or in sicca rupees at 16 per cent above current rupees. On Madras, in pagodas at 7 shillings 6 pence more or less. On Bombay, in rupees at 2 shillings 2 pence more or less.

Such bills are mostly at 60 or 90 days sight; but bills from those places on London are generally drawn at 6, 9, or 12 months sight, in which case the sicca rupee is valued at 2 shillings 6 pence; the Bombay rupee at 2 shillings 4 pence; and the pagoda of Madras at 8 shillings more or less. (See *Bombay* and *Madras.*)

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the dhan or grain of 4 punkhos. 25 grains make 1 anna; and 32 grains 1 massa. 10 massa equal 1 sicca-weight, which is 179⅔ grains troy, or 6.57066 drachms avoirdupois. Thus 12½ massa, 16 annas or 1 tolah are equal to 224.588 English grains.

Heavy goods are weighed by the maund of 40 seers; and the seer is divided into 16 chattacks or 80 siccas, also into 4 pice or 64 khanchaas.

The maund of the English factory at Bengal weighs 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10⅔ drachms avoirdupois; the seer therefore is 1 lb. 13 oz. 13.866 drachms, and the chattack 1 oz. 13.366 drachms of the same weight.

The Bengal bazar maund is 10 per cent heavier than the factory maund; it weighs, therefore, 82 lbs. 2 oz. $2\frac{2}{15}$ dr. avoirdupois; the seer is, in this case, 2 lb. 0 oz. 13⅔ drachms, and the chattack 2 oz ⅚ drachms.

Dry Measure. Grain is sold by the khahoon of 16 soalle, or 320 pallies, which is equal to 40 maunds. The pallie is divided into 4 raiks, 16 konkees, or 80 chattacks, and weighs $9\frac{1}{12}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Liquid Measure. Liquids are sold by the chattack of 5 sicca-weight; 4 chattacks make 1 pouah or pice; 4 pouah, 1 seer; and 40 seers, 1 maund. A pussaree or measure is 5 seers, and 8 measures equal 1 maund of the bazar weight.

Long Measure. 3 jows or barley corns, lengthwise, make 1 finger; 4 fingers 1 hand; 3 hands 1 span; 2 spans 1 arm or cubit of 18 English inches. 4 cubits equal 1 fathom, and 1000 fathoms or 4000 cubits make 1 coss or Bengal mile, which equals 2000 English yards, or 1 English mile 1 furlong 3 poles 3½ yards.

Cloth is measured by the haut or cubit, which is divided into 8 gheria, 24 angulas, or 72 joabs, and equals 18 English inches or ½ yard. The guz is also used, which equals 1 English yard.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE.

[On the Coast of Coromandel, with 160,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

There are different monetary systems in Madras, which may be distinguished under the head of the *old system* and the *new.*

According to the old system accounts are kept in star-pagodas, fanams and cash. 80 cash equal 1 fanam, and 42 fanams 1 pagoda. The East India Company and other European merchants keep their accounts at 12 fanams the rupee, and 42 fanams or 3½ rupees the star pagoda; but the natives reckon the rupee at 12 fanams 60 cash, and the star pagoda at 44 fanams 50 cash. The bazar exchange fluctuates from 35 to 45 fanams.

The gold coins are, star or current pagodas; and the silver coins, arcot rupees. Double and single fanams and copper pieces of 20 cash, called pice, are current here; also, pieces of 10 and 5 cash, called doodee and half

doodee, and single cash pieces. These copper coins are struck in England, and the value is marked upon each.

The star pagoda weighs 52.56 English grains, and the gold is 19$\frac{1}{3}$ carats fine; it contains, therefore, 42.048 grains of fine gold, and is worth 7 shillings 5$\frac{1}{4}$ pence sterling, or $1.72 cents 1$\frac{1}{2}$ mills United States currency; but is commonly valued at 8 shillings sterling, or $1.85 cents 1.76 mills United States currency.

The Arcot rupee, which is also coined at the Fort St. George mint, weighs 176.4 grains, and contains 166.477 grains of fine silver; its value therefore, is 23$\frac{1}{4}$ pence sterling, or about 44 cents 8.5 mills United States currency. It is divided into 16 annas, or 192 pices like the other rupees.

Many other coins circulate on the Coromandel Coast, of which the following are the most generally current:

The old pagoda with 3 swamy or figures, coined at Madras and Negapatam, which is about 20$\frac{2}{3}$ carats fine, and which generally bears a batta of 10 per cent against the new coins of the same places.

The new pagoda of Negapatam and Tutocoryn which is 18$\frac{1}{4}$ carats fine, and is reckoned about 4 per cent worse than the star pagoda.

The Porto Novo pagoda, which is 17$\frac{3}{4}$ carats fine, and is about 20 per cent worse than the star pagoda.

The Pondicherry pagoda, which was originally equal in value to the star pagoda; but its standard has been lowered to 17 carats and even less. All these different pagodas are nearly of the same weight.

In 1811 a coinage from Spanish dollars took place, consisting of double rupees, single rupees, halves and quarters, and pieces of 1, 2, 3 and 5 fanams. 1 rupee weighs 186.70 grains troy, and contains 166.477 grains of pure silver, which is the same quantity as is contained in the Arcot rupee. It is therefore worth 23.247 pence sterling, or about 44 cents 8.5 mills United States currency.

A silver coinage of half and quarter pagodas, of dollar-silver fineness, also took place then. The silver half-pagoda weighs 326.73 grains troy and is equal to 1$\frac{3}{4}$ Arcot rupee, or about 78 cents 4.87 mills United States currency.

New System, (since 1818).

By a proclamation, dated January 7th, 1818, the silver rupee is in future to constitute the standard coin of this presidency. The public accounts are, in consequence, converted from the star-pagoda into the Madras rupee, at the exchange of 350 rupees for 100 pagodas; and all engagements of the government are also transacted in the same rupees.

The new coinage of silver consists of rupees weighing 7$\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. and $\frac{11}{12}$ fine. Thus the rupee contains 165 grains of pure silver, and 15 grains of alloy, making together 180 grains, with half rupees, quarters, eighths and sixteenths in proportion. The sixteenth is the anna; and the eighth the double anna.

The new coinage of gold consists of rupees, halves and quarters, of the same weight and fineness as the silver rupee. Thus the former contains 165 grains of pure gold, and 15 grains of alloy.

The new gold rupee, valued at the mint price of gold in England, is worth 1£, 9 shillings, 2.42 pence sterling, or 6 dollars, 75 cents, 9.3 mills, United States currency.

The new silver rupee valued at the old mint price of silver in England, is 1 shilling, 11.04 pence sterling, or about 44 cents, 4 mills United States cur-

rency; but as the 15th part of the gold rupee, it is worth 1 shilling 11.36 pence, or 45 cents 0.6 mills United States currency. The coinage of the pagoda has been discontinued.

The charge for coining at the Madras mint is 3 per cent for gold, and 4 per cent for silver, including the charge for refining.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are sometimes weighed by the star pagoda weight, which is 52.56 English grains as above stated.

Diamonds are mostly weighed in India by the carat, as in England (see *London*); and rough or unwrought diamonds are generally valued according to the *square* of their carat weight, at £2, ($9.25 cents 9 mills) for each carat. Thus a rough diamond weighing 3 carats is valued at £18 ($83.32 cents 9 mills); because $3\times3\times2=18$.

Wrought diamonds are supposed to have lost half their original weight, and they are, therefore, valued according to the square of double their weight. Thus a wrought diamond weighing 3 carats is worth £72 ($333.31 cents 7 mills) because $6\times6\times2=72$.

Pearls are valued by two kinds of weight, real and nominal. By the former they are weighed, and by the latter they are sold. The real weight used at Madras is the mangelin, which is divided into 16 parts, and is equal to 6 English grains.

The nominal weight is the chow, which is divided into, and is deduced from, the mangelin as follows:

Rule. Square the number of mangelins, and divide three-fourth of this product by the number of pearls. Thus, to find the number of chows, and the price of 21 pearls weighing 16 mangelins at 12 pagodas per chow, $16\times16\times\frac{3}{4}=192$, and this divided by $21=9$ chows $9\frac{1}{7}$ parts, which at 96 shillings sterling per chow amount to £13, 17 shilling $8\frac{4}{7}$ pence, or $203.16 cents $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills United States currency.

Commercial weight. Goods are weighed by the candy of 20 maunds; the maund is divided into 8 vis, 320 pollams, or 3200 pagodas; the vis is divided into 5 seers. The candy of Madras is 500 lbs. avoirdupois. Hence the maund is 25 lbs; the pagoda weighs 2 ounces, 3 grains; and the other weights are in proportion.

These weights have been adopted by the English; but those used in the Jaghire (the territory round Madras belonging to the Company, as also in most other parts of the Coromandel coast,) are called the Malabar weights, and are as follows:

The gursay (called by the English garce) contains 20 baruays or candies; the baruay, 20 manungas or maunds; the maund 8 visay or vis, 320 pollams 3200 varahuns. The varahun weighs $52\frac{3}{4}$ English grains; hence the visay is 3 lbs. 0 ounces, 3 drams; the maund 24 lbs. 2 ounces; the baruay $482\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and the gursay $9645\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois, or 4 tons 6 cwt. nearly.

Dry measure. The garce, corn measure, contains 80 parahs or 400 marcals; and the marcal 8 puddies or 64 ollocks. The marcal should measure 750 cubic inches, and weigh 27 lbs. 2ounces 2 drams, avoirdupois, of fresh spring water; hence 43 marcals equal 15 English bushels; and therefore the garce $17\frac{1}{2}$ English quarters or 140 bushels nearly.

When grain is sold by weight $9256\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. are reckoned for 1 garce, being 18 candies $12\frac{4}{5}$ maunds.

Liquid Measure. The puddy, by which oil, milk, and some other liquids are sold, is the same as that used for grain: 77 such puddies are equal to

125 quarts. The candy of 20 maunds equals 64 English gallons; but for wines and spirits the English measures are used.

Land Measure is 60 English feet long and 40 broad, and contains therefore, 2400 square feet; and 24 mounies make 1 cawney or acre; hence 121 cawnies equal 160 English acres, or 1 cawney equals 1 acre 1 rood 11½ poles.

Long Measure. The covid for cloth is 18 inches, but the English yard is generally used.

In the laghire, the Ady or Malabar foot is used, which is 10.46 English inches; 24 adies make 1 culy, and 100 square culies a canay or cawney, equal to 4864 English square yards, or 1 acre nearly. Such is the legal measure; but in common practice, the culy is 26 adies, or 22⅔ English feet; so that the customary cawney contains 5709 English square yards, or 1 acre 28¾ perches.

BOMBAY.

[On the Coast of Malabar, with 25,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rupees; each rupee being divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter into 100 reas. The rupee is also divided into 16 annas or 50 pice. An urdee is 2 reas; a doreea 6 reas, a dooganey or single pice 4 reas; a fuddea or double pice 8 reas. A punchea is 5 rupees, and a gold mohur 15 rupees. Of these the annas and reas only are imaginary moneys.

The coins of Bombay are the mohur or gold rupee, the silver rupee, and their divisions; also the double and single pice, the urdee and dorea, which are copper coins, with a mixture of tin or lead.

The old Bombay rupee was the same as that formerly coined at Surat under the Mogul; it weighed 178.314 English grains, and contained 1.24 per cent of alloy.

By an agreement of the English government with the Nabob of Surat, the rupees coined by both were to circulate at an equal value, and they mutually pledged themselves, to keep up the coin to its exact standard of weight and fineness. The nabob rupees however, were soon afterwards found to contain 10, 12 and even 15 per cent alloy; in consequence of which most of the Bombay rupees were melted down and recoined at Surat; the coinage of silver in the Bombay mint was suspended for 20 years, and the Surat rupees were the only ones seen in circulation. At length (in 1800) the company ordered the Surat rupee to be struck at Bombay, and since that period the rupees of both places have been kept at an equal value, weighing 179 English grains, and valued at 23 pence sterling, or 44 cents 3.65 mills United States currency.

In the Company's financial accounts, which are submitted to Parliament, the Bombay rupee is reckoned at 2 shillings 3 pence, and then it bears a batter of 16 per cent against current rupees.

In 1774 the gold mohur was ordered to be made of the same weight as the silver rupee, and to be equal in fineness to a Venetian sequin: by this the proportion of gold to silver in the Bombay coins was nearly as 15 to 1. When the Surat rupees, however, were introduced into circulation, this proportion ceased; and gold coined according to the regulation of 1774 was exchanged for only 13 times its weight of silver.

In order to remedy this, it was settled in 1800, that the mohur should be of the same weight and fineness as the silver rupee, and that it should pass for 15 such rupees.

The following is the New System.

Name.	Pure Grains.	Alloy Grains.	Gross W. Grains.	Sterling Value.	Val. in U. S. currency.
Gold Rupee	164.74	14.26	179	29 shill. 1.58*d.*	$6.74 cents 6.96 mills.
Silver Rupee	164.74	14.26	179	1 " 11*d.*	44 cents 3.65 mills.

The charge for coinage in the Bombay mint is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for gold, and 3 per cent for silver, including the charge for refining.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the tola of 40 valls, 100 gonze or Bombay grains, or 600 chows. 24 tolas make 1 seer; and 32 tolas 13 valls equal 1 lb. Troy.

The tola is equal in weight to the silver rupee (see above).

Pearl Weight and Valuation. Pearls at Bombay, as at Madras, have a real and nominal weight (see page 113). The real weight is the tank, which is divided into 24 ruttees, the ruttee into 4 quarters, and the quarter into 4 annas, and equals 72 troy grains.

The nominal weight is the chow, which is divided into 4 quarters, the quarter into 25 docra, and the docra into 16 buddams. The nominal standard is 1 tank to 330 chows. The following is the general rule for reducing the real to the nominal weight:

Rule. *Multiply the square of the number of tanks by* 330, *and divide by the number of pearls; the quotient is the number of Bombay chows.*

Example. Suppose it were required to find the number of chows in 45 pearls, weighing 5 tanks:

Then $5\times5\times330=8250$; and this divided by 45 gives 183 chows, 1 quarter 8 docra, and $5\frac{1}{9}$ buddams.

Again, to find the value in sterling or United States currency of 10 pearls, weighing 1 tank 2 ruttee, 1 quarter, at 12 rupees per chow, the rupee being valued at 2 shillings sterling, or 46 cents 2.94 mills United States currency.

	Chow.	Grs.		Bud.	
	12)330	0	0	0	=standard of 1 tank.
	8) 27	2	0	0	= do. of 1 ruttee.
	3	1	18	12	= do. of 1 quarter.
	360	3	18	12	Multiplied again by 1 tank, 2 ruttee, 1 quarter.
Ruttee $2=\frac{1}{12}$	30	0	7	13	
Quarter $1=\frac{1}{8}$	3	3	0	15	
Pearls	10)394	3	2	8	
	39	1	22	12	

Ans.—chows, 39 1 22 12 at 24 shillings or $5.55 cents 5.28 mills, give £47 7 shillings $5\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterling, or $219.30 cents 3.2 mills United States currency, for the final answer.

The commercial weight is the candy of 20 maunds; the maund is subdivided into 40 seers; and the seer into 30 pice. The candy is 560 lbs; the maund 28 lbs; and the seer $11\frac{1}{5}$ oz. avoirdupois.

Goods are likewise sold by the Surat maund, and the pucca or Bengal maund; so that in every contract, the particular maund or candy should be mentioned.

Measures. The candy dry measure contains 8 parahs; the parah 16 adowlies, 64 seers, or 128 tiprees. This serves for wheat and all grain but rice or batty, which is sold by the batty measure, as follows: the morah contains 4 candies, or 25 parahs; and the parah 20 adowlies, 150 seers or 300 tiprees. A bag of rice weighs 6 maunds, or 168 lbs. avoirdupois;

and a candy is equal to 25 bushels nearly. 100 baskets of salt make 1 anna, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and 16 annas 1 rash.

Long Measure. The haut or covid, long measure, is 18 English inches. Piece goods, and some other articles are sold by the corge of 20 pieces.

Second General Head.

Comprehending numerous trading places in India, and in the Eastern Ocean, alphabetically arranged.

ACHEEN. *(In the Island of Sumatra.)*

Accounts are kept in tales, pardows, mace, copangs and cash.

A tale is 4 pardows, 16 mace, or 64 copangs.

The *coins* of the country are mace and cash. The mace is a small gold coin weighing 9 grains, and worth about 14 pence sterling, or about 27 cents United States currency. The cash are small pieces of tin or lead, 2500 of which usually pass for a mace; but this number often varies

In the gold dust trade imaginary coins have been adopted, as tales of gold, and mace of gold; and 5 of these are reckoned equal to 4 pieces of the same denomination of the common coin. The gold dust is reckoned $9\frac{1}{4}$ touch of Malabar, or $22\frac{1}{5}$ carats fine.

Weights and Measures.

The largest weight is the bahar of 200 catties, which equals 423 lbs. 6 oz. 13 dr. avoirdupois.

The catty is subdivided into 20 buncalls, 100 tales, 200 pagodas, 1600 mace, or 6400 copangs; and weighs 30 oz. 17 dwt. 12 grains troy. Hence the buncal of 5 tales or 80 mace weighs 1 oz. 10 dwts. 21 grains troy. In gold the buncall is 92 touch, and is therefore worth £6 0 sh. $7\frac{3}{4}$ pence sterling, or $27.92 cents 6 mills United States currency.

A maund of 75 lbs. of rice contains 21 bamboos. The bamboo is 4 cauls when it has the king's chop on it; but it is commonly reckoned at 5 cauls.

The principal measure of capacity is the coyang, which is divided into 10 gunchas, 100 nellies or 800 bamboos. The bamboo is divided into 2 quarters, or 4 chopas; and weighs 3 lbs. 10 oz. 10 dr. avoirdupois. Betel nut is measured by the parah, swept off with a board, one of which being counted, serves for a whole cargo.

A loxa of betel nut is 10,000 nuts, which, when good, should weigh 168 lbs. avoirdupois.

The corge of cloth is 20 pieces.

AMBOYNA. *(One of the Molucca Islands.)*

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars, which are divided into 8 shilling, 12 dubletjees, 48 stivers, or 192 doits. The rix dollar may be valued at 3 shillings 4 pence sterling, or 77 cents 1.56 mills United States currency; and its divisions in proportion.

The following are the rates at which the different coins pass current:

New ducatoons	80 stivers.	Rix dollar	48 stivers.
Old ducatoon	78 do.	Rupee	30 do.
Spanish dollar	64 do.	Star pagoda	90 do.
German crown	60 do.	Gold mohur	480 do.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the catty of 20 tales; each tale being subdivided into 16 mace, or 64 copangs. This catty weighs 12283 Dutch aasen (see Amsterdam), or 18 oz. 19 dwts. 14 grains English troy weight.

Heavy goods are weighed by Dutch, Chinese and English weights (for which see Amsterdam, China, and London.)

Diamonds are weighed by the carat of 4 grains; and 2500 such carats equal 1 lb. Dutch troy; hence 1 carat is equal to $3\frac{38}{100}$ English grains.

The bahar of cloves in the Isle of Amboyna weighs 550 lbs. Dutch troy, or $596\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

A cayang of rice contains 25 peculs, 2500 catties or 3000 lbs. Dutch troy, equivalent to $3255\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The kanne, a Dutch liquid measure, of 91 English cubic inches, or $3\frac{5}{33}$ pints—and the *covid*, a long measure of 18.133 English inches, are used in all the Molucca Islands.

ANJENGO. (*On the Malabar Coast.*)

Accounts are kept here in fanams, pice, and budgerooks.

A fanam is 12 pice, or 16 vis; and a pice 4 budgerooks. A silver rupee is worth 7 old or Travancore fanams, or 6 new or gallon fanams. All these are real coins.

An Anjengo fanam is reckoned in the Company's accounts to be worth $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Calicut fanam, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of a Surat rupee: This gives its intrinsic value about $4\frac{3}{4}$ pence sterling, or about 9 cents 1.62 mills U. S. currency.

A full weight Spanish dollar passes here for 13 fanams; a Negapatum pagoda for 20 fanams; a Madras pagoda for $19\frac{7}{8}$; a St. Thomas old pagoda for 17; and a new St. Thomas for $14\frac{1}{2}$ fanams.

Weights and Measures.

The maund weight is 28 lbs. avoirdupois; and the candy of 20 maunds or 560 lbs. avoirdupois, is 7 maunds 20 seers of the Bengal factory weight. The covid is half an English yard.

AURUNGABUNDAR. (*On the hither Peninsula.*)

Accounts are kept in rupees of 50 carivals, each carival divided into 12 pice. Cawries are occasionally circulated at 48 per pice. The coins of Bombay and various other moneys pass here.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the tola of 12 massa; the massa being divided into 6 ruttees, and the ruttee into 24 moons. The tola is equal in weight to a silver rupee or 179 English grains nearly. Heavy goods are weighed by the maund of 40 Pucca seers. The seer is divided into 16 annas, and the anna into 4 pieces. This maund weighs 74 lbs. 5 oz. 7 dr. avoirdupois.

The principal measure for grain is the carval, which is divided into 60 cassah, 240 twiers or 960 puttoes. The carval weighs 24 pucca maunds; the carval of barley 19 pucca maunds; and the carval of paddy 20 pucca maunds.

BANDA. (*One of the Molucca Islands.*)

Accounts are kept in rix dollars, shillings, and stivers; the rix dollar being divided into 8 shillings or 48 stivers; and the stiver into 16 pfen-

nings. Spanish dollars pass current at 100 per 125 dollars. The rix dollar may be valued at 77 cents 1.56 mills United States currency.

The catty weighs $6\frac{1}{10}$ lbs. avoirdupois; the bahar is 100 catties, or 610 lbs avoirdupois. A soekel of nutmeg blossoms in 28 catties, or $170\frac{4}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois Nutmegs are sold by the pound Dutch troy, which equals 7596 English troy grains, or 1 lb. 1 oz. $5\frac{3}{4}$ dr. avoirdupois.

BANJAR MASSIN. (*In the Island of Borneo.*)

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 48 stivers, worth about 77 cents 1.56 mills United States currency, or 3 shillings 4 pence sterling.

Spanish dollars are the chief currency of the island, and a few Dutch coins from Batavia are used; and also Chinese cash for small change.

The following coins are likewise in circulation: Pillar dollars, which, if full weight, pass for the same as Spanish dollars, French crowns, ducatoons, and rupees of various kinds.

Gold and silver are weighed by the tale of 16 mace, which equals $827\frac{2}{5}$ Dutch asen, or 614 English grains. The mace is subdivided into 6 ticas or 18 malaborongs.

The weights in common use for gross articles, are the pecul and catty. The pecul of pepper is 100 catties, or 125 lbs. Dutch troy, which equal 135 lbs. 10 oz. avoirdupois. The gantang is 16 catties.

BANTAM. (*In the Island of Java.*)

Accounts are kept decimally thus: 10 peccoes equal 1 laxsan, 10 laxsans equal to 1 catty; 10 catties equal 1 utta, and 10 uttas 1 bahar. The peccoe should contain 1000 cash; but they are frequently deficient. The price varies from 25 to 35 per Spanish dollar.

The coins current are Spanish dollars, ducatoons, rupees, shillings, dubeltjees, doits and cash.

Weights and Measures.

The weight for gold, musk, &c. is the tale, which is 1055 English grains.

The bahar of 3 peculs or 300 catties, weighs 396 lbs. avoirdupois; but the bahar of pepper is 200 goelacks, and weighs 375 lbs. Dutch troy, or 407 lbs. avoirdupois. A coyang of rice is 200 gantams; and the gantam 8 bamboos or 32 catties. The coyang equals 3000 lbs. Dutch troy or 8681 lbs. avoirdupois.

The pecul of 100 catties at Cheribon weighs 125 lbs. Dutch troy weight, or 135 lbs. 10 oz. avoirdupois; and the tiayang of rice is 2000 catties, or 2640 lbs. avoirdupois.

For further particulars see the following article on *Batavia.*

BATAVIA. (*In the Island of Java.*)

Coins and Moneys.

A. *Old System.*

Accounts are kept in rix dollars, an imaginary money of 48 stivers, valued at $1.15 cents 7.35 mills United States currency, or 5 shillings sterling.

The principal currency is composed of rupees of 4 shillings, 12 dubbeltjees, 15 cash, 30 stivers or 120 doits. This rupee is valued at 72 cents

3.34 mills (3 shillings 1½ pence sterling); the cash at 4 cents 8.22 mills (2½ pence sterling); the stiver at 2 cents 4.11 mills (1¼ pence sterling); and the others in proportion. There are also sooka of 2 satalies, 6 cash, or 12 stivers. Certain Chinese denominations are likewise used, especially in the bazar.

10 condorines make 1 cash; 4 cash 1 mace; and 10 mace 1 tale.

The principal coins of the islands are patacks and cash. The patack is worth 6 mace, or 24 cash. There are besides the above, pieces called pities, composed of 4 parts of lead and 1 of tin, 50 of which make 1 stiver.

Foreign coins pass here at a certain number of stivers each; but these rates are subject to variation; and coins, both of gold and silver, are mostly valued according to their weight and fineness.

B. *New Monetary System.*

A new system of moneys has been recently established here by the king of the Netherlands; it somewhat differs from that which has been introduced into Holland, (for which see *Amsterdam*).

The monetary unit is the *new guilder* or florin of the Netherlands; but instead of decimal divisions it is here divided into 4 shillings, 12 dubbels, 24 Dutch stivers, 30 Indian stivers, or 120 doits.

A paper currency has also been established, consisting of bills of 1000, 600, 300, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 guilders (gulden), which are convertible into specie on demand. For this purpose exchange offices have been established at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya. The two latter places, however, issue no paper of greater value than 100 guilders.

The following coins are current, and are received at the government treasury at the annexed rates of exchange.

	Doits.
Rupee of Java, Surat and Arcotat	120
Sicca Rupee	126
American Dollar	240
Spanish Dollar	264
Old Ducaton	312
Milled Ducaton	320
Gold Ducat of the Netherlands	528
Gold Rupees	1926

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Dutch mark troy, which is divided into 9 reals, each weighing 422 English grains.

The Dutch troy pound of 2 marks is generally used in foreign trade; but the Chinese denominations of weights are mostly adopted in common business. These are the bahar, pecul, catty, and tale.

16 tale equal 1 catty, 100 catties 1 pecul, 3 peculs 1 small bahar, and 4½ peculs, 1 large bahar.

The pecul weighs 125 lbs. Dutch troy, which answers to 135 lbs. 10 oz. English avoirdupois.

Rice and other kinds of grain are sold by the cayang, which is reckoned at 3300 lbs. Dutch troy, or 3581 lbs. avoirdupois. Such are also sold in smaller quantities, by the timbang of 5 peculs, or 10 sacks.

There is also the kulack of 7¼ batties, and the last of 46 measures.

The most general liquid measure, in all the Dutch settlements, is the kanne, which is 91 English cubic inches; thus

33 kannes are equal to 13 English gallons.

The ell is 27 English inches, so that 100 ells are equal to 75 yards, and the foot 12 thumbs, or inches, Dutch or Rhineland measure; which equal $12\frac{9}{25}$ English inches.

(For measures of capacity, and other particulars, see *Amsterdam.)*

BENCOOLEN. (*In the Island of Sumatra.*)

Accounts are kept here in dollars of 4 soocoos, or 32 sattalies, or satellers. This dollar is reckoned at $1.15 cents 7.35 mills, or about 5 shillings sterling, and is sometimes called a rial.

The bahar is a weight of 560 lbs. avoirdupois.

The tale is 26 dwts. 12 grains troy.

The coyang measure contains 800 bamboos, each equal to 1 English wine gallon. (See *Acheen.*)

BIRMAN EMPIRE. (*See Rangoon.*)

BORNEO. (*See Banjar Massin.*)

BOURBON, ISLE OF. (*See Mauritius.*)

CACHAO. (*In Tonquin.*)

Cash are the only coins here, and are of two sorts, large and small.

600 large, or 1000 small cash are reckoned at 1 maradoe.

Accounts are kept in tales, mace, and candareens, all of which are regulated by the price of the maradoes and copper cash.

The price of silver coins is variable. All the Mexican and pillar dollars imported are run into bar silver; these bars or ingots should weigh 10 tales each.

The tale equals 1 oz. 4 dwts. 14$\frac{3}{8}$ grains English, being about 11 grains more than the China tale. (See *China.*)

The pecul of 100 catties equal 132 lbs. avoirdupois.

All goods are weighed by the Chinese dotchin.

For long measure the Chinese covid and punta are in common use. (See *China.*)

CALICUT. (*Malabar Coast.*)

The principal coins in circulation are tars, fanams and rupees; but accounts are kept in rupees, quarters and reas, as at Bombay.

16 tars or vis	equal	1 fanam.
5 fanams	"	1 rupee.
3$\frac{1}{2}$ rupees	"	1 star pagoda.
3$\frac{1}{4}$ rupees	"	1 Porto Nova pagoda.
16 rupees	"	1 Bombay gold mohur.

The fanam is a small gold coin, with a considerable alloy of silver and copper; and the tar is a small silver coin.

The Calicut fanams have been found, by assays, made at Bombay, to contain 52$\frac{1}{2}$ parts of gold, 29 of silver, and 17$\frac{1}{2}$ of copper. They are worth $1.38 cents, 8.82 mills, or about 6 shillings sterling.

The candy weight contains 20 maunds, and the maund 100 pools.

The maund, used here by the English, equals 30 lbs. avoirdupois, and the candy 600 lbs. But the common weights are those of Malabar, the maund weighing 24 lbs. 2 oz.; and the candy, 482$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The Calicut Miscal weighs 2 dwt. 21 grains troy.

The covid long measures is 18, and the guz 28$\frac{2}{5}$ English inches.

CAMBAY. (*Malabar Coast.*)

Gold mohurs, rupees, and pice are the current coins; the rupee containing 48 pice. For small change a species of almond, called *baddam*, is used in the same manner as cowries at Bengal. These almonds are imported from Persia, and the general rate is about 60 per pice.

The maund is 40 seers, and the seer 30 pice. The maund equals 37$\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois; but in some cases it varies according to particular kinds of goods.

The long measures are the cubit of 18 English inches, and the guz of 28 inches; or in the Bazaar of 28$\frac{1}{5}$ inches.

CAMBODIA. (*West of Cochin China.*)

The only coin of the country is the gall, a small piece of silver, with characters on one side only. It is worth about 7 cents 7.15 mills, United States currency, or about 4 pence sterling. Spanish dollars and China cash are likewise current.

The China pecul is the common weight in use.

CANCAA. (*On the East side of the Gulf of Siam.*)

The current coins are the Spanish dollars, and Chinese cash.

All goods are bought and sold by the China pecul and catty; and most bargains are made in Spanish dollars.

CANANOR. (*See Tellichery.*)

CARWAR. (*Malabar Coast.*)

Accounts are kept in pagodas, fanams, and pice. Bargains with the country merchants are made in fanams of 24 budgerooks.

36 fanams make a pagoda, which is also divided into 48 jettas, or settles; and the settle is subdivided into 6 pice, or 36 budgerooks.

A Carwar pagoda is reckoned equal to 3$\frac{3}{5}$ Surat rupees, or 18 Anjengo fanams; which gives its value at about $1.62 cents, 0.29 mills, or 7 shillings sterling; and the Carwar fanam is equal to 4 cents 5 mills, or about 2$\frac{1}{3}$ pence sterling.

The Darwar pagoda, being coined in the province, is most esteemed by the natives, but the Ikeri pagodas are worth more; they are of the same fineness, but differ in form and weight, 40$\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter being equal to 42$\frac{1}{2}$ Darwar pagodas. Spanish dollars are also current.

The seer of 25 pice equals 8 oz. 19 dwts. troy.

42 seers make 1 maund, and 20 maunds 1 candy, which makes the candy about 515 lbs. avoirdupois, though commonly reckoned at 520 lbs.

The covid, long measure, is half an English yard.

CELEBES. (*See Macassar.*)

CEYLON. (*An Island off the Coast of Coromandel.*)

Accounts are kept here in rix-dollars of 48 stivers Indian. This rix-dollar is an imaginary money, which is used in most of the Dutch settle-

ments, or in such places as have belonged to the Dutch in India; it was formerly valued at 77 cents, 1.56 mills, or 3 shillings 4d. sterling; but is now worth only 40 cents, 5 mills, or 1 shilling 9 pence sterling.

Dutch ducatoons pass for 80 stivers; Dutch shillings for $7\frac{1}{2}$ stivers; Negapatam pagodas for 90 stivers, silver rupees for 30 stivers. The stiver or cash is a copper coin. All the coins of the Coromandel Coast are current in Ceylon.

The weight established by the Dutch is the bahar, or candy, of 480 Dutch pounds troy, or $520\frac{4}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

A bale of cinnamon is 94 lbs. Dutch troy, or102 lbs. avoirdupois gross; the tare is 14 lbs. so that the nett weight is 80 Dutch pounds, or $86\frac{4}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

An anna of rice in the husk is 240 lbs. Dutch troy, or $260\frac{2}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The covid long measure is $18\frac{1}{2}$ English inches.

(In 1802 the Island became a British province; the consequent alterations in the coins, moneys, and measures will be stated under the article *Colombo.*)

CHINA. (*See page* 90.)

COCHIN. *(Malabar Coast.)*

Accounts are kept here in rupees of 16 annas, which are reckoned equal to the Surat rupees. Accounts are also kept in fanams, 20 of which equal the rupee. A schilling is 4 fanams.

Venetian sequins are worth 72 fanams; Dutch ducatoons, 50; *Spanish dollars* 40; Dutch rix-dollars, 32; and Negapatam pagodas, 64 fanams.

Gold and silver are weighed by the sicca weight, for which see *Bengal.*

31 fanams equal 1 sicca; 72 fanams equal 8 pagodas, or 1 dollar weight; and $9\frac{1}{3}$ fanams equal 1 sequin weight.

The maund is here 27 lbs. $2\frac{4}{5}$ oz. avoirdupois; and the candy equals 20 maunds, or 543 lbs. 8 oz. avoirdupois.

COLOMBO. *(In the Island of Ceylon.)*

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars, fanams, and pice; the rix-dollar, or silver rupee being divided into 12 fanams, and the fanam into 4 pice; the pice is further divided into 4 English or 3 Dutch chalies.

The rix-dollar is worth 1 shilling 9 pence sterling, or about 40 cents, 5 mills. Thus £1 sterling, or $4.62 cents 9.4 mills, United States currency, are equal to 11 rix-dollars, $5\frac{4}{7}$ fanams; 1 shilling (23 cents 1.47 mills) equal 6 fanams, $3\frac{5}{7}$ pices; and 1 pence (1 cent 8 mills) is equal to $2\frac{2}{7}$ pices; all other sums are in proportion.

The star-pagoda fluctuates from 59 to $61\frac{1}{2}$ fanams in bills drawn on Madras.

The Sicca rupee passed for 18 fanams, either in specie or bills. The Bombay rupee passes current for 17 fanams in exchange for bills, and for 18 in the Bazaar.

Spanish dollars vary from 37 to 39 fanams, according to the demand.

350 Arcot rupees equal 400 Ceylon rupees, or rix-dollars, or 100 star-pagodas.

Weights and Measures.

English weights are in use here. The candy, or bahar, contains 500

lbs. avoirdupois, or 461 lbs. Dutch troy weight. 1 complete bag is 146 lbs. nett, or 168 lbs. gross weight.

The garce equals 9256½ lbs. or 82 cwt. 2 qtrs 16½ lbs avoirdupois.

The *dry measure* is as follows:

4 cut chundoos equal 1 cut measure, or seer; 4½ seers equal 1 corney; 2⅔ corneys equal 1 marcal; 2 marcals, 1 parrah; 8 parrahs, 1 ammonam; and 9½ ammonams, or 1800 measures, equal 1 last.

Oil, milk, and ghee are sold by the chundoos and measures.

The parrah measures 16.7 English inches square, and 5.6 inches deep; it therefore contains 6¾ English wine gallons; and its divisions and multiples in proportion. The parrah is very generally estimated by weight, which varies according to the articles; thus this measure of salt weighs 44 lbs; but of coffee, pepper, and the like articles, only 30 lbs.

In *wine* measure 15 drams make 1 quart; 2 quarts 1 canade; 2½ canades 1 gallon; 5 canades or 2 gallons 1 welt; and 75 welts 1 leaguer.

Arrack is bought at 80 welts, and sold at 73 welts to the leguer.

The long and land measures are the same as in England.

FAIFOE. *(Coast of Cochin China.)*

The only currency of the country is a sort of cash, made of a white metallic compound, called tutenague, 600 of which make 1 quan, which is equivalent to 2 rupees or 1 Spanish dollar. This is divided into 10 mace of 60 cash each, the whole strung together, and divided by a knot at each mace. The king refines and runs all his silver into bars of 10 tales weight, which are valued at from 16 to 17 quans each.

The weights are the same as in China, and all goods are weighed with the dotchin (see *China*, page 91). In the sale of sugars, however, 150 catties are allowed to the Peeul, instead of 160.

GOA. *(Malabar Coast.)*

Accounts are kept here in pardos, tangas, vintins and budgerooks; but there are good and bad tangas, &c. A pardo is worth 4 good tangas or 5 bad ones, 16 good ventins or 20 bad; 300 good budgerooks or 360 bad. The pardo is also divided into 240 good or 300 bad reas.

The *coins* are, the St. Thomas, a gold piece of nearly the weight of a ducat, which passes for 11 good tangas, more or less. The silver coins are the pardo xeraphin of 5 good tangas, and the common pardo of 4 good tangas. The copper and tin coins are good and bad budgerooks.

Venetian sequins are worth 16 good tangas; pagodas, 10 good tangas; *Spanish dollars*, 550 good budgerooks, all more or less.

A good tanga is worth about 14 cents, 4.66 mills, or 7½ pence sterling; a pardo 57 cents 8.67 mills United States currency, or 2 shillings 6 pence sterling, and a xeraphin 72 cents 3.34 mills, or about 3 shillings 1½ pence sterling nearly.

The Portugal weight is used here; namely, the quintal of 4 arrobas or 128 lbs. of Lisbon, which equals 129½ lbs. avoirdupois nearly.

There is also an Indian weight, called the maund, of 24 rattles, which equals 24¾ lbs. avoirdupois; the candy of 20 mounds is therefore equal to 495 lbs. avoirdupois.

Corn and rice are sold by the candy of 20 maunds, which renders 14 bushels nearly.

The long measures are the Portugal vara and covado; the former is 1⅓ English yards, and this latter 26⅔ English inches.

JAVA. *(See Bantam and Batavia.)*

JUNK CEYLON. *(An Island off the Western Coast of Malay.)*

All kinds of Indian coins pass here current, and likewise Spanish dollars. There are also certain pieces of tin, called *poot*, shaped like the under half of a cone, which are used as money, and serve also as weights. Thus 4 poots make 1 vis; 10 vis 1 capin; and 8 capins 1 bahar, which is equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ Bengal factory maunds, or 485 lbs. 5 oz. $5\frac{1}{3}$ dr. avoirdupois.

The China pecul is also in use here.

MACASSAR. (*In the Island of Celebes.*)

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars and stivers. Spanish dollars are the common coin; but the following pass also as current at the under mentioned rates.

Ducatoons	13 shilings	Bombay rupee	5 shillings.
English crowns	10 do.	Madras rupees	4 do.

The exchange is 4 rix dollars for 3 Spanish dollars. All bargains are made in the former, which is a nominal coin. There is also a kind of mace, 7 of which go to a dollar.

Gold and silver are weighed by the tale of 16 mace; which equals $827\frac{2}{5}$ Dutch asen, or 614 English grains.

All merchandise is weighed by the dotchin, and then reduced to other weights. The pecul is 100 catties, or 135 lbs. 10 oz. avoirdupois.

The gantang among the natives is $7\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. Dutch troy, or 8 lbs. 5 oz. avoirdupois; but the gantang used by the Dutch Company is $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Dutch troy, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

MAGINDANAO. *(One of the Philippine Islands.)*

The general currency here, as in Sooloo, is the Chinese kangan, which is a piece of coarse cloth, thinly woven, 19 inches broad and 6 yards long. A bundle of 25 pieces called a gandang is valued at 10 Spanish dollars. There are also used as currency the cowsong a kind of nankeen dyed black, and the kompow, a strong white Chinese linen.

China cash are likewise in use; their price varying from 160 to 180 for a kangan.

The gantang weighs about 4 lbs. 10 gantangs make 1 battell (a cylindrical measure of $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the same in diameter;) and 3 battels are commonly sold for a kangan.

In speaking of the value of things here and at Sooloo, it is common to say, such a horse, &c. is worth so many slaves, the usual valuation being 1 slave for 30 kangans.

MALACCA. (*On the Malay Peninsula.*)

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars of 8 shillings, or 48 stivers; the stiver being again divided into 4 doits. The rix-dollar is an imaginary money, in which all contracts for goods are made; but the principal current coins are rupees, Dutch shillings, dubbletjees, 2 stiver-pieces, and doits.

The Spanish dollar is from 25 to 40 per cent better than the rix-dollar of account; hence at a medium, this rix-dollar is worth 77 cents, 1.56 mills, or about 3 shillings 4d. sterling. A Dutch ducatoon passes for 13 shillings; an English crown for 10 shillings; a Bombay or Surat rupee for 5 shillings; a Madras or Arcot rupee for 4 shillings, more or less. A stamped Japan copang passes for 10 rix-dollars.

Weights and Measures.

Gold is weighed by the catty of 20 buncalls, or 320 miams. The catty is equal to 29 oz. 17 dwt. 16 grains, English troy.

Heavy goods are weighed by the pecul of 100 catties, or 1600 tales. The pecul equals 135 lbs. avoirdupois; and 3 peculs make 1 bahar. But what is called the China pecul at Malacca, weighs 125 lbs. avoirdupois. The gantang rice measure weighs 6 lbs. Dutch troy, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois nearly. The last of rice contains 50 maass, or 500 gantangs, which equal 3255 lbs. avoirdupois; and the coyang, or 800 gantangs equal 5208 lbs. avoirdupois; but rice is also sold by the cayang of 40 peculs, or 5400 lbs. avoirdupois.

A kip of tin contains 15 bedoors, or 30 tampangs; it weighs $37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Dutch troy, or 40 lbs. 11 oz. avoirdupois.

The covid long measure is $18\frac{2}{15}$ English inches.

100 covids equal 50.39 yards.

MALDIVE ISLANDS. *(Off Cape Comorin.)*

The money here, which is called *larin*, is of silver wire, and worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a rupee. All other coins pass current by weight. Weights are generally carried for the purpose; and dollars, rupees, &c., are frequently cut into pieces, in order to pay for any commodity.

MANGALORE. *(Malabar Coast.)*

Merchants generally keep their accounts here in Sultanee pagodas, rupees and annas; the pagoda being 4 rupees, and the rupee 16 annas: others divide the pagoda into 10 hunas, and the huna into 16 parts, likewise called annas.

The coins current will be found under the article *Seringapatam.*

Weights and Measures.

The seer or sida should weigh 24 Bombay rupees; each of the weight of 178 to 179 English grains, that is, at a medium, 4284 grains; but the seer commonly used in the Bazaar has been found by *Dr. Buchanan* to weigh 4297 grains.

The seer is divided into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths.

The mana or maund, by which goods are sold in the market, contains 46 seers, or 28 lbs., $3\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois. The maund, by which merchants buy and sell, weighs 16 rupees more, that is 28 lbs., 10 ounces, avoirdupois. The baru or candy is 20 maunds.

The measure for corn, salt, pepper, &c., is the seer, containing $73\frac{6\,3\,3}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ English cubic inches. A mudi or moray is 38 seers, or $1\frac{3}{10}$ English bushels. A seer of pepper is reckoned to weigh $51\frac{1}{2}$ Bombay rupees, or 21 ounces avoirdupois.

MANILLA. (*In Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands.*)

Accounts are kept in dollars or pesos of 8 reals; the real being divided into 34 maravedis.

The course of exchange between Bengal and Manilla is generaly from 38 to 45 Spanish dollars per 100 current rupees.

The small *weight* is stated to be the Mexican dollar, 16 of which, or 16

ounces make 1 pound Spanish weight. 8 of these ounces equal 1 mark silver; 9 ounces equal 1 punto of gold or silver thread; 10 ounces 1 tale of gold weight; 11 ounces 1 tale of silk; and 22 ounces equal 1 catty.

It should be observed, however, that the Spanish pound weighs 16¼ ounces avoirdupois, and that 16 dollars weigh only 15¼ ounces avoirdupois.

According to *Mr. Milburn*, all the Spanish weights are used here, and also the pecul of China.

MUSULIPATAM. *(Coromandel Coast.)*

Accounts are kept in pagodas, rupees, and annas. The pagoda is 3½ silver rupees, and the rupee 16 annas.

The *coins* are gold rupees, which weigh 171⅓ English grains; they are about 23¾ carats fine, and are worth 6.94 cents, 4 mills, or about 1£ 10*s.* sterling. Pagodas of nearly the value of the star-pagoda of Madras; and silver rupees 24¼ of which weigh a seer, or 4293 English grains. The fineness of these rupees is 11 ounces, 12½ pennyweights. The value, therefore, is 45 cents, 3.3 mills, or about 23½ pence sterling.

The candy is 20 maunds; the maund 8 vis, 40 seers, 600 neves, or 900 dabous. This maund weighs 24½ lbs. avoirdupois nearly.

MAURITIUS or ISLE OF FRANCE. *(In the Indian Ocean.)*

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept here in two different ways, namely, in dollars of 100 cents, which is the mode generally adopted in public or government accounts; or in dollars of 10 livres or 200 sols, which mode is mostly used by merchants. These are called colonial livres, 2 of which equal 1 French franc.

The principal French coin in common currency, is the sol marqué, which is of copper, and worth 3 colonial sols.

Hence 66⅔ marqués equal 1 dollar.

Thus, 2 sols equal 1 cent; 1 marqué 1½ cent, and 1 livre 10 cents.

Various coins circulate here, particularly those of India, at the following rates of exchange with regard to the dollar.

2 Sicca rupees	equal	1 dollar.
200 Bombay or 220 Arcot	"	100 "
10 Star pagodas	"	16 "
10 Porto novo pagodas	"	13¼ "
10 Ikeri pagodas	"	17 "
1 Bombay gold mohur	"	7½ "
15 Double fanams	"	1 "
4 Shillings 8*d.* sterling	"	1 "
20 Cash	"	1 marqué.

Tariff of the current money and its value in Colonial money as fixed by the government.

Silver Coins.

Spanish dollar	equals	10 Colonial livres.
Half and quarter dollars in proportion.		
Sicca rupee	"	5 " "
Half and quarter do. in proportion.		
Bombay and Arcot rupee	"	4 livres 10 sols
Half silver pagoda	"	8 " 0 "
Quarter in proportion		
Double farnam	"	1 " 5 "
Fanam	"	0 " 12½ "

The ten livre pieces struck in the colony under the French government, the 5 franc pieces of France, and the German crown pieces, have the same value in exchange as the Spanish dollar.

Gold Coins.

Spanish doubloon	160 livres or 16 dollars.
Portuguese half doubloon	80 "
Ikeri pagoda	17 "
Porto Novo pagoda	13 " 5 sols.
Star pagoda	16 "
Bombay gold mohur	75 "
Bengal do	90 "

The chief currency of the Isle of France (1820), is government paper, payable to bearer on demand in Spanish dollars.

The foregoing tariff is extracted from official documents, and all the coins therein mentioned are sometimes current; but paper is the principal circulating medium. Even the effective Spanish dollar (specie dollar) is generally at an agio being the most marketable kind of bullion to the East.

Weights and Measures.

The weights used at the Mauritius has been generally the poid de marc of France, 100 lbs. of which are reckoned to equal 103 lbs. avoirdupois.

The measures of capacity are chiefly English; and also those of France according to the *ancient system*, for which see *France*.

The Isle of Bourbon had the same system of moneys, &c. as the Isle of France, while in possession of the English before the year 1814; but since that period the French system has been partially established.

MERGUI. *(See Rangoon.)*

MOLUCCA ISLANDS. *(See Amboyna, Banda, Ternato, &c.)*

MYSORE COUNTRY.

Accounts are kept in Canteria pagodas, of 10 fanams; each fanam being divided into 16 cash.

The following coins circulate: the star pagoda at 45 fanams, the Bahadre pagoda at 46 fanams, 29 cash. The Canteria pagoda is worth about $1.46 cents 5.96 mills United States currency, or 6 shillings 4 pence sterling. and the Bahadre pagoda $1.90 cents 9.62 mills, or 8 shillings 3 pence nearly.

Weights and Measures.

The morah is 40 Pucca seers ; the batty is 60; and the garce 521 Pucca seers. The candy equals 560 lbs. avoirdupois. 9 Trinchinopoly measures are 50 lbs.

For a more particular account of the measures, &c. of this extensive country, see *Seringapatam.*

NATAL. *(In the Island of Sumatra.)*

Rupees and Spanish dollars are current here, and also single, double and treble fanams, coined at Madras.

24 fanams or tali are equal to a Spanish dollar.

In this part of the Island, where the traffic in gold is considerable,

it is generally employed as currency instead of coin. Small scales are carried by the inhabitants, and purchases of gold are made as low as a grain of paddy weight.

Various seeds are used as gold weight, particularly the scarlet pea, 24 of which make 1 mace, and 16 mace 1 tale, and the scarlet bean, which is the candareen of the Chinese, 100 of which make 1 tale. The tale differs in the northern and southern parts of the Island. At Natal it is 1 ounce, 4 pennyweights, 9 grains troy; but at Padang and Bencoolen it is 1 ounce, 6 pennyweights, 12 grains, troy.

PALIMBANG. (*In the Island of Sumatra.*)

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 48 stivers, as in Java.

The Spanish dollar is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ rix dollar; and, therefore, the rix dollar of account is worth 80 cents or 3 shillings 6 pence nearly.

The currency of the country, and the only money allowed to be received at the King's treasury, is the Spanish dollar; but there is also in general circulation a species of small base coin, called *Petis*, having a square hole in the middle, like the Chinese cash. They are strung in parcels of 500 each, 16 of which are equivalent to 1 Spanish dollar.

The exchange between rix dollars and Spanish dollars is 5 of the former for 4 of the latter.

Gold and silver are weighed by the catty of 10 tales, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ reals; the catty weighs 19 ounces, 15 pennyweights, 14 grains, English troy.

The commercial weight is the baly, which is divided into 10 gantangs or 60 catties; and equals 81 lbs. 6 ounces avoirdupois. The copang contains 30 balies.

The goelack of pepper is $1\frac{1}{4}$ catty, or 27 ounces avoirdupois; but the weight used by the Dutch East India Company for pepper is the pecul, which answers to 133 lbs. avoirdupois.

PEGU. (*On the further Peninsula.*)

The trade is here mostly carried on by barter; gold and silver are not coined in the country; but exchanged as merchandise. The tical, a certain weight of silver, which is sometimes used as a money of account, is divided into 16 toques or touch.

There is, however, a small coin, called ganza, which is a mixture of copper, lead, and tin, and worth about 2 cents 4 mills, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ pence sterling; but the price varies according to the demand and supply. Gold, silver, pearls, spices, and other valuable articles, are generally paid for in this money.

Gold and silver are weighed by the tical, and their fineness is expressed by dividing the weight into 16 parts called touch, answering to 100 touch in China, or 10 touch on the Malabar coast.

The tical weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ pagodas or $237\frac{1}{3}$ English grains.

The commercial weights are the vis of 100 ticals or 1000 moo, and the candy of 150 vis. From the above weight of the tical, the candy should weigh $503\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; the English, however, reckon it at 6 maunds, 28 seers of the Bengal factory, or 500 lbs. avoirdupois.

Rice is sold by a measure called a basket, containing 16 vis, or 45 lbs. avoirdupois.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (*See Magindanao and Manilla.*)

PONDICHERRY. (*Coromandel Coast.*)

Accounts are kept in pagodas of 24 fanams; and the fanam is subdivided into 60 cash.

The coins are gold pagodas, and silver rupees and fanams, which have been mentioned under the article *Madras;* also copper cash and dudus, a copper coin, 20 of which are reckoned to a fanam.

Gold and silver are weighed by the seer, pagoda, rupee, and fanam. A seer weighs $24\frac{3}{8}$ rupees, $81\frac{1}{4}$ pagodas, or $731\frac{1}{4}$ fanams; a rupee weight equals 30 fanams, or 480 nellos; a pagoda weighs 9 fanams or 144 nellos. Thus 3 rupees are equal in weight to 10 pagodas. The seer equals 4293 English grains.

The commercial weight is the candy of 20 maunds or 160 vis. The maund equals 25 lbs. 14 ounces, $5\frac{1}{2}$ drams, avoirdupois.

Rice and all sorts of grain are sold by the garce of 600 mercals. 100 mercals equal 18 English bushels nearly. The garce, therefore, is equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ English quarters or 108 bushels.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND. (*Off the western Coast of Malay.*)

Accounts are kept in Spanish dollars, copangs and pice; 10 pice making 1 copang, and 10 copangs 1 Spanish dollar.

The current pice are coined in the island; they are pieces of tin, 16 of which weigh 1 catty or $1\frac{1}{3}$ English pound. On the exchange of dollars into pice there is a loss of 2 per cent; on dollars without the king's head 10 per cent; and from 5 to 10 per cent on all dollars defaced.

Gold and silver are weighed by the buncal, which is divided into 16 miams, and is of the weight of 2 Spanish dollars nearly; or 1 ounce 9 pennyweights, $10\frac{7}{12}$ grains troy. 20 buncals make 1 catty, which equals 29 ounces, 15 pennyweights, $11\frac{2}{3}$ grains troy.

The heavy weights are the bahar, coyan, pecul, catty and tale. There are two peculs, the large pecul being 9 lbs. heavier than the common pecul. There are also two catties used in the Bazaar; the Malay catty weighs 24 dollars, and the Chinese catty $22\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois. 16 tales make 1 catty; 100 catties 1 pecul; 40 peculs 1 coyan. 3 large peculs make 1 bahar, which is equal to 428 lbs. avoirdupois. Hence the coyan is 5323 lbs., and the common pecul $133\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

A bag of salt weighs 100 lbs; a bag of rice or dholl 164 lbs. The two latter are generally sent from Bengal in bags of 2 maunds each; the maund weighing 82 lbs. avoirdupois.

The ganton, by which grain and liquids are sold, equals $1\frac{1}{4}$ English gallons, 20 gantons of rice make 1 bag; and 40 bags or 800 gantons 1 coyan or 5323 lbs. avoirdupois.

Cloth is sold by the astah of 18 English inches.

Land is measured by the orlong, which is divided into 20 jumbas and equals $1\frac{1}{3}$ English acre.

RANGOON. (*On the farther Peninsula.*)

The Birmans, like the Chinese, keep their accounts decimally, and have no coin. Silver bullion and lead are the currency of the country.

The most general piece of silver in circulation is the tical, which weighs 10 pennyweights, 10 grains, and is divided into 4 maths, 8 moos or 16 tubbees. The vis is composed of 100 ticals.

The quantity of alloy in the silver varies in different parts of the empire. At Rangoon it is adulterated 25 per cent.

The weights are the moo, tual, vis, and candy. 100 moos making 1 tual; 100 tuals 1 vis; and 150 vis, 1 candy. The vis is considered equal to 3 lbs. 5 ounces, 5 drams, and the candy to 500 lbs. avoirdupois.

Rice is sold by a measure called basket, the weight of which is 16 vis.

The measures of length are the paulgaut, or inch; 18 of which compose the taim or cubit. The saundaung, or royal cubit, is equal to 22 inches.

The dha or bamboo consists of 7 royal cubits; 1000 dhas make 1 dain, or Birman league, equal to 2 English miles, 2 furlongs. The league is also subdivided into tenths.

SALANGORE. (*On the west Coast of Malay.*)

Imaginary dollars are the money of account here, which are computed as follows: 8 tompongs of tin, each of the weight of 8 catties, make 1 dollar; 30 dollars or 240 catties make 1 bahar, which weighs 324 lbs. avoirdupois. The Malacca bahar of 300 catties or 405 lbs. avoirdupois, is also used.

SCINDY. (*Malabar Coast.*)

The coins here are silver rupees of 16 annas, or 48 copper pice. The shells called cowries are also used for money; 4 cowries make 1 dumaree; and 12 dumarees are commonly worth 1 copper pice; but their value is not permanent.

Gold and silver are weighed by the tola of 12 massa, each massa being divided into 6 ruttees; the tola is equal in weight to a silver rupee or 179 English grains nearly.

Diamonds and pearls are weighed by the ruttee of 8 hublas, and each hubla is equal to 2 grains troy weight.

Heavy goods are weighed by the maund of 40 seers. There is the Surat or Cutcha maund, and the Scindy or Pucca maund; the Cutcha maund equals 37 lbs. 5 oz. $5\frac{1}{3}$ dr. avoirdupois, and it is divided into 16 annas, or 32 pice. The Pucca maund is double the former, and it is divided into 32 annas or 64 pice.

The carwall of rice, wheat and other grain is 60 cossah or copah, 240 towyah, or 960 bottwayee; the bottwayee weighs at Tattah $1\frac{1}{4}$ Cutchee seer: Thus the carwall is 15 Pucca maunds; and the carwall of barley or of paddy, 12 Pucca maunds.

SERINGAPATAM. (*In the Mysore.*)

Accounts are kept here in Canter'raia pagodas and palams, called by the English Canteria pagodas and fanams. This pagoda is an imaginary money; and the fanam, which is a real coin, is the 10th part of a pagoda, and the cash the 16th part of the fanam.

The *coins* are gold mohurs, which pass for 4 pagodas. Sultany pagodas, coined by *Tippoo Sultan;* and other pagodas coined by *Hyder Ally,* and by the Rajah of Mysore; all passing for 13 fanams; also sultany fanams and Canteria fanams, two small gold coins of base alloy.

Also sultany rupees and rajah rupees, 26 of which pass for 7 sultany pagodas: copper dudas, called by the English dubs; 260 dudus are the market price for a sultany pagoda.

The shroffs (a kind of money brokers) when they exchange copper for gold or silver, pay at the rate of 234 dudus for a pagoda; but when they

exchange gold or silver for copper, they receive 240 dudus; whilst the price fixed by government is 182 dudus per pagoda; the other coins exchange in proportion.

The mohur weighs 212 English grains, and is 20 carats $2\frac{1}{3}$ grains fine; its intrinsic value is therefore $7.45 cents 0.4 mills United States currency, or £1 12 shillings $2\frac{1}{4}$ pence sterling; the half mohur and the sultany pagoda in proportion. The fanam weighs 6 grains, and is little more than 14 carats fine; it is worth 14 cents 4.67 mills, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterling, but passes for something above its intrinsic value. The sultany rupee weighs 177 grains, and is 11 oz. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dwts fine. It is therefore worth 44 cents 8.48 mills, or $23\frac{1}{4}$ pence sterling nearly.

Weights and Measures.

The following system of weights and measures was adopted by *Tippoo Sultan*, and ordered to be used throughout his dominions.

The seer is the standard for weights; but there is the Cucha seer, and the Pucca seer; the former weighs 24 sultany rupees, or 4248 English grains; the latter 84 sultany rupees, or 14,868 English grains. 5 Cucha seers make 1 Pansh seer; 8 Pansh seers 1 maund, or 24 lbs. 4 oz. $6\frac{1}{4}$ dr. avoirdupois; 20 maunds 1 barua or candy, or 485 lbs. 7 oz. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dr. avoirdupois.

The candaca, dry measure, contains 20 colagas; and the colaga 16 Pucca seers; the seer measures $74\frac{13}{16}$ English cubic inches: thus the candara=$11\frac{2}{15}$ bushels.

The gujah, long measure, is $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 6000 gujahs make 1 hardary or coss, which equals 3 miles $5\frac{1}{6}$ furlongs. 4 hardaries make 1 gavada or day's journey; but the hadary in common use is $\frac{1}{4}$ less; it is therefore equal to 2 miles $5\frac{19}{24}$ furlongs.

It should be observed, however, that the sultan did not fully succeed in establishing uniformity of weights and measures in his dominions, as a difference still prevails, particularly in corn and land measures, which are said to vary in almost every village.

SIAM. *(On the further Peninsula.)*

Accounts are kept here in catties, tales, ticals or tuals, miams, fouangs and cowries, a sort of shell.

The catty is 20 tales; the tale 4 ticals, 16 miams or 32 fouangs; and the fouang is 800 cowries.

10 miams are accounted equal to 1 Chinese tale; so that 5 tales of Siam are equal to 8 Chinese tales.

The *coins* are gold ticals, which pass for 10 silver ticals: silver ticals, miams, fouangs, and sompaies; the latter being the fourth part of a fouang. The silver tical weighs $225\frac{1}{2}$ English grains, and is from 11 oz. 4 dwt. to 11 oz. 12 dwt. fine; thus it is worth from 55 cents 9.38 mills to 57 cents 8.67 mills United States currency, or from 29 to 30 pence sterling; but these coins are often adulterated; 2 ticals pass commonly for 1 *Spanish dollar*, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ticals for 1 Dutch ducatoon.

The fineness of gold and silver is expressed, as in China by dividing the weight into 100 parts, called toques or touch.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the tical, which equals 9 dwt. 10 grains English.

The pecul, which is the weight for heavy goods, is 50 catties; the catty, 20 tales, or 80 ticals. The Siam pecul weighs 129 lbs. avoirdupois; and the catty 41 oz. 4½ dr. avoirdupois.

The largest measure for corn is the cohi, of 40 sestes; the seste contains 40 sats, and weighs 100 catties, or 258 lbs. avoirdupois.

Cottons, and other goods of the kind are commonly sold of the piece. The long measures are: 2 soks make 1 ken; 2 kens 1 vouah; 20 vouahs 1 sen. The vouah is 1 inch shorter than the French toise; it measures, therefore, 6 feet 3¾ inches English.

100 sens or 2000 vouahs make 1 league, called roeneng, which is 4204 English yards or 2⅔ miles nearly.

SINKELL. (*In the Island of Sumatra.*)

Spanish dollars are the principal currency here; but accounts are kept in tales, soocoos and satallies; the tale being divided into 4 soocoos or 16 satallies. 4 Spanish dollars are reckoned to 1 tale. Benzoin is sold by the tompang or cake, which ought to weigh 20 catties; each catty 56 oz. avoirdupois, and for camphire 56 oz. troy weight. The Chinese pecul is generally used.

SOOLOO. (*One of the Sunda Islands.*)

There is no coin at Sooloo; accounts are sometimes reckoned by Spanish money; but commonly by the sanampoory, cangau and cowsong. The first is a term only, the second is a coarse Chinese cotton cloth, 6 fathoms long, which is reckoned equivalent to a Spanish dollar. The cowsong is a piece of nankeen of 4 fathoms long. Each of these is reckoned at 4 sanampoories. In small payments they make use of paddy, that is, rice in the husk.

Weights and Measures.

The sooloo weights are similar to those of China, but differently denominated. The pecul is divided into two lacksas, 20 booboots, or 100 catties. The catty is divided into 16 tales, 160 ammas and 1600 choosocks.

The use of paddy as a currency has introduced the custom of measuring instead of weighing grain and some other commodities, as cowries, &c.

The smallest grain measure is half a cocoa-nut shell, called a panching.

8 Panchings	make		1 Gantang.
10 Gantangs	make		1 Raga.
2½ Ragas	make		1 Pecul.

The gantang of rice is reckoned to weigh 4 catties; according to which 2½ ragas make 1 China pecul of 133⅓ lbs avoirdupois.

The measure for cloth is the fathom; but the Chinese covid is in common use.

SUCCADANA. (*In the Island of Borneo.*)

Spanish dollars are the only coins in circulation in the trade with Europeans, but accounts with the natives are kept in tales and mace.

Gold, diamonds, bezoar, and other valuable articles are weighed by the tale, which is divided into 4 pahaws, or 16 mace; and the mace into 4 copangs or 8 busucks. Heavy goods are weighed by English weight, and then turned into China peculs.

SUMATRA. (*See Acheen, Bencoolen, Natal, Palimbang, Sinkell, &c.*)

SURAT. (*Malabar Coast.*)

Accounts are kept in rupees of 16 annas or 64 pice. The *coins* are mohurs or gold rupees, and silver rupees with halves and quarters. A gold rupee passes for 15 silver rupees. There are also pezas or pice, of copper or lead, 64 of which are reckoned to 1 silver rupee.

Padens or baddams, a sort of bitter almonds from Persia, are also used as money; 60 of which pass for 1 pice. The Surat rupees are now coined at the Bombay mints, and are to be of the same standard as those given under the article *Bombay*.

Weights and Measures.

The weight for gold and silver is the tola of 32 valls, or 96 ruttees; 82½ valls make 1 ounce troy; and therefore 31 tolas make 1 lb. troy nearly.

Heavy goods are weighed by the maund, which is 40 seers; and the seer 30 pice. This maund is one half of the Bengal Factory maund; it is therefore equal to 37 lbs. 5 oz. 5⅓ dr. avoirdupois. There is also the Pucca maund, which is equal to that of the Bengal Factory. 20 Surat maunds or 10 Pucca or factory maunds make 1 candy or 746 lbs. 10 oz. 10 dr. avoirdupois. But these weights are not constant; for in the sale of many articles, the maund instead of 40 seers contains from 41 to 46 seers. Neither is the candy always 20 maunds. Thus pepper and sandal-wood are sold by the Bombay candy of 21 Bombay maunds, and cotton by the candy of 21 Surat maunds.

The *Long Measures* are the guz, of 28⅕ English inches; the bazaar guz of 28 inches; the covid of 18½ inches; and the English yard, with which broadcloth, satin and velvet are measured.

The pherra *corn measure*, contains 20 palies, and weighs about 75 lbs. avoirdupois.

TAPPANOOLY. (*In the Island of Sumatra.*)

Accounts are generally kept in dollars of 24 fanams, or 400 kepping. Spanish dollars are the principal coins used in foreign trade; but among the natives the value of goods is estimated by tompongs or cakes of benzoin; and sometimes by buffaloes, and also by brass wire, beads and salt. A measure of salt called a salup, weighing about 2 lbs. avoirdupois, is valued at a fanam, 4 cents 8 mills, or about 2½ pence sterling. English weights are used here, and likewise the China pecul.

TELICHERY. (*Malabar Coast.*)

Accounts are commonly kept as at Bombay, in rupees, quarters, and reas; the rupee being divided into 400 reas.

The *coins* are pagodas, rupees, fanams, pice, and tars. The rupee is worth 5 fanams, 50 pice, or 100 tars; hence, 4 reas are equal to 1 tar, and 80 reas to 1 pice.

The following is the rate at which gold coins commonly pass:

	Rupees.
Porto Novo pagoda	3¼
Star pagoda	3½
Sultany pagoda	4⅛
In paying for goods 100 pagodas per	430
Venetians	5
In paying for goods 100 Venetians per	120
Surat gold mohurs	15
Bombay ditto.	16

The candy is divided into 20 maunds, or 400 pollams, and is generally reckoned at 600 lbs. avoirdupois; but *Mr. Milburn* states it only at 570 lbs.

The long measures are the covid of 18, and the guz of 28⅖ English inches.

TERNATE. (*One of the Molucca Islands.*)

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 48 stivers, worth on an average 77 cents 1.56 mills United States currency, or 3 shillings 4 pence sterling; and in Spanish dollars. Ducatoons and crowns also circulate. The rate of exchange is 80 ducatoons for 100 Spanish dollars; and 102 crowns for 100 Spanish dollars.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark, Dutch troy, which is divided into 9 reals, each real weighing 422 English grains.

The bamboo of rice weighs 1½ lbs. Dutch troy, or 1 lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois; the pecul and catty are the same as at Amboyna. The barotti weighs 11 lbs. 15 oz., and the kaban 100⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

The tale of the isle of Timor weighs 13¼ oz. avoirdupois.

TOCOPA. (*On the farther Peninsula.*)

The only money of this place is tin, which is reckoned by weight as follows:

A capin is 10 vis, 40 poots, or 120 pingas; 8 capins make 1 bahar, equal to 6 maunds, 14 seers, 15 chattacks of the Bengal Factory, or 476 lbs. avoirdupois.

TONQUIN. (*See Cachao.*)

TRANGANIA. (*On the farther Peninsula.*)

The coins here are mace, a gold coin, 16 of which are worth 1 tale in gold dust. The inferior coins are cossang and patties; 400 patties equal 1 cossang; 4 cossang equal 1 mace; 16 mace equal 1 tale.

The common weight is the pecul, which answers to 140 lbs. avoirdupois.

TRANQUEBAR. (*Coromandel Coast.*)

In this Danish settlement, accounts are kept in rix dollars of 12 fanams, and also in rupees of 8 fanams. The fanam is divided into 80 cash.

The rix dollar is an imaginary coin, and is constantly reckoned 18 per cent below the Danish current rix dollar. It is therefore worth 72 cents 8.16 mills, United States currency, or about 37¾ pence sterling.

The *coins* are silver rupees, double and single fanams, and copper dudus or cash.

The coinage of rupees is here so regulated, that 1302 of them are worth 600 old Spanish dollars, weighing 43 lbs. 7 oz. 2 dwts. troy. The value of the Tranquebar rupee is therefore 47 cents United States currency, or about 24⅘ pence sterling.

Star pagodas are worth 34 fanams more or less; and *Spanish dollars* from 19 to 21 fanams.

The maund weighs 68 Danish lbs. or 74⅘ lbs. avoirdupois.

TRINCOMALEE. (*See Ceylon and Colombo.*)

The following Table exhibits, at one view, the proportion between the weights of the principal trading places in India and those of England and America.

INDIA WEIGHTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

NOTE. At Bengal 16 chattacks equal 1 seer, and 40 seers 1 maund. At Madras 40 pollams equal 1 vis, and 8 vis 1 maund. Avoirdupois weight 16 drachms equal 1 ounce, and 16 ounces 1 pound.

		Bengal Factory Weight.			*Madras Weight.*			*Avoirdupois Weight.*		
		Maunds.	Seers.	Chats.	Maunds.	Vis.	Pollams.	lbs.	oz.	drams
Acheen	Bahar of 200 catties	5	26	13	16	7	19	423	6	13
	Guncha of 10 nellies	2	37	13 5-7	8	6	16	220	0	0
Alahabad	Seer of 96 siccas	0	1	5	0	0	31½	2	7	6¾
Amboyna	Bahar	7	39	10	23	6	38	596	12	0
Anjengo	Candy of 20 maunds	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0
Arungabundar	Maund of 40 Pucca seers	0	39	10	2	7	27	74	5	7
Ballasere	Maund of 40 seers	1	0	8	3	0	8	75	10	0
Banda	Bahar of 100 catties	8	6	12	24	3	8	610	0	0
Banjar Massin	Pecul of 100 catties	1	32	10	5	3	16	135	10	0
Bantam	Bahar of 3 peculs	5	12	2	15	6	28	396	0	0
Batavia	Pecul of 100 catties	1	32	10	5	3	16	135	10	0
Beetlefackie	Bahar of 40 frazils	10	3	9	32	4	19 1-5	814	0	0
Benares	Seers of 84 siccas	0	1	2½	0	0	27 3-5	2	2	7 9-10
Bencoolen	Bahar	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0
Bengal	Bazaar maund	1	4	0	3	2	11 3-10	82	2	2 2-15
	Factory maund	1	0	0	2	7	35 11-15	74	10	10⅔
Bombay	Candy of 20 maunds	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0
	Bag of rice	2	10	0	6	5	30 2-5	168	0	0
Bussora	Maund Sofy	1	8	5 4-7	3	4	35 1-5	90	4	0
	Maund Attary	0	15	4 2-7	1	1	4 4-5	28	8	0
Calicut	Maund of 100 pools	0	16	1 1-7	1	1	24	30	0	0
Cambay	Maund of 40 seers	0	20	0	1	3	37 13-15	37	5	5½
Carwar	Candy of 20 maunds	6	35	14	20	4	32	515	0	0
Cazumbazar	Maund of 40 seers	0	38	6	2	6	39	71	12	0
Ceylon	Bahar or candy	6	38	15	20	6	26	520	12	12 4-5
China	Pecul of 100 catties	1	31	6	5	2	26	133	5	5½
	Catty of 16 tales	0	0	11 17-40	0	0	17	1	5	5½
Cochin	Candy of 20 maunds	7	11	2 4-7	21	5	36 4-5	543	8	0
Colombo	Bahar or candy	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0
Dacca	Maund of 40 seers	1	3	13	3	2	0	81	14	0
Gamroon	Bazaar maund	0	4	0	0	2	16	7	8	0
Goa	Candy of 20 maunds	6	25	2 6-7	19	6	16	495	0	0
Hooghley	Maund of 40 seers	1	5	0	3	2	37½	84	2	15
Junk Ceylon	Bahar of 8 capins	6	20	0	19	3	12	485	5	5½
Lucknow	Seer of 96 siccas	0	1	5	0	0	31½	2	7	6¾
Macassar	Pecul of 100 catties	1	32	10	5	3	16	135	10	0
Madras	Candy of 20 maunds	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0
Malacca	Bahar of 3 peculs	5	16	15	16	1	24	405	0	0
Mangalore	Merchants' maund	0	15	5	1	1	6	28	10	0
	Market maund	0	15	2	1	1	1	28	3	0¾
Masulipatam	Maund of 8 vis	0	13	0	0	7	33	24	8	0
Mirzapore	Seers of 84 siccas	0	1	2½	0	0	27 3-5	2	2	7 9-10
Mocha	Bahar of 15 frazils	6	0	1	18	0	0	450	0	0
Muscat	Custom House maund	0	4	11	0	2	32	8	12	0
Mysore	Candy	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0
Palimbang	Bale of 10 gantangs	1	3	6	3	1	37	81	6	0
	Pecul	1	31	4	5	2	22	133	0	0
Patna	Maund of 42 seers	1	3	3	3	1	32	80	10	0
Pegu	Candy of 150 vis	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0
Pondicherry	Maund of 160 vis	0	13	14	0	8	11	25	14	5½
Prince of Wales's Island	Coyan	71	16	6	212	7	14	5323	0	0
	Bahar of 3 large peculs	5	29	4	17	0	38	428	0	0
	Pecul of 100 catties	1	31	6	5	2	26	133	5	5⅛
Rangoon	Candy of 150 vis	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0
Salangore	Bahar of 240 catties	4	13	9	12	7	27	324	0	0
Scindy	Pucca maund	1	0	0	2	7	35 11-15	74	10	10⅔
	Cutcha maund	0	20	0	1	3	37 13-15	37	5	5⅓
Serampore	Seer of 60 siccas	0	0	13	0	0	19¾	1	8	10¼
Seringapatam	Candy	6	20	1	19	3	14	485	7	9½
	Maund of 40 Cutcha seers	0	13	0	0	7	30½	24	4	6¼
	Pucca seer	0	1	2	0	0	27	2	1	15¾
	Cutcha seer	0	0	5 1-5	0	0	7 67-80	0	9	11¼
Siam	Pecul of 50 catties	1	29	1 5-7	5	1	11 1-5	129	0	0
Surat	Candy of 20 maunds	10	0	0	29	6	37⅓	746	10	10⅔
	Pucca maund	1	0	0	2	7	35 11-15	74	10	10⅔
	Maund of 40 seers	0	20	0	1	3	37 13-15	37	5	5⅓
Telichery	Candy of 20 maunds	8	0	2	21	0	0	600	0	0
Ternate	Kaban	1	13	11	4	0	4	100	5	5⅓
Tocopa	Bahar of 8 capins	6	14	15	19	0	12	476	0	0
Trangania	Pecul	1	35	0	5	4	32	140	0	0
Tranquebar	Maund	1	0	1	2	7	37	74	12	12 4-5

*Table of the coins of India valuated according to assays made at London, Paris, Bombay, &c.**

A. Gold Coins.

Name of the Coin.	*Weight.*		*Contents in pure Gold.*	*Value in U. S. Currency.*			*Sterling Value.*	
	dwts.	Grains.	Grains.	Dolls.	Cts.	Mills.	Shillings.	Pence.
Mohur of Shah Allum (1770)	7	22¼	186.8	7	65	2.40	33	0.72
Mohur of the same	7	23	188.5	7	72	2.09	33	4.33
Mohur half (1787) quarter in proportion	3	23½	94.	3	85	0·88	16	7.64
Mohur Sicca of Bengal dated 19th Sun	7	23	189.8	7	77	5.27	33	7.09
Mohur of Bombay, old, still in circulation	7	10⅓	170.	6	96	4.16	30	1.04
Mohur of the Dutch East India Company (1783)	10	2	183.4	7	51	3.13	32	5.50
Mohur of ditto. (1797)	9	20	174.5	7	14	8.56	30	10.60
Mohur half ditto. (1801)	5	3½	96.2	3	94	0.77	17	0.30
Rupee tippoo's	8	20½	181.5	7	43	5.20	32	1.46
Rupee (zodiac)	7	0	167.6	6	86	5.05	29	7.9
Rupee Bombay (1818)	7	11	164.7	6	74	7.00	29	1.78
Rupee of Madras (1818)	7	12	165.	6	75	9.55	29	2.42
Pagoda star	2	4⅜	41.8	1	71	2.30	7	4.77
Pagoda with a crescent and three figures	2	5¼	44.8	1	83	5.17	7	11.14
Pagoda with a crescent and one figure	2	4	42.4	1	73	6.80	7	6.04
Pagoda Arcot, old	2	4½	40.5	1	62	0.48	7	2.01
ditto. ditto. new	2	4½	32.4	1	32	3.04	5	8.59
Pagoda Onore	2	4½	44.2	1	81	0.67	7	9.87
Pagoda Mangalore	2	4½	44.6	1	82	7.07	7	10.72
Pagoda Pondicherry	2	4½	37.2	1	52	3.84	6	7
Pagoda Hyderee Hoon	2	4⅜	43.3	1	77	3.83	7	7.96
Pagoda Sultanee Hoon	2	4¼	46.6	1	90	9.05	8	2.97
Saik Sai, a Mahratta coin	6	22½	139.2	5	70	2.45	24	7.63
Tippoo Faruki	2	4½	44.8	1	83	5.17	7	11.14
Japan copang, old	11	9	233.2	9	55	3.34	41	3.27
Japan copang, new	8	9⅜	134.5	5	50	9.95	23	9.65

* In treating of the different places in India the values of these coins have been stated according to the Mint regulation of each place, or the *legal* value of each coin.

Silver Coins.

Name of the Coin.	*Weight.*		*Contents in pure Silver.*	*Value in U. S. Currency.*			*Sterling Value.*	
	dwt.	Grains.	Grains.	Dolls.	Cts.	Mills.	Shillings.	Pence.
Rupee of Mohammed Shah	7	9¼	168.7	45		4.41	1	11.55
" " Ahmed Shah	7	9¼	172.8	46		5.45	2	0.12
" " Allum Ghir (1759)	7	11½	175.8	47		3.53	2	0.54
" " Shah Allum (1772)	7	10	175.	47		1.38	2	0.43
" " do. (Benares 1774)	7	6⅜	167.5	45		1.18	1	11.38
" " do. (1779)	7	11½	176.8	47		6.22	2	0.68
" Benares (1818)	7	7	168.9	45		4.95	1	11.58
" Sicca coined by the East India Company at Calcutta	7	11½	175.8	47		3.53	2	0.54
Rupee Calcutta (1818)	8	0	175.9	47		3.80	2	0.56
" Arcot (1759)	7	9¼	169.1	45		5.49	1	11.61
" ditto. (1782)	7	6	166.8	44		9.29	1	11.29
" ditto. (1788)	7	9¼	169.8	45		7.37	1	11.71
" ditto. of latest coinages	7	8½	166.5	44		8.48	1	11.25
Rupee Bombay, old	7	10⅓	174.9	47		1.11	2	0.42
" " New or Surat (1818)	7	11	164.7	44		3.63	1	11.01
Rupee Lucknow	7	5¼	166.5	44		8.48	1	11.25
" Sultanny	7	9	166.3	44		7.94	1	11.22
" Madepoor or Nowsee	7	5¾	157.1	42		3.16	1	9.93
" Madras Rajapoor	7	7	164.8	44		3.90	1	11.01
" Jeypoor	7	7	170.6	45		9.53	1	11.82
" Furruckabad (1818)	7	5	165.3	44		5.25	1	11.07
" Chanderry	7	5	159.5	42		9.63	1	10.27
" Oukery	7	7	146.9	39		5.69	1	8.51
" three Sicca of Poona	7	4½	158.5	42		6.93	1	10.13
" Halee Sicca	7	7¼	171.2	46		1.14	1	11.90
" Ougein	7	6¼	164.8	44		3.90	1	11.01
" Maisore or New Holkar	7	5	165.1	44		4.71	1	11·05

Name of the Coin.	Weight.		Contents in pure Silver.	Value in U. S. Currency.			Sterling Value.	
	dwts.	Grains.	Grains.	Dolls.	Cts.	Mills.	Shillings.	Pence.
Rupee Indore Holkar	7	5	163.1	43	9.33		1	10.77
" Chinsouree	7	4¾	161.2	43	2.21		1	10.50
" Broach, old	7	10	164.3	44	2.56		1	10.94
" Broach, new	7	10	157.2	42	3.43		1	9.95
" Brodera, old	7	10½	161.8	43	5.83		1	10.59
" Brodera, new	7	10½	157.3	42	3.70		1	9.96
" Ana Sai, coined at Caira	7	8¼	155.1	41	7.78		1	9.65
Rupee Ana Sai, coined at Pitlad	7	9¼	151.	40	6.73		1	9.08
Rupee Amedabad Sicca	7	10	159.1	42	8.55		1	10.21
" Mungull Sai	7	10½	157.4	42	3.97		1	9.97
" Mumo Sai	7	9¾	157.9	42	5.32		1	10.04
" Seea Sai, coined in Futty Sing's time	7	7¾	155.6	41	9.12		1	9.72
Rupee Cambay	7	10	150.9	40	6.46		1	9.07
" Persian (1745)	7	9¼	173.5	46	7.34		2	0.22
" ditto. (1789)	7	10	173.9	46	8.42		2	0.28
" Madras (1818)	7	12	165.	44	4.44		1	11.04
Fanam Cananore	1	11⅜	32.9	8	8.62		0	4.5
" Bombay, old	1	11⅜	35.	9	4.28		0	4.88
" Pondicherry	1	0½	22.8	6	1.41		0	3.18
" ditto. double	1	1⅝	39.	10	5.05		0	5.44
Larin	3	2½	72.1	19	4.21		0	10.06
Bussora Crux	11	16	118.1	31	8.11		1	4.49
Guilder of the Dutch East India Company (1820)	6	22	148.4	39	9.73		1	8.72

Exchanges on India.

The exchange between the different trading places in India, as in other countries, are regulated by the intrinsic value of their moneys, and the proportion which exists between the demand and supply of bills. This kind of business is principally transacted between the three presidencies, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and as there is always the greatest demand for bills on Bengal, being considered the capital of the British possessions in India, the course of exchange is mostly in favor of that place.

Calcutta generally exchanges with Madras 108 current rupees for 100 arcot rupees, and with Bombay at 110 current rupees for 100 Bombay rupees.

The usual manner in which bills are drawn from those places on London, is 60 or 90 days after sight. (See course of exchange, page 110.)

ELBERFELD.

[City in the Prussian Nether-Rhenish Province of Cleve, with 1500 houses and 22,000 inhabitants. Seat of the Rhenish West India Company; has important manufactures in silks, linen, woollen yarn, cotton, &c. and forms, with its neighboring villages, the most flourishing manufacturing districts of Prussia.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 60 stivers or 960 hellers, as is the case throughout all the Duchy of Cleve; for which see that article and *Berlin.*

Coins are the same as in *Düsseldorf.*

Foreign coins are taken at the following rates:

The new dollars of 6 livres Tournois	.	.	.	at 2 rix dollars 6 stivers.	
" Brabant dollars	.	.	.	" 2	" 2 "
" Convention dollars	.	.	.	" 1	" 46 "
" Prussian dollar currency	.	.	.	" 1	" 18 "
" Convention piece of 20 kreuzers	.	.	.	"	17½ "

At the government offices foreign coins are taken at the following rates:

The new Louis d'or	at 7 rix dollars	18	stivers.
" Frederic d'or or pistole	" 6	"	19	"
" Napoleon d'or	" 6	"	11	"
" New dollar (neuethaler)	" 0	"	108	"
" Brabant dollar	" 0	"	107	"
" Cleve dollar	" 0	"	60	"
" Dollar Prussian currency	" 0	"	68	"

The *Course of Exchange* is regulated by that of Cologne and Düsseldorf, for which see those articles.

Usances, Days of Grace, &c., are as in *Düsseldorf.*

Laws of exchange are the same as in *Berlin.*

ELBING. (*See Königsberg.*)

ELSINEUR or ELSINORE.

[Town in Denmark, on the Sound, where the toll is paid; 640 houses, 7000 inhabitants. Fortress Kronenburg.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept as in Copenhagen, except that the rix dollar is divided into 4 orts instead of 6 marks; thus 24 shillings Danish are equal to 1 ort, and 4 orts make 1 rix dollar.

The *coins* are the same as in *Copenhagen.*

In paying the toll at the sound, the moneys of Denmark are distinguished into three different values, viz: specie, crown, and current.

Specie money is that in which the duties of the Sound are to be paid; but crown money is sometimes also used for this purpose.

The current money is the currency of the country. The proportion of these moneys to each other is as follows:

8 specie rix dollars are worth 9 crown rix dollars; and 16 crown rix dollars are worth 17 current rix dollars.

To reduce specie money into crown money, add $\frac{1}{8}$; and to change crown money into specie subtract $\frac{1}{9}$.

To reduce crown money into current money add $\frac{1}{16}$; and to change current money into crown money subtract $\frac{1}{17}$.

For further particulars as well as the valuation of these coins in United States currency see, *Copenhagen.*

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures here are generally the same as those of Copenhagen; but there are besides the following regulations in regard to the payment of duties and tolls at the Sound.

The ship-pound and Russian berkowitz are reckoned at 300 lbs.; and the pood and stone at 30 lbs. of Denmark.

The ship last used for the computation of the tolls and duties, is that of Amsterdam; which answers to 85.248 or nearly 85$\frac{1}{4}$ bushels and is called a Sundish last.

EMBDEN.

[Capital of the German principality, East Friesland, in the kingdom of Hanover, at the mouth of the river Ems, 12,000 inhabitants. The harbor is large enough for 300 ships, and communicates by a canal with the North Sea.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 27 schafs, 54 stivers, or 540 wittens; also, in guilders of 20 stivers or 200 wittens. Each schaf contains 20, and each stiver 10 wittens.

The current rix dollar is divided into 3 marks, 9 shillings, 18 flinderkes, 27 schafs, 72 groots, 108 syferts, 216 ortchens, or 540 wittens.

There are besides the rix dollar specie, which is worth 4 marks, and the base dollar (schlechte thaler), which is only worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ guilders or 300 wittens.

The Embden rix dollar is worth 69 cents United States currency nearly, but more accurately

100 Embden dollars are equal to $69.05 cents, 7 mills, in the United States.

Course of Exchange.

Embden gives $99\frac{1}{4}$ guilders more or less for 100 guilders in Amsterdam.
" " $9\frac{3}{4}$ " " " " 5 Louis d'ors in Bremen.
" " $18\frac{1}{2}$ stivers " " " 1 mark-banco } in Hamburg.
" " $15\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " 1 mark currency }
" " $11\frac{5}{8}$ guilders " " " 1 £ sterling in London.

The laws of exchange are those of Hanover from the year 1822, for which see that article.

Weights and Measures.

The pound, commercial weight, is divided into 32 loths and weighs $8548\frac{1}{2}$ Cologne asen.

100 Embden pounds are equal to 109.54 lbs avoirdupois.

The ship pound is 3 centner, and the centner 100 lbs.

Dry measure. Corn is sold in tonnes of 2 sacks, 4 verps, 8 scheffels or 144 kruesen. 15 tonnes or 60 verps make 1 last, equal to 81.6 bushels.

The Embden ell is equal to 26.4 English inches.

100 Embden ells are equal to 73.333 yards.

ENGLAND.

[One of the kingdoms belonging to the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; 58,000 square miles with nearly 14,000,000 inhabitants; the best cultivated country in Europe, and the first commercial and manufacturing nation on the globe. The manufactures in woollen, cotton, iron, steel and other hard ware, in china, porcelain, glass, paper, &c. are as yet unsurpassed or unequalled in any other part of Europe, and her immense commerce affords the means of exporting them to all parts of the habitable world. England is divided into 40 counties or shires, and Wales into 12, (6 in North Wales and 6 in South Wales). The most important cities in England are,—London, the greatest commercial port on the globe, capital of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, University, 110,000 houses with nearly 1,300,000 inhabitants; Greenwich on the Thames, (Observatory, Sea-hospital,) 17,000 inhabitants; Harwich, 20,000 inhabitants, (seaport); Canterbury 10,000 inhabitants (first bishopric); Dover, 20,000 inhabitants (Boulogne and Calais packets), Portsmouth, 6,000 inhabitants (docks and arsenals); Plymouth, 70,000 inhabitants (fortress and naval arsenal); Pembroke, 4,000 inhabitants, capital of Wales; Bristol, 90,000 inhabitants, third commercial city of the British Empire; Bath, 32,000 inhabitants (watering place); Oxford, 13,000 inhabitants (first University in the country); Cambridge, 11,000 inhabitants (second University); Norwich, 50,000 inhabitants (manufactories of stuffs, crapes and shawls); Nottingham, 36,000 inhabitants (woollen and cloth manufactories); Sheffield, 45,000 (the greatest steel manufactories in England); Hull, 45,000 inhabitants (fisheries); Leeds, 90,000 inhabitants (best manufactories of English woollen cloth); Birmingham 100,000 inhabitants (the greatest manufacturing town in Europe); Manchester, on the Bridgewater canal, 160,000 inhabitants (cotton manufactories); Liverpool, 150,000 inhabitants (second commercial city in England); York, 20,000 inhabitants (second bishopric); and Newcastle, 40,000 inhabitants (the largest coal mines in the country).]

For coins, moneys, exchange, &c., see *London.*

ERFURT.

[City in the Prussian province of Saxony, on the river Gera, with 20,000 inhabitants. Fortress. Manufactories in woollen and cotton, and a considerable wool market.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 24 good groschen; each groschen being again divided into 12 pfennings, as in Berlin.

The *coins* are the same as in *Leipzic* for which see that article.

Usances and Days of Grace, are as in Leipzic, although those of Berlin may now be applied to Erfurt also; the whole of the country being, since 1815, a Prussian province.

For the *lawful* measures, weights, and coins, see *Berlin*.

Old System.

The commercial pound is equal to 7285 English grains.

100 lbs. of Erfurt are equal to 104 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark of 3608 English grains (see *Cologne*).

Dry measure. The malter, corn measure, is divided into 4 viertels, 12 scheffels, 48 metzens or 192 mässchens. The scheffel is equal to $1\frac{7}{10}$ bushels.

Wine measure. The vat of wine contains 6 ohms, or 12 eimers. The eimer contains 168 wine, or 144 beer noszels.

The eimer of wine is equal to 19.03 English gallons, and
" " " beer " " " 19.05 " "

Long measure is the ell, which is of two sorts, viz: the long ell and the short ell. The long ell measures 23.3 English inches, and the short ell 15.9 inches.

100 long ells are equal to 64.722 yards.
100 short " " " " 44.166 "

FERRARA.

[City and fortress in the Popish dominions of Italy, in an unhealthy country on the river Po, with now only 24,000 inhabitants, although very extensive, and daily diminishing in wealth and prosperity.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi or 240 denari correnti.

The lira is again divided into 2 giuli or paoli, and the soldo into 6 quattrini.

The scudo di cambio is reckoned at 4 lire, or 80 soldi.

For the coins and their value, see *Bologna* and *Rome*.

For the exchanges of Ferrara, see *Rome*, *Venice*, *Bologna*, and *Leghorn*.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is 2 per cent heavier than that of Rome, and contains 5338 troy grains.

100 lbs. of Ferrara are equal to 76.26 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and silver weight is the same as in Rome.

Dry measure. The principal corn measure is the Moggio, divided into 20 staja, 80 quarts or 160 quartini. The moggio contains $2\frac{1}{8}$ Roman rubby and is equal to 17.757 English bushels.

Wine measure. The principal wine measure is the mastello, which is divided into 8 secchj, or 40 boccali, and contains $30\frac{3}{8}$ boccali of Rome.

Thus the mastello is equal to 14.63 gallons.

Long measure. The bracio for woollen measure is 26.3 English inches; and the braccio for silk 24.7 English inches.

100 woollen bracii equal 73.055 yards.
and 100 silk " " 68.611 "

FETZ. (*See Morrocco.*)

FINLAND. (*See Sweden.*)

FIUME.

[In the Austrian province of Croatia or Istria, seaport, 750 houses, 8000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys

are the same as in *Triest*, for which, see that article.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound, which is called the Vienna fundi weight, is divided into 32 loths, and weighs 8623 grains.

100 lbs. of Fuime equal 123.18 lbs. avoirdupois.

The gold and silver weight is the mark of Vienna, divided into 8 ounces, each ounce being subdivided into 144 carats, or 576 grains. The mark contains 3684 English grains.

Dry measure. Corn is measured by the metzen, which is divided into halves and quarters, and equals 1.773 bushels.

Wine measure is the orna or eimer, which is divided into 32 buccals, and answers to 14.08 English gallons.

FLORENCE.

[Capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; residence of the Grand Duke; 10,000 houses with 80,000 inhabitants; carries on an important commerce in raw silk; excellent manufactories in velvet, damask, and woollen, straw hats, artificial flowers, &c. Natural products are wine, oil, crystals, marble, alum, salt, manna, oranges, lemons, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Books are kept either in lire of 20 soldi, or 240 denari; or in ducati of 20 soldi, or 240 denari di ducato.

Other Moneys of account are

The Scudo or Scudo d'Oro								worth	7½ lires.
" Ducato or Scudo Corrente								"	7 "
and the Pezza da Otto Reali (Pezza della Rosa)								"	5¾ "
The Scudo d'oro is divided into 20 soldi or 240 denari di Scudo.									
" Ducato	"	"	20	"	"	240	"	di Ducato or Correnti.	
and " Pezza	"	"	20	"	"	240	"	di Pezza,	

Besides these there is yet the testone or double lira, equal to 2 lire, 3 paoli, 24 craci, 40 soldi, 120 quatrini, or 480 denari.

The value of these coins may be inferred from the lire, which is worth 15 cents, 6.63 mills, United States currency.

100 lire of Florence are worth $15.66 cents, 3 mills. And

100 ducats, or crown current, $109.64 cents, 2 mills.

Remark. The money of Florence is also called *moneta buona* to distinguish it from the *moneta lunge* of *Leghorn.* 23 lire moneta buona are equal to 24 lire moneta lunga in Leghorn. (See *Leghorn.*)

Coins.

The Tuscan *gold* coins are

the Ruspone of 3 zecchini								worth	60 paoli or 40 lire.
" Zecchin gigliato								"	20 " " 13⅓ "
" Mezzo								"	10 " " 6⅔ "
" Ducato								"	13 lire 60 centi d'Austria.

The *silver* coins are

Francesconi and Leopoldini	worth	10	paoli	or	$6\frac{2}{3}$	lire.
Mezzo	"	5	"	"	$3\frac{1}{3}$	"
Talleri (halves in proportion)	"	9	"	"	6	"
Testone	"	3	"	"	2	"
Lire di 12 craci	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	1	"

Mezzo and quarto lire.
Paoli, (double, single, halves, and quarters).
Craci (double, single, and halves).

In *Copper*. Soldi of 3 quatrini, duetti of 2 quatrini, single quatrini, and piccooli of 1 denaro.

Etrurian Coins

(1803, when Florence became the capital of the kingdom of Etruria).

The Pezza di 6 lire
" " di 10 " (halves in proportion).
" " di 1 lira.

Tariff of foreign Coins.

		Lire.	*Soldi.*
In Gold.	Ducats	13	0
	Souverains	39	0
	French Louis d'ors	28	0
	do do new	26	$13\frac{1}{3}$
	Genoa zecchins	13	0
	3 Ducati di Napoli	15	0
	Lisbonnine of 4800 rees	37	0
	Dobras of 6400 rees	50	0
	Roman zecchins	13	0
	Venetian do	13	$6\frac{2}{3}$
	Spanish pistoles	23	0
	New pistoles	19	0
In Silver	French 6 livre dollar	7	0
	Scudi di Modena (single)	2	$4\frac{5}{12}$
	Scudi Romani	6	$2\frac{2}{3}$
	Testoni of Clemens XII.	2	0
	do after Clemens XII.	1	13
	Papeti	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$
	Paoli of Clemens XII.	0	$13\frac{1}{3}$
	do after Clemens XII.	0	$12\frac{2}{3}$
	Piastres, Spanish (with columns)	6	$6\frac{2}{3}$
	do new	6	5

The mint of the Grand Duke pays 1288 lire for 1 lb. of fine gold (from 22 to 24 carats fine); and $38\frac{5}{6}$ lire for a pound of silver (12 denari fine).

Course of Exchange.

Florence gives	1	Pezza	of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lire	for	187	cents, more or less in Amsterdam.
"	1	"	"	"	$83\frac{1}{2}$	*d.* Flemish banco in Hamburg.
"	1	"	"	"	$47\frac{5}{16}$	*d.* sterling in London.
"	1	"	"	"	$96\frac{2}{3}$	soldi more or less in Genoa.
"	100	Ducati	"	"	$122\frac{1}{8}$	pezze da otto more or less in Leghorn
"	$100\frac{3}{4}$	Lire more or less	"	"	100	lire d'Austria in Milan.
"	100	Francesconi		"	$106\frac{1}{3}$	scudi mod. more or less in Rome.
"	1	Ducato of 7 lire		"	$106\frac{3}{4}$	Bolignini more or less in Bologna.
"	100	Francescone		"	$105\frac{1}{7}$	scudi mon. more or less in Ancona.
"	100	Pezza of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lire		"	$117\frac{3}{8}$	ducati del Regno in Naples.
"	60	Soldi di pezza		"	60	kreuzers currency in Augsburg.
"	1	Pezza of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lire		"	5	francs more or less in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles.
"	$100\frac{1}{2}$	Lire di pezza more or less		"	100	lire d'Austria in Venice.
"	100	Pezze of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lire			$121\frac{1}{2}$	pesos di 8 reali, more or less, in Madrid, Cadiz, and Barcelona.
"	1	"	" "	"	810	rees, more or less, in Lisbon.
"	1	"	" "	"	117	bajocchi more or less in Messina and Palermo.

Usances. The following are the usances allowed on bills of exchange drawn on Florence and other places in Tuscany, according to the decree of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Austria, dated August 29th, 1814.

Three months after date for bills from America, Denmark, England, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Portugal.

Two months after date from Bremen, Hamburg, Holland, Lubec and the Netherlands.

Fifteen days after sight from all other places in Germany, and from Switzerland.

Thirty-one days sight from the Barbary States, Egypt, the Levant and Turkey.

Thirty days after sight from the Ionian Islands, Malta, Sardinia and Sicily.

Eight days sight from Italy, with the exception of Tuscany.

Three days after sight for bills drawn from one part of Tuscany on another.

One month after date from France and all other places not mentioned.

Bills drawn from Rome, Venice, or Florence, are accepted on the Saturday and paid on that day fortnight; but bills from Bologna, which are likewise accepted on Saturday, must be paid or protested on the Saturday following.

Days of Grace are none. Bills must be paid on the day they become due, or protest must be made out before the departure of the mail for the place it is drawn from.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is the same as that for gold and silver, and is divided into 12 ounces, 96 drams, 288 denari, or 6912 grani. This pound is equal to 5240 troy grains, so that

100 pounds of Florence are equal to 74.864 lbs. avoirdupois.

The quintal is 100 lbs.; the cantaro of wool, salt, meet, and fish, 106 lbs.; the cantaro of other articles is 105 lbs.

Dry measure. The principal corn measure is the stajo, which is divided into 2 mine, 4 quarti, 32 mezzette, 64 quartucci, or 128 bussoli, and contains 0.6913 bushels.

The Moggio is composed of 24 staja and is equal to 68¾ gallons nearly. The sacca contains 3 staja.

Liquid measure. The barile of wine is divided into 20 fiaschi, 80 mezzette, or 160 quartucci, and contains 12.042 English gallons.

In *Oil measure*, the barile contains but 16 fiaschi, 64 mezzette, or 128 quartucci, or 8.8313 gallons.

The soma contains 2 barilli.

Long measure. The braccio is of two sorts. The long braccio measures 22.98 English inches; and the short braccio, used principally by builders and surveyors, 21.6 inches.

100 long braccii are equal to 63.833 yards.
100 short " " " 60.000 "

FRANCE.

[Kingdom on the continent of Europe, 212,000 square miles, and (inclusive of Corsica) nearly 33,000,000 inhabitants; before the revolution divided into 20 Provinces; but since into 85 Departments (the Island of Corsica making the 86th Department). Natural productions for exportation, are principally wine, oil and silk. Manufactories in silk, woollen, china, glass, &c. The principal cities are,—Paris, 27,000 houses, 830,000 inhabitants, capital of France and residence of the king; Versailles, formerly the royal residence,

30,000 inhabitants; Strasburg, fortress, 4500 houses, 50,000 inhabitants; Nancy, 6000 houses, 30,000 inhabitants; Metz, fortress, 5800 houses, 40,000 inhabitants; Luneville, 1300 houses, 12,000 inhabitants (peace of 1801;) Verdun, fortress, 10,000 inhabitants; Rheims, 4000 houses, 30,000 inhabitants, coronation, city of the kings of France; Epernay on the Marne, 750 houses, 5,000 inhabitants (the best Champaign wine); Troyes, 28,000 inhabitants; Saint Quentin, 7000 inhabitants (battle of 1557); Cambray, 18,000 inhabitants (linen manufactories); Lille, 11,000 houses, 66,000 inhabitants (important manufacturing city of France); Calais, fortress and seaport, 9,000 inhabitants; Boulogne, seaport and fortress, 18,000 houses; Amiens, 6000 houses, 40,000 inhabitants, (fortress); Dieppe, (seaport) 25,000 inhabitants; Rouen, on the Seine, 10,000 houses, 90,000 inhabitants; Caen, 35,000 inhabitants; Cherbourg, seaport (navy-yard), 16,000 inhabitants; Rennes, 30,000 inhabitants (formerly capital of Bretagne); Brest, 2,600 houses, 25,000 inhabitants, (seaport); L'Orient, (seaport) 20,000 inhabitants; Nantes, 13,000 houses, 75,000 inhabitants; Tours, 25,000 inhabitants (silk manufactories); Angers, 5500 houses, 34,000 inhabitants; La Rochelle, (seaport) 18,000 inhabitants; Rochefort, (seaport, navy-yard) 13,000 inhabitants; Poitier, 22,000 inhabitants (Roman antiquities); Bourdeaux, (seaport) 7800 houses, 100,000 inhabitants; Bayonne, (seaport, fortress) 15,000 inhabitants; Montauban, 25,000 inhabitants (silk manufactories, since 1810 seat of a Protestant university); Clermont, 2500 houses, 30,000 inhabitants; Limoges, 25,000 inhabitants; Perpignan, (near the Pyrennees, fortress) 15,000 inhabitants; Toulouse, 30,000 inhabitants; Cette 7000 inhabitants; Montpellier, 40,000 inhabitants; Nimes, 40,000 inhabitants (silk manufactories); Beaucaire, 10,000 inhabitants (greatest fair in France); Marseilles, seaport, 116,000 inhabitants; Toulon, seaport, navy-yard, 30,000 inhabitants; Aix, (Aquae Sextiae) 22,000 inhabitants (battle between the Teutons and Romans under Marius); Artes, 20,000 inhabitants (formerly capital of Burgundy); Avignon, to the westward of the valley of Vaucluse, 22,000 inhabitants; Grenoble, 22,000 inhabitants, fortress, university; Vienne, 13,000 inhabitants (Roman antiquities); Lyon, the second city of France, 8000 houses, 150,000 inhabitants, and most important silk manufactories; Orleans, 4500 houses, 42,000 inhabitants; Dijon, 2200 houses, 21,000 inhabitants (commerce with Burgundy wine); Besançon, 3300 houses, 30,000 inhabitants, fortress.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts were formerly kept throughout France in livres Tournois of 20 sols, or 240 deniers; but accounts are now kept in francs of 10 decimes, or 100 centimes. The livre and franc were formerly of the same value; but francs are now $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent better; thus 80 francs are equivalent to 81 livres, which furnishes the proportion for their mutual conversion. The value of the *franc at par is* $18\frac{3}{4}$ *cents United States currency nearly.*

100 *francs are equal to* 18.71 *cents.*

The Old Coins of France are

A. *In Gold.*

Old Louis d'or (from 1640 till 1709) of which 35 pieces weigh 1 Cologne mark (3608 English troy grains,) and are $21\frac{3}{4}$ carats fine.

Sun Louis d'or (from 1709—1716,) $28\frac{3}{4}$ of these make 1 Cologne mark, and they are $21\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine.

Noailles (from 1716—1718,) of which $19\frac{1}{8}$ weigh 1 Cologne mark, being $21\frac{2}{3}$ carats fine.

Chevalier, or L. L. Louis d'or, (from 1718—1723,) of which $24\frac{1}{3}$ pieces weigh a Cologne mark, and are $21\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine.

Mirlitons (from 1723—1726), 36 of which weigh 1 Cologne mark, being $21\frac{7}{12}$ carats fine, and

Old Shield Louis d'or (from 1726—1785) of which $28\frac{3}{4}$ make 1 Cologne mark, being $21\frac{2}{3}$ carats fine. Further,

Double and single Louis d'ors of 48 and 24 livres respectively; ($30\frac{2}{3}$ single Louis d'ors weigh 1 Cologne mark, and they are 21 grains fine.)

B. *In Silver.*

Ecus, called Louis blanc, (from 1640—1709,) of which 9 weigh 1 Cologne mark.

Crowns (from 1709—1718,) of these $17\frac{7}{16}$ weigh 1 Cologne mark.

Navarre-dollars (1718—1724,) $9\frac{3}{5}$ of which weigh 1 Cologne mark.

Bidet Neuf (of 1724—1726,) 10 of which equal 1 Cologne mark.

Ecus, or new dollars (coined since 1726,) wholes, halves, fifth, tenth, and 20th, of 6 and 3 livres, 24, 12 and 6 sols Tournois, respectively.

Further, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sols, and pieces of 6 liards-pieces.

In copper, sols, and halves; and liards.

The Coins of the French Republic are

The *Ecus Constitutionels* (coined after the manner of those of 1726,) and 30, and 15 sols-pieces, (10 carats 10 grains fine.)

Modern French Coins are

In gold. Napoleons of 40 and 20 francs; and Louis of the same weight, fineness and value.

In silver. 5 and 2 franc pieces, 1 franc pieces, and pieces of 50 and 25 centimes.

In copper. Double and single decimes, or pieces of 20 and 10 centimes, also pieces of 5, 2 and 1 centimes.

Tariff of Foreign Coins, (Sept. 12th, 1810.)

In Gold.	Francs.	Centimes.
Double Louis d'ors of 48 livres Tournois.	47	20
Single ditto of 24 ditto.	23	55
Souverain d'or.	33	80
Half ditto.	16	90
Quarter ditto.	8	45
Carolins and sun-pistols.	23	70
Old Louis d'ors.	19	4
Max d'ors.	14	98
Half ditto.	7	48
Double ducats.	22	84
Single ditto.	11	42
Gold guilders.	6	8
Dutch ruyders.	28	44
Half ditto.	14	22
In Silver.		
New dollars of 6 livres Tournois.	5	80
Half ditto of 3 livres Tournois.	2	75
Pieces of 30 sols.	1	50
" " 24 "	1	
" " 15 "		75
" " 12 "		50
" " 6 "		25
Ducatoons.	6	30
Half ditto	3	15
Quarter ditto.	1	57

	Francs.	Centimes.
Eighth ditto.		78
Brabant dollar.	5	56
Half ditto.	2	77
Quarter ditto.	1	38
Eighth ditto.		64
Double escalins.	1	20
Single ditto		60
Convention dollar.	5	4
Half ditto.	2	50
Quarter ditto.	1	25
Pieces of 30 kreuzers.		98
" " 24 "		75
" " 12 "		$37\frac{1}{2}$
1 guilder pieces of the Grand	2	9
2 ditto Duke of Baade.	4	18
Prussian dollar currency whole.	3	50
" " " half.	1	75
" " " third.	1	15
" " " sixth.		54
Dutch 3 guilder pieces	6	9
" 2 " "	4	6
" 1 " "	2	3
" 30 stiver pieces.	3	4
" dollars of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.	5	28
Seeland dollars of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.	5	46

By this tariff the old French lire Tournois was entirely put out of currency, and the franc introduced as the monetary unit of France.

Fineness of Gold and Silver Coinage, &c.

In the old system the absolute fineness of gold was computed at 24 carats, each carat being again divided into 32 parts.

The fineness of silver was estimated by deniers, each denier being subdivided into 24 grains.

In the modern system the fineness of the precious metals is expressed decimally by thousandth parts.

There are three legal degrees of fineness for wrought gold, viz.:

The first is $\frac{920}{1000}$ or $22\frac{8}{100}$ carats fine.
" second is $\frac{840}{1000}$ " $20\frac{16}{100}$ " "
" third is $\frac{750}{1000}$ " 18 " "

Silver is wrought at two different degrees of fineness.

The first is $\frac{950}{1000}$ or $11\frac{2}{5}$ deniers fine.
" second is $\frac{800}{1000}$ or $9\frac{3}{5}$ " "

According to the law of 1803, $77\frac{1}{2}$ pieces of 40 francs, or 150 pieces of 20 francs are to be coined from a killogram, (2 lbs. 8 oz. 3 dwt. 2 grains troy) of standard gold $\frac{900}{1000}$ fine.

The rate of silver coins is this: 200 francs must be minted from a killogram of standard silver $\frac{900}{1000}$ fine.

Pieces of billon of 10 centimes are minted $\frac{200}{1000}$ fine.

Mint tariff. When gold or silver is carried to the Royal Mint to be coined, a deduction (retenue) is made for expenses, which according to the tariff of 1803, is the following:

3434 francs, 44 centimes, is the fixed price given for a killogram of fine gold, 10 francs being retained for the expenses of the mint; otherwise the price of the killogram of fine gold is 3444 francs, 44 centimes.

At this rate the price of 1 lb. troy of fine gold (after deducting the expenses of the mint) is 1281 francs, $73\frac{7679}{7717}$ centimes, or $\$239.81$ cents, 3.54 mills, United States currency.

The price of the killogram of fine silver is 213 francs, $88\frac{889}{1000}$, after the deduction of the retenue, or at 222 francs, $22\frac{222}{1000}$, without retenue.

At this rate the lb. troy is coined into 81 francs, $68\frac{7544}{7717}$ centimes, or yields \$15.28 cents, 4.16 mills, United States currency.

Usances. The usance on bills throughout France is 30 days, not including the date. Bills are drawn at several days sight, or payable at a fixed day, at usance, double usance, and several usances.

Days of grace are none, (since 1808.) Every bill must be paid on the day it becomes due, or it must be protested. There are, however, in certain cases, allowances of time, called *delais*, which will be found in the following

Extract from the Laws of Exchange.

(*Code de Commerce.*)

A bill drawn by a married lady, or by an unmarried lady having no trade or traffic, is valid only as a *simple promise;* and not as a bill of exchange.

Acceptance.

The acceptance must be written on the bill, and signed by the acceptor.* When the bill is drawn at one or several days sight, the acceptance must be dated. If the acceptor omits to date his acceptance, then the holder of such a bill has a right to count the days *from the date of the bill.*

A *conditional* acceptance is not valid. An acceptance for a part of the sum may be valid, but the holder is obliged to have a protest made out for the remaining sum.

Acceptance must be made out within 24 hours after presentation of the bill.

The endorsement must likewise be dated, and contain the name of the person to whose order it is made payable. *The same punishment which is incurred by a falsum, is also incurred by anti-dating an endorsement.*

Payment.

A bill of exchange must be paid within 24 hours after presentation. A bill at sight is payable on being presented. The expiration of a bill drawn at one or more days, months, or usances, is fixed by the date of acceptance, or in default of it, by the protest for non-acceptance.

The months are those fixed by the Gregorian calender.

A bill payable at a fair becomes due on the eve of the day fixed for the close of the fair, or on the day of the fair, if it lasts but one day. If a bill becomes due on a legal fair day, it is payable on the eve of that day.

The holder of a bill drawn from the continent or any of the European Islands, and payable in any European possession of France, either at sight, or at one or more days, months or usances after sight, must demand

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* Compare what has been said in the Introduction on acceptance.

payment or acceptance within 6 months of the date of the bill, under penalty of losing all claims against the endorsers, *and even on the drawer, if the latter has made provision.*

The delay (*delai*) is 8 months for bills drawn from the Levant and the Northern Coast of Africa, on the European possessions of France; and reciprocally from the continent and the islands of Europe, on the French establishments, in the Levant and the North Coast of Africa.

The delay is one year for bills drawn from the Western Coast of Africa, as far as, and including, the Cape of Good Hope.

One year is also allowed on bills drawn from America and the West India Islands on the European possessions of France; and reciprocally from the continent and islands of Europe, on the French possessions or establishments on the Western Coast of Africa, America, or West India Islands.

The delay is two years for bills from the continent and islands of the East Indies on any European possession of France, and reciprocally from the continent and islands of Europe on the French possessions and establishments on the continent and islands of the East Indies.

The same penalty shall take place against the holder of a bill at sight, at one or more days, months, or usances after sight, drawn from France on the French possessions and establishments, and payable in foreign countries, if he do not demand payment or acceptance within the delays above prescribed for each of the respective distances.

The above delays of 8 months, 1 or 2 years, are doubled in case of a maritime war.

The above regulations, however, shall not prejudice any contrary stipulations that may intervene between the taker, the drawer, and even the endorsers.

The holder of a bill must demand payment on the day that the term expires.

Refusal of payment must be proved the morning after the day of expiration, by an act called a protest for non-payment, (protêt faute de paiement.) If this day falls on a legal fair day, protest is made the following day.

[Protest for non-acceptance or non-payment must be made out by two notaries, or by one notary and two witnesses, or also by a huissier and two witnesses.]

The holder is not excused from making protest in case of non-payment, either by the protest for non-acceptance, or by the death or failure of the person on whom the bill of exchange is drawn.

In case of failure of the acceptor, before the term of the bill expires, the holder may protest and bring his action.

Bills of exchange drawn from France, and payable out of the Continental territory of France in Europe, being protested, the drawers and endorsers residing in France, shall be sued without the following *delais.*

Two months for bills payable in Corsica, the Isle of Elbe or Capraria, England, and the States on the confines of France.

Four months for bills payable in other European states.

Six months for bills payable in the ports of the Levant, and the Northern Coasts of Africa.

One year for bills payable in the Western Coast of Africa, extending as far as, and including, the Cape of Good Hope, and also in the West Indies.

Two years for bills payable in the East Indies.

These delais shall be observed in the same proportions, in proceeding against drawers and endorsers residing in the French possessions out of Europe.

The above delais of 6 months, 1 and 2 years, shall be doubled in case of a maritime war.

Course of Exchange, see *Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c.*

Weights and Measures.

There are three different systems of weights and measures to be explained here, viz. the old or ancient system, (before the revolution;) the metrical system, (established 1795;) and the usual system (or système usuel) made legal for retail business, by a decree of 1812.

A. *Ancient System.*

The ancient weight of France was the poids de mark, equally applicable to the precious metals and to all sorts of merchandise.

The commercial pound called *livre* was divided into 2 marcs, 16 ounces, 128 gros or 9216 grains, and equalled 7555 English grains.

The ounce was also occasionally divided into 20 estlins, 40 mailles, or 80 felins; and the gros was divided into 3 deniers of 24 grains each.

Apothecaries' weight was the poids de marc of 16 ounces, 32 duelles, 128 sciliques, 192 sextules, 256 drachms, 768 scruples, or 9216 grains, and equalled 3777½ English grains.

Dry measure. The ancient corn measure was the muid, 1 of which contained 12 setiers, 24 mines, 48 minots, 144 boisseaux, or 2304 litrons, and contained 53.124 English bushels.

Wine measure. The ancient wine measure was called muid. It was divided into 36 setiers, 144 quarts, or 288 pintes, and answered to 70⅘ English gallons.

In retail the pinte was divided into 2 chopines, 4 demi-setiers, or 8 boissons; and answered to 0.9936 or nearly 1 English quart.

Long measure. The old French foot (pied de roi) was divided into 12 inches, each inch being again divided into 12 lines, and each line again into 12 points; and equalled 12.7893 English inches.

The aûne of Paris measured 46.85 English inches.

The toise, or fathom, (also called *toise d'ordonnance*) measured 6 pieds de roi, and equalled 6.395 English feet.

The French mile was 1000 toises, equal to 1949.036 mètres, or 1 English mile, 1 furlong, 28 poles.

The lieu, or league, equals 2000 toises.

Land measure. The arpent, or acre, was generally 100 square perches; but the perch varied in different provinces. Thus

The arpent d'ordonnance contained 22 feet to the perch.
" " commun " 20 " "
" " de Paris " 18 " "

The arpent d'ordonnance was therefore equal to 51.07 ares, or 1 acre 1 rood, 2 perches English.

The arpent commun was equal to 42.21 ares, or 1 acre 0 rood 7 perches English, and

The arpent de Paris was equal to 34.19 ares, or 0 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches English.

The *acre de Normandie* contained 160 perches of 22 square feet each, and was therefore equal to 81.71 French ares, or 2 acres and 2 perches English.

B. *Metrical or Decimal System.*

The fundamental standard adopted in France for the metrical system of weights and measures, is a quadrant of the terrestrial meridian, that is, 90

degrees of latitude, or the distance from the equator to the pole. The one ten-millionth part of this quadrant is taken for the lineary unit, and is called the mètre, (measure.) From this measure all others are derived either by the multiplication or division of 10. The length of the quadrant has been ascertained by Messrs. Delambre and Mechain, who have measured an arc of the meridian between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, and has been found equal to 5130740 French toises. This number divided by 10,000,000 gives 36,941,328 French inches, which is therefore the mètre or element of all other measures.

The mètre is equal to 39.371 English inches.

In order to express the decimal proportions the following vocabulary, (taken from the Greek and Latin, respectively,) has been adopted.

For multiplications, the word *Deka* prefixed means 10 times.
" " " " *Hecto* " " 100 "
" " " " *Kilo* " " 1000 "
" " " " *Myria* " " 10,000 "

For divisions the word *Deci* expresses the $\frac{1}{10}$th part,
" " " " *Centi* " " $\frac{1}{100}$th "
" " " " *Milli* " " $\frac{1}{1000}$th "

It may be observed here that the terms for multiplication are taken from the Greek, and those for division from the Latin. Thus

Deca mètre means 10 mètres (1 mètre multiplied by 10.)
Deci mètre " $\frac{1}{10}$ mètre (1 mètre divided by 10.)
Hecto mètre " 100 mètres (1 mètre multiplied by 100.)
Centi mètre " $\frac{1}{100}$ mètre (1 mètre divided by 100.)
Kilo mètre " 1000 mètres (1 mètre multiplied by 1000.)
Milli mètre " $\frac{1}{1000}$ mètre (1 mètre divided by 1000.) &c.

Elements of Measures.

The mètre, or lineary unit is equal to 39.371 English inches.

The *are* or *square decamètre*, being 100 square mètres, is the unit of superficial measure, and equals 3.955 English perches.

The *stere*, or cubic metre is the unit of all solid measures, and answers to 35.317 English cubic feet.

The *litre*, or cubic decimètre, is the unit of liquid measure, and equals 0.26419 English gallons.

The *gramme*, which is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water, of the temperature of melting ice, is the unit of weights, and equals 15.434 English grains troy.

Table of Weights and Measures of France, compared to the Ancient System and the English.

A. *Linear Measure.*

Name.	*French Pieds de Rio.*	*English Feet.*
Quadrant, or distance from the equator to the pole	30784440	32809167
French degree ($\frac{1}{100}$ part of 1 quadrant)	307844.40	328091.67
Myriamètre	30784.44	32809.167
Kilomètre	3078.444	3280.9167
Hectomètre	307.8444	328.09167
Dekamètre	30.78444	32.809167
Mètre	3.078444	3.2809167
	French Lines.	*English Lines.*
Decimètre	44.3296	47.2452
Centimètre	4.43296	4.72452
Millimètre	0.443296	0.472452

B. *Square measure.*

	French Square Feet	*English Square Feet.*
Myriare	9476817.46113	10764414.3923
Kilare	947681.746113	1076441.43923
Hectare	94768.1746113	107644.143923
Decare	9476.817 46113	10764.4143923
Are	947.681746113	1076.44143923
Deciare	94.7681746113	107.644143923
Centiare (mètre carré)	9.47681746113	10.7644143923
	French Square Inches.	*English Square Inches.*
Square Decimètre (Decimètre carré)	13.646617	15 500756
	French Square Lines.	*English Square Lines.*
Square Centimètre (Centimètre carré)	19.651134	22.321088
Square millimètre (Millimètre carré)	0.19651134	0.22321088

C. *Measures of Capacity.*

	French Cubic Feet.	*English Cubic Feet.*
Myrialitre	291.738519	353.1714695
Kilolitre (mètre cube)	29.1738519	35.31714695
Hektolitre	2 91738519	3.531714695
	French Cubic Inches.	*English Cubic Inches.*
Decalitre	504.12416	610.2802806
Litre (Decimètre cube)	50.412416	61.02802806
Decilitre	5.0412416	6.102802806
	French Cubic Lines.	*English Cubic Lines.*
Centilitre	871.126926	1054.5643249

The *litre*, which is the unit for measures of capacity, equals 2.1135 English pints, wine measure.

The hectolitre, liquid measure, equals, therefore 26.41906 gallons, and " " dry " " " 2.83796 bushels.

1 bushel is therefore equal to 35.236 litres, which furnishes the proportion for their mutual conversion.

D. *Solid, or Cubic Measure.*

Names.	*French Cubic Feet.*	*English Cubic Feet.*
Dekastère	291.738519	353.1700
Stère (mètre cube)	29.1738519	35.3170
Decistère	2.91738519	3.5317

This measure is used for fire-wood, stone, &c. The stère is the same as the kilolitre.

E. *Weights.*

Names.	*Poids de Marc.* *Livres.*	*oz.*	*gros.*	*grains.*	*English Troy Weight.* *lbs.*	*oz.*	*dwt.*	*grains.*
Bar (cubic mètre of water)	2042	14	0	14	2679	6	3	8
Myriagramme	20	6	6	63.5	26	9	10	20
Kilogramme	2	0	5	35.15	2	8	3	2
Hectogramme		3	2	10.715		3	4	7.40
Dekagramme			2	44.2715			6	10.34
Gramme				18.82715				15.434
Decigramme				1.882715				1.5434
Centigramme				0.1882715				0.15434

Astronomical Measures.

	hours.	min.	secds.
1 second is equal to	0	0	0.864
100 seconds make 1 minute, which is equal to	0	1	26.4
100 minutes " 1 hour " "	2	24	0
10 hours " 1 day " "	24	0	0

		hours.	min.	secds.
100 seconds make	1 minute of (space) and are equal to	0	0	$32\frac{2}{5}$
100 minutes "	1 degree " " " "	0	54	0
100 degrees "	1 quadrant " " " "	90	0	0
400 degrees "	1 circle " " " "	360	0	0

Geographical and Itinerary Measures.

		English miles.
1 quarter of the terrestrial meridian (10 millsons of mètres)	equals	6213.857
1 degree	$\frac{1}{90}$ part of 1 quarter equals	69.0429
1 marine league	$\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 degree "	3.4521
1 marine mile	$\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree "	1.1507
1 league of 25 to a degree	"	2.7617
1 decimal degree	$\frac{1}{100}$ part of a quadrant "	62.13857
1 myriamètre	$\frac{1}{20}$ of a decimal degree"	6.213857
1 kilomètre	1 minute of a decimal degree equals	0.62138
1 mean league	$22\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree "	3.10693
1 post-league	2000 toises "	2.3000

C. *Systeme Usuel. (Usual System.)*

The *système usuel* is founded on the metrical system just explained, but its divisions are *binary*, and instead of the Greek and Latin nomenclature, the names of the ancient weights and measures are used, annexing the term *usuel* to each. Thus the half kilogramme is called the *livre usuel*, the *double mètre* the *toise usuelle*, &c.

This system was made legal by a decree of the late Emperor Napoléon, dated February 12th, 1812, for the use of retail traders, and the decimal system was continued for all other kind of business. This new law being left optional, led to so many difficulties that in 1816 the système usuel was enforced by a royal decree, which prohibited altogether the decimal system from being used in retail shops; but retained it for wholesale business.

As the système usuel has the mètre and gramme for its basis, its divisions may be computed from the foregoing tables. Its principal units are

The toise usuelle which is equal to 6 feet $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches
" pied usuel " " 1 " $1\frac{1}{8}$ "
" aûne usuelle " " 3 " $11\frac{1}{4}$ "
} English measure.

" boisseau usuel is $\frac{1}{8}$ hectolitre, and equals 0.35474 English bushels.
" litron usuel " $2\frac{1}{2}$ English pints.
" livre usuelle (500 grammes) " 7717 English grains.

Hence 100 aûnes usuelles are equal to $131\frac{1}{4}$ yards.
" 100 lbs " " " 110 lbs. 3 oz. 12 dr. avoirdupois.
And the quintal mètrique of 100 kilogrammes 220.486 lbs. do.

Bank of France.

The Bank of France is not an institution of state, but was formed by a grant to individuals, on the 26th of February, 1800, by shares of 1000 francs each. The whole capital of the bank amounts to 90,000,000 francs.

This bank issues notes payable to bearer on demand in specie. And no note is issued for a smaller sum than 500 francs.

The business of the bank consists

a. In keeping cash for others, and the accounts thus opened are called *comptes courants*.

b. In discounting bills of exchange which have not more than 3 months to run, and in cashing other commercial and government papers.

c. In advancing money on pledges, or paper and government security.

d. In keeping precious articles, such as gold, silver, diamonds and valuable papers and deeds for private individuals, charging for each deposit $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent for 6 months.

No person can open an account at the bank, either for keeping cash, or discounting bills, without making a written application to the governor, which must be accompanied by a written recommendation of three respectable merchants known to the bank.

No bills are discounted which are not guaranteed by three approved signatures.

The administration of the bank is vested in a council general, consisting of twenty members, (17 regents and 3 censors) who are nominated by 200 of the principal share-holders, *who must all be French citizens.*

Every 6 months a dividend is declared, which is afterwards paid to the respective share-holders on demand at sight.

Shares are now paid with 1382–1890 francs, and the dividends amount to upwards of 7¼ per cent semi-annually.

FRANKFORT. (*On the Maine.*) (*German, Frankfurt.*)

[Free commercial city in Germany, to which the small territory of the city belongs, as a souvereign republic, 48000 inhabitants. As a member of the German Confederacy it has with Bremen Hamburg and Lubec, one vote at the transactions of the Confederacy. It is principally important on account of its annual fairs, and its stock exchange.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Frankfort and Hanau (a neighboring city) in rix-dollars of 90 kreuzers, or in guilders of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer being again divided into 4 pfennings.

The rix-dollar of account is divided into 1½ florins, 22½ batzens, 30 kaisergroschens 45 albuses, 90 kreuzers, or 360 pfennings.

This rix-dollar is only an imaginary money, owing to accounts having formerly been kept in Convention money, (for which see *Germany.*)

The *rix-dollar specie* is reckoned at 1⅓ rix-dollars of account, 2 florins 6 kopfstücks, 30 batzen, 40 kaisergroschen, or 120 kreuzers.

Goods are paid for in münze, called the 24 guilder foot, or rate, which means in guilders, 24 of which contain a Cologne mark of fine silver.

This guilder equals nearly 40 cents United States currency; or more accurately, 100 guilders of this money are equal to $40.50 cents, 6 mills, United States currency.

Bills are paid for in a peculiar kind of money, called money of exchange, (wechselgeld.)

55 guilders münze are equal to 46 guilders of exchange.

Thus 100 guilders of exchange are equal to $48.43 cents, 1 mill, United States currency.

There is yet another kind of money, called the 22 guilder foot, or rate, bearing to münze the proportion of 12 to 11. This kind of money, however, as well as the Convention money, is only used in paying taxes, and is never used in commerce.

Coins of the Town.

In gold. Whole (and half) ducats, of which 67 weigh a Cologne mark, and being 23⅔ carats. The former gold guilders are no longer current.

The ducat is worth $2.16 cents 6.94 mills, United States currency.

In silver. Whole, half and quarter Convention dollars, passing respectively for 2 guilders, 24 kreuzers, 1 guilder, 12 kreuzers, and 36 kreuzers münze.

Twenty kreuzer-pieces passing for 24 kreuzers münze.

Ten " " " 12 " "

And five " " " 6 " "

But the city has lately ceased to mint her own coin, on account of the baser systems of coin established in the surrounding states, which would depreciate the currency of the city.

Tariff of Foreign Coins.

24 *guilder rate.*

In gold.	*Legal value.*		*Current value.*	
	guilders.	kreuzers.	guilders.	kreuzers.
Souverain d'or	16	—	16	8 more or less.
German Carolins	11	24	11	30 " "
Old French Louis d'or	11	—	11	30 " "
Frederic d'or	9	—	9	49 " "
Austrian ducat	5	24	5	32 " "
Napoleon d'or			9	49 " "
Dutch ducats			5	36 " "
Dutch 10 florin pieces			9	57 " "
Ludwig d'or of 10 florins			9	56 " "
half ditto.			4	55 " "

In Silver.

Five franc-pieces are taken at 2 guilders, 21½ kreuzers, more or less.
Prussian dollars are current at 1 guilder, 44 kreuzers.

N. B. When a bill from France on Frankfort is drawn in *francs* without adding the word *effectives*, then the franc is reckoned at 27½ kreuzers; but if the word *effective* be added, then the bill must either be paid in francs or in Frankfort currency, according to the course of exchange on Paris.

Price of Gold and Silver.

The Cologne mark of fine gold is paid at 310½ guilders, more or less.
" " " " silver " 20⅙ " " "

Course of Exchange.

Frankfort gives 138¼ rix-dollars of exchange, more or less, for 250 guilders in Amsterdam
" " 136 " " " " " 300 mark Bo. in Hamburg.
" " 100½ " " " " " 100 rix-dollars currency in Augsburg.
" " 146½ " " " " " 22½ £ sterling in London.
" " 146½ batzen " " " " 1 £ sterling in London.
" " 78¼ rix-dollars " " " " 300 francs in Paris.
" " 78¼ " " " " " 300 francs in Lyons.
" " 99¼ " " " " " 100 rix-dollars specie in Leipsic.
" " 100½ " " " " " 260 Swiss francs in Basil.
" " 109¾ " " " " " 100 rix-dollars in Louis d'ors in Bremen.
" " 101½ " " " " " 100 rix-dollars Convention money in Vienna.
" " 138½ " " " " " 250 guilders in Rotterdam.
" " 82½ guilders " " " " 100 guilders in Antwerp.
" " 24 kreuzers, 24 guilder rate, more or less, " 1 lira d'Austria in Milan.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance.

Acceptance. Acceptance must be made on presentation of the bill, with the exception of those drawn at the fair, for which see *Fair of Frankfort.*

Days of grace are four, exclusive of Sundays and holy-days. If the last of these days falls upon a Christian or Jewish holy-day, then payment must be made the day after.

Promissory notes, or bills drawn at no more than 4 days sight, have no days of grace.

Unaccepted bills, or such as are accepted by strangers absent from the city, have also no days of grace, (if the stranger has no domicile in the

city;) and the same is the case with bills which have been protested for non-acceptance, and afterwards accepted by a third person in honor of the drawer or endorsers.

Extract from the Laws of Exchange.

§ 12. Acceptance is made by the drawee or his attorney on the bill. If any other person, not authorized by a power of attorney, accepts a bill for the drawee, then this does not bind the drawee, but merely the person who thus accepts the bill.

§ 13. When a bill has been accepted by a third person in honor of the drawer or endorsers, and the drawer should afterwards offer to accept the bill himself for the drawer, then this must be granted him; but he must pay the cost of protest and $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent provision on the amount of the bill to the acceptor in honor, &c.

§ 22. In case of failure of the acceptor a protest of security must immediately be made out; and when the bill becomes due it must again be protested for non-payment.

§ 30. If the acceptor can only pay part of the bill, then he may write this partial payment on the bill; but protest must be made out for the sum which remains unpaid.

§ 40. Bills without endorsements must be *accepted*, but the acceptor need not pay them until the holder has proved himself the lawful owner. When the bill becomes due before this is done, then the drawee may deposit the amount, or in case he refuses to do so, protest must be made out for non-payment.

§ 44. Bills not made payable *to order* are not negotiable.

§ 46 *All non-protested drafts are, at the expiration of four weeks from the day they have become due, considered as paid.* This, however is not the case with *promissory notes*, which remain valid as bills of exchange for the space of one year from the day on which they fall due; after this they are yet good against the maker as a civil contract, for a further term of five years; but at the expiration of this new term they are null and void.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound, *light weight* (leicht gewicht), is divided into 2 marks, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, or 512 pfennings.

103 lbs. *light weight* are equal to 100 lbs. *heavy weight* (schwer gewicht.)

The *light weight* is used in retail business, and the *heavy weight* in wholesale trade.

100 lbs. or 1 centner of the light weight=103 lbs. } Avoirdupois.
100 lbs. or 1 centner of the heavy ditto =112$\frac{1}{4}$ " }

The stone is 22 lbs. light weight.

The ship last consists of 2 tonnes, and the tonne of 20 centner or 2000 lbs. The last of salt is 18 tonnes. The last of herrings, tar, oil or pitch is 12 tonnes.

Gold and *Silver* are weighed by the Cologne mark, for which see *Cologne.*

Dry Measure. The corn measure is called the *malter*, which is divided into 4 simmers, 8 metzen, 16 sechter, 64 gescheids, 256 mackchen, or 1024 schrotts, and contains 3.064 English bushels.

In Mentz the malter contains 4 simmers, 16 kimpfees or 64 gescheids.

Liquid or Wine Measure. The ohm is divided into 20 viertels, 80 maass, or 320 schoppen, and contains 38.96 English gallons. The stück or piece contains 1$\frac{1}{4}$ fuder or 7$\frac{1}{2}$ ohms, and is equal to 292$\frac{1}{5}$ English gallons.

Long Measure. The foot measures 11.27 English inches. The Frankfort ell measures 21.24 English inches; but goods are generally sold by the Brabant ell or the French aune, for which see *Antwerp* and *France.*

Fairs.

Two great fairs are annually held at Frankfort, each lasting 3 weeks. The first begins on Easter Tuesday; the second on the nearest Monday to the 8th of September. The first week is the week of acceptance; the third week is the week of payment.

Bills drawn at the fair are payable the second week. According to the new laws of exchange, the day of protest for non-acceptance is on the Saturday of the first week, and for non-payment the Saturday of the second week. If a bill is drawn payable at the third week, which circumstance, however, must be expressly mentioned in the bill, then the day of payment or protest is the Saturday of that week.

FRANKFORT. *(On the Oder.)*

[Commercial city in the Prussian province of Mittelmark; 1500 houses, with 20,000 inhabitants; connected with Dantzig and Warsaw by means of canals, and with Berlin by the Frederick-William-Graben; carries on an extensive commerce with lineseed; manufactories in silk and woollen, commerce in Silesian linen.]

Coins and Moneys, Course of Exchange, Usance, Days of Grace, Weights and Measures are as in Berlin, for which see that article.

The *Bank* is organized like that of Berlin.

There are three annual fairs, each lasting from 8 to 14 days.

GALICIA.

[A province of Spain, well cultivated, and with the most industrious population of the whole kingdom. The principal cities are Corunna—fortress, seaport, with 11,000 inhabitants (West India packets); Ferrol, seaport and fortress, with 20,000 inhabitants; and Compostola in the interior, with 30,000 inhabitants (seat of an archbishop).]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in reals of 34 maravedis vellon. Coins and other moneys of account are the same as in the rest of *Spain,* for which see that article.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound contains 20 Castilian ounces, and equals $3892\frac{1}{2}$ English grains. The ratio of the Galician pound to the Castilian is as 5 to 4; and

100 lbs. Galician weight equal 127 lbs. avoirdupois.

The quintal is 4 arrobas and the arroba 25 lbs.

Dry Measure. The fanega of corn contains 4 ferrados. The ferrado varies in different towns, but the ferrado of Neda (a small village near Ferrol) is best known; it is 12 per cent larger than that of Corunna, and is one third of a Castilian fanega

Thus 100 ferrados of Neda equal $33\frac{1}{3}$ Castilian fanegas,
whereas 100 ditto of Corunna equal $29\frac{3}{4}$ ditto. ditto.

The ferrado of Neda equals 0.503, or little more than one half English bushel.

Liquid or Wine Measure is the mayo, which is divided into 4 canadas, 16 ollas, 68 azumbres, or 272 quartillos, each quartillo containing 20 ounces of wine.

17 quartillos of Galicia are equal to 20 quartillos of Castile. Hence

The mayo is equal to $42\frac{4}{5}$ English gallons.

For the *long measures* see *Spain.*

GAMRON. (*Gomroon.*)

[City and seaport in Persia, with 2 forts and 10,000 inhabitants; carries on an important trade with India.]

Accounts are kept in mamoodis current of 20 gassas; also in shahees of 10 coz. The toman contains 100 mamoodis; a new bassi or abassee; 2 mamoodis or 4 shatrees or shahees; and a shahee 10 cozbaugues or coz.

For the other coins see *Persia.*

100 mamoodis are worth $5.55 cents 5.28 mills United States currency.

All bargains are made in shahees (an imaginary) money, worth half a mamoodi; but the returns for goods are generally made in abassees or double mamoodis.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mussal or miscal of 71.583 English grains. The commercial weights are of different sorts. The maund Tabree weighs 6¾ lbs. avoirdupois; but in the bazaar 6¼ lbs. The maund shaw is double the preceding, the maund copara, when goods are sold on trust, is 7¾ lbs; but in the bazaar from 7¼ to 7½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Long Measure is the guz, 93 of which are estimated at 100 English yards.

GENEVA.

[On the Rhone and the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland, capital of the Canton of the same name; 900 houses with 24,000 inhabitants. Important are the manufactories of watches, clocks, and all kinds of jewelry.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in two different ways, viz: in livres of 20 sols or 240 deniers, which is used by bankers, and is called current money; and in florins or guilders, consisting of 12 sous, 48 quarts or 144 deniers, which mode is adopted by retail dealers. The sous and deniers of the latter are called sous or deniers of the florin *petite monnaie*, to distinguish them from the sous and deniers of the livres which are called *current.*

1 livre is equal to 3½ florins, and therefore 1 florin is ⅔ of 1 livre or 5⅝ sous current; also 10 sous current are equal to 21 sous of a florin.

The ecu, or patagon, in which accounts are sometimes kept, is a real coin worth 3 livres, 10½ guilders, 60 sous, 126 sous of a florin, 504 quarts, 720 deniers currrent or 1512 deniers of a florin.

The patagon or écu is worth	94	cents	5.45	mills	} U. S. currency.
" livre is worth	31	"	1.14	"	
" florin is worth	8	"	8.73	"	

from which the value of the smaller coins may easily be deduced.

In commerce with France 24 French livres are reckoned at 14 livres 12 sous current in payment for goods; but in payments of bills of exchange 24 French livres are only taken for 14 livres 10 sous 6 deniers current.

Coins of the Canton.

In Gold. Old pistols of 10 livres currency, or 35 guilders petite monnaie; *also new ones*, since 1752, of 10½ livres or 40¼ guilders.

In Silver. New dollars, new and half ones of the same value and fineness as the French, viz: of 12¾ guilders and 6⅜ guilders or florins, respectively.

Old patagons of 3 livres current or 10½ guilders petite monnaie, *half* and *quarter livres* of 15 sous current or 2⅝ guilders, and 5 sous *current* or ⅞ guilders.

Small coins of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½, 1 and ½ sols of a florin petite monnaie, also pieces of 9, 6 and 3 deniers.

Since 1789 *Spanish piastres* are current at 3 livres 5 sous, 6 deniers.

Tariff of Foreign Coins.

In Gold.

Old French louis d'ors 14 livres 10½ sous current pass at 1 or more per cent advance.
French 40 franc pieces pass for 24 livres 14 sols 0 deniers, or 86 florins 8 sols 0 deniers.

"	20	"	"	"	"	12	"	7	"	0	"	"	43	"	4	"	0	"
Swiss louis d'ors of 16 francs				"	14	"	10	"	8	"		"	50	"	10	"	0	"
Double ditto.	"	32	"	"	"	29	"	3	"	0	"	"	102	"	0	"	0	"

In Silver.

Spanish piastre			"	"	3	"	5	"	6	"		"	11	"	6	"	0	"
Half ditto.			"	"	1	"	12	"	9	"		"	5	"	9	"	0	"
French 5 franc pieces			"	"	3	"	1	"	9	"		"	10	"	10	"	0	"
French 6 livre pieces			"	"	3	"	11	"	6	"		"	12	"	6	"	0	"
Brabant or Crown dollars			"	"	3	"	10	"	0	"		"	12	"	3	"	0	"
Austrian Brabant dollar			"	"	3	"	10	"	9	"		"	12	"	4	"	6	"
Swiss 4 franc pieces			"	"	3	"	12	"	6	"		"	12	"	8	"	0	"
Piemontese 6 livre pieces			"	"	4	"	6	"	0	"		"	15	"	0	"	0	"
"	3	"	"	"	"	2	"	3	"	0	"	"	7	"	6	"	0	"

According to the late mint law of 21st March, 1826, the *livre* of 3½ *guilders* must contain 137 grains of fine silver.

All coins not mentioned in the above tariff are to be considered merely as merchandise.

All payments must be made in large coins, as follows: It is unlawful to pay more than 5 per cent of the whole amount in inferior coins, or more than 2 per cent in small coin; and it is further unlawful to pay in *half piastres* more than 10 per cent of the whole amount.

Bills of exchange, payable in francs, must be paid in new dollars, reckoning 5 francs and 80 centimes to 1 dollar.

Course of Exchange.

Geneva gives 3 livres current for 93 grotes Flemish, more or less, in Amsterdam
" " " " 100 " Tournois, } for 100½ livres Tournois in Basil.
24 livres Tournois, counted at 14 livres 10 sols 6 deniers,
" " 46½ sols current for 1 piastre in Cadiz.
" " 97¾ guilders in carls'd'ors, 1 carl'd'or reckoned at 11 guilders, more or less, for 14 livres 10 sous 6 deniers } for 100 guilders currency in Frankfort on the Main.
" " 100 " " " for 161¾ lire nuove in Genoa.
" " 22 1/16 sols " " " 1 mark bo. in Hamburg.
" " 317¼ livres current or 105¼ ecus { more or less } for 100 pezze *à* 5¾ lire in Leghorn.
" " 46¼ sous " " " 1 piastre in Madrid.
" " 100 livres " " " 162¾ francs, more or less in Paris.
" " 200 " " " 127½ guilders in Conv. money, more or less, in Trieste.
" " 3 " " " for 46 7/12 *d.* sterling in London.
" " 100½ francs " " " 100 francs in Turin.
" " 200 livres " " " 128 guilders Conv. money, more or less, in Vienna.

" " 100 livres de Suisse, (16 livres being reckoned at 14 livres 10 sous 6 deniers) } for 100½ livres de Suisse, more or less, in Zurich.
Geneva gives 100 livres de Suisse, (16 livres being reckoned at 14 livres 10 sous 6 deniers) } for 100¾ livres de Suisse in St. Gall.

Usance is 30 days on bills from England, France and Holland; from Germany and Italy 15 days after sight. *Geneva* draws on Amsterdam, Paris and London 3 months, and sometimes 2 months after date; on Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, and Turin, at 8 days sight; on Lyons at sight.

Days of Grace. When a bill has become due, the law orders that it

shall be protested in default of payment on the 5th day following, Sundays not included; but as the French laws, which have been introduced into Geneva, are not yet revoked, this law is not adhered to, and protest is usually made out on the day the bill becomes due.

Extract from the Laws of Exchange.

The holder of a protested bill, which has been accepted or endorsed by an inhabitant of Genoa, must sue for payment within 8 days, if he (the holder) resides in Genoa; but if in any other part of Switzerland or Savoy, a month is allowed to him, and the same, if the holder resides at Lyons; if in any other part of France, or in Italy, Germany, Flanders or Holland 2 months; if residing in England, Denmark or Sweden, he is allowed 3 months, and 4 months if he should be a resident of Spain or Portugal. The same terms are granted when bills drawn from Geneva on those respective places have been protested; and if the holder of such a bill neglects to make his demand within the stipulated time, he forfeits all claims against the Genevese debtor.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is of two sorts, viz: the *poid fort*, and the *poid faible*. The pound of the poid fort contains 18 ounces, and the pound of the poid faible only 15. The ounce of both weights is divided into 24 deniers or 576 grains.

100 lb. *poid fort* are equal to 121.4 lbs. avoirdupois, and

100 lb. *port faible* are equal to 101.2 lbs. ditto.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark, which is divided into 8 ounces 64 gros, 192 deniers, or 4608 grains; and contains 3785 English grains.

Dry Measure is the *coupe* or sack which weighs in wheat 110 lbs. and in rye 103 lbs. poid fort, and is equal to 2.203 English bushels.

Wine Measure. The *char* is divided into 12 setiers, and the setier is subdivided into 24 quarterons or 48 pots. The setier contains 11.9 English gallons.

Long Measure. The foot is 19.2 English inches. Silk stuffs, linen, and other dry goods sold wholesale, are measured by the Paris aune, for which see *France;* but goods are retailed by the Geneva ell, which measures 45 English inches, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

GENOA.

[Formerly the capital of a separate republic in Italy, now belonging to the kingdom of Sardinia; important seaport in the Mediterranean, and fortress, with 90,000 inhabitants; has important manufactories in all kinds of silk and velvet; paper, soap, linen and woollens. Natural products of the country for exportation are lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, oil and salt, and a peculiar kind of grey marble of *Sestri di Ponente.*]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi or 240 denari di lira. *Banco valuta* was 25 per cent better than *fuori banco* or *moneta buona*, which is the money established in commerce, and in which bills of exchange are paid. In retail business payments were sometimes made in *moneta abusiva*, which is sometimes also called fuori banco; but is generally considered 4 per cent worse, more or less. *Valuta di permesso* is only used in paying duties or taxes to the government, and is 15 per cent better than *moneta buona* or *fuori banco.*

The value of these different moneys are as follows:

100 lire banco	are equivalent to	$19	26	cents	6	mills	}	
100 " fuori banco	"	"	"	15	41	"	3	"	} United States currency.
100 " di permesso	"	"	"	17	72	"	5	"	
100 " nuove (see *coins*)	"	"	"	18	71	"	0	"	

Besides the lire, soldi, and denaro, there are yet various other moneys of accounts in Genoa, which it will be proper here to explain, viz:

1. The *scudo d'oro* (formerly the old doppia), which is worth 9 lire 8 soldi permesso, or 10 lire $16\frac{1}{5}$ soldi fuori banco.

2. The *scudo d'oro marche*, of $7\frac{3}{5}$ lire banco, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ lire moneta buona. It is therefore nearly 1 per cent less than the value of the scudo d'oro, or more accurately,

5814 scudi d'oro are equal to 5875 scudi d'oro marche.

3. The *scudo d'argento*, worth 7 lire banco, 7 lire 12 soldi permesso, or 8 lire $14\frac{4}{5}$ soldi of moneta buona, or fuori banco. This scudo is chiefly used in sales of silver, and is then valued in two different ways: in *moneta di cartularo*, and in *moneta di paghe*. When silver is sold in bars its value is expressed in cartulari, and the scudo d'argento is then reckoned at 4 lire 10 soldi di cartularo.

Moneta di paghe is exclusively used in the sales of Spanish dollars, and the scudo d'argento is then reckoned at 7 lire 4 soldi moneta di paghe.

72 lire moneta di paghe equal 45 lire di cartularo, 76 lire permesso, or $66\frac{2}{2\,3}$ lire fuori banco or moneta buona,

$122\frac{2}{5}$ scudi d'argento are equivalent to 100 scudi d'oro marche.

4. The *scudo di Cambio*, which was formerly reckoned at 4 lire banco, and afterwards at 4 lire permesso, or 4 lire 12 soldi fuori banco.

All these scudi are imaginary moneys, and each of them is divided into 20 soldi, and each soldi is again subdivided into 24 denari.

5. The *piastre* or *pezza* equals $5\frac{3}{4}$ lire fuori banco, and is divided into 20 soldi or 240 denari di Pezza.

The values of these moneys in United States currency are as follows:

	Dolls.	*Cents.*	*Mills.*
The Scudo d'oro	1	66	6.38
" Scudo d'oro marche	1	64	9.08
" Scudo d'argento	1	34	7.28
" Scudo di Cambio	0	71	8.68
" Piastre or Pezza	0	88	5.77

24 soldi fuori banco are also equal to 1 *franc of France*. At this rate the 5 franc-piece is worth 3 *lire* 1 *soldi* 3 *denari*.

Coins.

A. *Coins of the former Republic of Genoa.*

In Gold.	Secquins	of 13 lire 10 soldi fuori banco or Moneta Buona.			
	Old doppies	" 23 " 12 " " " " " " "			
	Genovines	"100 " 0 " " " " " " "			
	(Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.)				
In Silver.	*Scudi* or Genovine (full weight)	at	9	lire	10 soldi.
	Light Genovine	"	9	"	"
	Scudi di Giambatista or scudi di Cambio with halves and quarters in proportion { banco / valuta }	"	5	"	"
	Giorgini	"	1	"	6 "
	Madonnine	"	1	"	"
	(Double, single, and halves in proportion.)				

Baser Coins. Pieces of 6 soldi 8 denari, double and single parpajole, of 4 and 2 soldi, and copper coins of 4, 3, 2 and 1 denari.

B. *Coins of* 1790.

Gold Genovine, of 96 lire, halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.
Silver scudi of 8 lire, halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

C. *Coins of the Republic of Liguria (1797.)*

In Gold. Single and double pistols of 48 and 96 lire respectively.
In Silver. Pieces of 8, 4, 2 and 1 lire.

D. *Coins since* 1804 (when Genoa was incorporated into France.) These are the French, for which see *France*.

E. *New Coins since* 1815, (at which time Genoa was incorporated into the kingdom of Sardinia.)

[B. According to a royal decree of 1821. The silver coins of Genoa, Sardinia and Piemont are to be coined exactly after the French rate, so that 1 lira shall equal 1 franc both in weight and fineness, and the rest in proportion. The lira, according to this rate, is divided into 100 centesimi or cents, corresponding to the centimes of France.]

		Lire Nuove.	Centesimi.
In Gold.	Doppia of Savoy	28	45
	Genovine (quadruple)	79	
In Silver.	Scudo of Savoy	7	6
	Scudo of Genoa	6	56
	Piemontese piece of 8 soldi		40
	" " " 4 "		20
	" " " 2½ "		12½
	" " " 1 "		5
	Genoese " " 4 "		16
	" " " 2 "		8
	" " " 8 denari		5
	" parpajole		5
	" double ditto.		10
Sardinia	Pieces of 5 lire nuove	5	
	" " 2½ " "	2	50
	" " 2 " ".	2	
	" " 1 " "	1	
	" " ½ " "		50
	In copper Piemont pieces of 2 soldi		10
	" " " " " 1 "		5
	" " " " " 2 denari		1
	" " " " " 4 " (Genoese)		1

	Tariff of Foreign Coins.	Lire Nuove.	Centesime.
In Gold.	New louis d'or	23	55
	20 franc pieces	20	
	10 ditto.	10	
	Piece of 20 lire Ital	20	
	" " 20 lire di Parmi	20	
	Sovrano dop. vecchio	34	81
	" " nuovo	35	2
	Zecchini Austri	11	64
	" Unghari	11	66
	" Venet	11	82
	" d'Olanda	11	59
	" Toscana	11	79
	" Papali	11	61
	Doppie di Pio VI.	16	93
	" di Pio VII.	16	80
	" Portogallo	89	70
	Quadruple Spagnole	82	52
	" dei anni 1772, 1785—del anno 1786	80	22
	Ruspone Toscane	35	59
	Oncie Sicil. di 3 ducati del anno 1748	13	10
	" " " " " " " 1818	12	95
In Silver.	New dollars of 6 livres tournois	5	72
	5 franc pieces (French)	5	
	5 " " (Italian)	5	
	5 " " (of Parma)	5	
	Scudo di Milano since 1778	4	48
	New Milan pieces of 3 crowns	5	56
	Scudi di Lombard Venet.	5	10
	Francescone Toscane	5	40
	Colonato di Spagna	5	28

Mean Course of Exchange. (Expressed in Centesimi.)

Genoa gives 2493 Centes. more or less, for 1£ sterling in London.

"	"	99	"	"	"	"	1 franc in Paris
"	"	99½	"	"	"	"	1 franc in Marseilles and Bordeaux.
"	"	99¼	"	"	"	"	1 franc in Lyons.
"	"	210¼	"	"	"	"	1 Dutch guilder in Amsterdam or Rotterdam.
"	"	99⅜	"	"	"	"	1 franc } in Antwerp.
"	"	210	"	"	"	"	1 guilder }
"	"	185¾	"	"	"	"	1 mark bo. in Hamburg and Altona.
"	"	252¼	"	"	"	"	1 guilder Conv. money in Vienna.
"	"	252	"	"	"	"	1 guilder current in Augsburg.
"	"	252¼	"	"	"	"	1 guilder Conv. money in Trieste.
"	"	370¾	"	"	"	"	1 pezza di 8 reales di Plata in Cadiz or Madrid.
"	"	488½	"	"	"	"	1000 rees in Lisbon.
"	"	83¾	"	"	"	"	1 lira d'Austria in Milan.
"	"	84	"	"	"	"	1 lira d'Austria in Venice.
"	"	524¼	"	"	"	"	1 scudo Rom. in Rome.
"	"	267½	"	"	"	"	1 libra Catal. in Barcelona.
"	"	40	"	"	"	"	1 piastre in Constantinople and Smyrna.
"	"	99¾	"	"	"	"	1 lira nuova in Turin.
"	"	83	"	"	"	"	1 lira in Florence.
"	"	507¼	"	"	"	"	1 pezza d'otto in Leghorn.
"	"	416¼	"	"	"	"	1 ducato del Regno in Naples.
"	"	1253	"	"	"	"	1 oncia in Messina.
"	"	1248	"	"	"	"	1 oncia in Palermo.
"	"	161¾	"	"	"	"	1 lire Ct. in Geneva.
"	"	251¼	"	"	"	"	1 guilder } of Exchange in Frankfort.
"	"	376½	"	"	"	"	1 rix dollar }
"	"	2490	"	"	"	"	1£ sterling in Gibraltar.

Usance is as follows:

On Bills from	England and Portugal	3 months	}	after date.
" " "	Hamburg, Holland, Spain and Sicily	2 months		
" " "	France	1 month		
" " "	Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Naples and Trieste	22 days	}	after sight.
" " "	Bergamo, Brescia, Rome and Venice	15 "		
" " "	Augsburg and Vienna	14 "		
" " "	Florence, Leghorn, Milan, and Turin	8 "		
" " "	Constantinople and Smyrna	30 "		

Days of Grace. 30 days are allowed to the holder to demand payment; but no grace is allowed to the acceptor. A bill may therefore be protested the day after it becomes due; but it is usual to delay the protest, until the first post day for the place the bill came from.*

Fineness of the Precious Metals.

The fineness of gold is expressed in carats and ottavi. The whole weight being divided into 24 carats, and each carat into 8 ottavi. The pound of 12 ounces of fine gold (24 carats fine) is valued at 961 lire, 15 soldi, $4\frac{5}{6}$ denari permesso, with an agio of 9 per cent more or less.

The fineness of silver is expressed in ounces divided each into 24 denari. The pound of fine silver is worth 64 lire 1 soldo permesso more or less.

Weights and Measures.

The *commercial weight* is the *peso grosso* of 5 cantari 30 rubbi, 500 rottoli, 750 libras or 9000 oncie; the cantaro being divided into 6 rubbi 100 rottoli of 18 ounces each.

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* The French laws being not yet revoked, no days of grace are allowed to the acceptor.

100 lbs. peso grosso are equal to 76.875 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and silver are weighed by the pound *peso sottile*, which is divided into 12 ounces, and each ounce into 24 denari. This pound weighs 4891½ English grains; and

100 lbs. of the same weight are therefore equal to 69.89 lbs. avoirdupois.

The pesso grosso is 10 per cent heavier than the peso sotile.

Dry Measure. The mina contains 8 quarte or 96 combette, and is equal to 3.426 English bushels.

The mondino of salt contains 8 *mine.*

Wine Measure. The mezzarola is divided into 2 barilli 100 pinte, or 180 amole, and contains 39.22 English gallons.

Oil Measure. The barille of oil is divided into 4 quarti or 64 quaterони, and contains 17.08 gallons.

Long Measure. The *palmo* is equal to 9.725 inches.

The *canna*, which corresponds to the ell, is of three sorts. The canna piccola (small ell) used by tradesmen and manufacturers, measures 9 palmi, or 87.5 English inches. The *canna grossa* (long ell) used by merchants, measures 12 palmi, and is equal to 116.7 English inches; and the *canna* used at the custom house, which contains 10 palmi, is equal to 97.5 English inches.

100 canna picola are equal to 243.055 yards.
100 " grossa " " 324.167 "
100 " of custom house 270.833 "

Allowances made on the Sale of Goods in Genoa.

Alum, copper, hemp, hides, iron, lead, rice, and tin in bars, are sold by the cantaro of 100 rottoli, or 150 lbs. peso sottile, with real tare only.

Bark, cinnamon, cochineal, cocoa, coffee, cloves, drugs, gums, indigo, liquorice, nutmegs, tobacco, and tea, are sold by the pound, with a tret of 6 lbs. per 106 lbs. besides real tare.

Cotton wool, cod-fish, and stock-fish, by the cantaro sottile, with 4 per cent tare.

Raw sugars by the 100 lbs. with 6 per cent tret.

Ditto, from Lisbon in chests, with 20 per cent tare.

Ditto, from St. Domingo, in hogsheads, with 13 per cent tare.

Ditto, from Martinique, with 11 per cent tare.

Ditto, Muscovado, with 14 per cent tare.

Ditto, from the Havannah, in boxes with 14 per cent tare, besides the tret of 6 in 106.

Loaf sugars have 2 per cent allowed for paper and string.

The Bank of Genoa commenced its operations as early as 1535, suspended payments in 1746, and ceased in 1808. The shares, or luoghi, of this bank, which were formerly valued at 200 lire fuori Banco, are now selling at from 16 to 17 lire, and the annual dividend is 1½ lira fuori Banco.

GERMANY.

[Germany, or the German Confederation, consists of more than 30 states, and 4 free cities, viz. Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort and Lubec. It is governed by one Emperor (of Austria,) 7 kings, viz. the kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, Denmark, (as Duke of Holstein,) and Holland, (with respect to Luxemburg;) 6 Grand Dukes, viz. the Grand Duke of Baaden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Holstein-Oldenburg; 9 Dukes, viz. the Dukes of Saxe-Meinungen, Hildburghousen, Altenburg, Coburg, Brunswic (Brunschweig,) Nassau, Anhalt-Dessau, Bernburg, and Göthen; 12 Princes, viz. the princes of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Rudolstadt, Hohenzollern Hechingen, Hohenzollern Signaringen, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, Reuss-Greiz, Schleiz, Lobenstein, Lippe-Detmond and Lippe-Schauenburg, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. The extent of these

States (independent of the Polish provinces of Prussia and the Hungarian, Illyrian, Polish and Italian states of Austria,) is nearly 250,000 square miles, with a population of 35,000,000. The manufactures of Germany consist principally in linen, cotton, woollen, leather, glass, lace, paper, porcelain, steel, mathematical and musical instruments, &c. The principal cities are, Vienna, 300,000 inhabitants, Lentz, 20,000 inhabitants, Prague, 120,000 inhabitants, Grätz, 40,000 inhabitants, Brünn 20,000 inhabitants, Augsburg, 34,000 inhabitants, Munich 70,000 inhabitants, Regensburg (Ratisbone,) 24,000 inhabitants, Ulm, 14,000 inhabitants, Stuttgard, 32,000 inhabitants, Carlsruhe, 20,000 inhabitants, Manheim, 20,000 inhabitants, Darmstadt, 19,000 inhabitants, Frankfort on the Main, 48,000 inhabitants, Bamberg, 19,000 inhabitants, Nuremberg, 40,000 inhabitants, Würzburg, 23,000 inhabitants, Mentz, 26,000 inhabitants, Coblentz, 15,000 inhabitants, Trier, 10,000 inhabitants, Cologne, 60,000 inhabitants, Königsberg, 68,000 inhabitants, Dantzig, 53,000 inhabitants, Elbing, 22,000 inhabitants, Posen, 25,000 inhabitants, Stettin, 24,000 inhabitants, Stralsund, 15,000 inhabitants, Frankfort on the Oder, 20,000 inhabitants, Berlin, 220,000 inhabitants, Breslaw, 80,000 inhabitants, Magdeburg, 36,000 inhabitants, Halberstadt, 15,000 inhabitants, Halle, 24,000 inhabitants, Erfurt, 20,000 inhabitants, Elberfeld, 22,000 inhabitants, Gottingen, 10,000 inhabitants, Hanover, 20,000 inhabitants, Dresden, 70,000 inhabitants, Leipsic, 40,000 inhabitants, Chemnitz, 12,000 inhabitants, Rostock, 18,000 inhabitants, Altona, 25,000 inhabitants, Hamburg, 116,000 inhabitants, Lubec, 25,000 inhabitants, Bremen, 40,000 inhabitants, Brunswic, 34,000 inhabitants, Luxenburg, 10,000 inhabitants, (strong fortress,) Cassel, 27,000 inhabitants, Hanau, 12,000 inhabitants. The fairs of Frankfort and Leipsic are celebrated, the latter especially for books and new publications; every respectable publisher has an agent in Leipsic, and every book published in Germany is to be had at the fair.]

Coins and Moneys.

Germany being divided into so many separate states, there are as many different systems of coins and keeping accounts as there are states, the most important of which will be found treated of under separate heads, (see *Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, Bremen, Frankfort, Munich, Stuttgard, Carlsrouh, &c.)*; and it will therefore only be necessary in this article to explain those in general use, together with those of the minor states, which we shall do alphabetically in the course of this article. To understand the German coins it is necessary first to speak

Of the German Mark-weight, (mark gewicht) used for Gold and Silver in general.

According to an imperial decree of Charles V, in the year 1524, the Cologne mark, (which is equal to 3608 English troy grains) was declared to be the German gold and silver weight; its proportion to the mark of Vienna (then capital of Germany) was 5 to 6;* and it has since been ascertained that 51 French kilogrammes weigh exactly 218 Cologne marks.

The accurate divisions of this mark are the following.

Mark.	Ounces.	Loths.	Quintleins.	Pfennings.	Hellers.
1	8	16	64	256	512
	1	2	8	32	64
		1	4	16	32
			1	4	8
				1	2

Besides this division this mark is yet divided into 4020 aasen, or 65536 richt-pfennings. According to this division

65536 richt-pfennings are equal to 1 mark, or 16 loths.
32768 " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 8 "
16384 " " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " 4 "
8192 " " " " $\frac{1}{8}$ " " 2 "
4096 " " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ " " 1 "
2048 " " " " $\frac{1}{32}$ " " 2 quintleins.
1024 " " " " $\frac{1}{64}$ " " 1 "
512 " " " " $\frac{1}{128}$ " " 2 pfennings.
256 " " " " $\frac{1}{256}$ " " 1 "

1680 Cologne marks are equal to 1681 Berlin marks. The latter, therefore, is $\frac{3}{560}$ per cent less than the former.

* See the dissertation on the Cologne mark, by Mr. Chelius, also that of Baron Vega.

941 Cologne marks are equal to 942 marks in Hamburg. Difference $\frac{17}{160}$ per cent.

517 Cologne marks are equal to 518 Leipzic mark. Difference $\frac{29}{150}$ per cent.

65536 Cologne marks are equal to 65571 marks in Nuremberg. Difference $\frac{4}{75}$ per cent.

2520 Cologne marks equal 2521 in Wirtemberg. Difference $\frac{1}{25}$ per cent.

The fineness of gold is expressed in carats. For this purpose the mark is divided into 24 carats; and each carat again into 12 grains. The mark, therefore contains 288 grains.

The greatest fineness of silver is the mark of 16 loths. The loth is divided into 18 grains, so that the mark of silver, like that of gold, contains 288 grains.

The most common standard for silver coins is the *Convention* or 20 florin rate of coinage, which was first agreed upon between Austria and Bavaria in 1753, and was afterwards (in 1763) adopted also by Saxony. According to this rate the Cologne mark of fine silver is valued at, and coined into, 10 rix-dollars effective (called Convention dollars,) 20 half dollars or guilders, 40 quarter dollars or half guilders, 60 pieces of 20 kreuzers each, 120 pieces of 10 kreuzers, or 240 pieces of 5 kreuzers each.

The weight, fineness and value of these pieces is apparent from the following table.

Name of the Coins.	Number weighing 1 Cologne mark.	Fineness expressed in loths and grains.	Value in United States currency.
Specie rix-dollar or Convention dollar	8⅓	13 loths 6 grains	$0·97 cts. 2.17 mills.
Convention guilder or florins, half-specie dollar, or piece of 2 thirds	16⅔	13 " 6 "	0.48 " 6.085 "
Half-florin, or guilder, quarter Convention dollar, or piece of 1 third	33⅓	13 " 6 "	0.24 " 3.042 "
Kopfstuck or 20 kreuzer pieces	35	9 " 4 "	0.16 " 2.028 "
10 kreuzer pieces	70	8 "	0.08 " 1.014 "
5 kreuzer pieces	105	6 "	0.04 " 0.507 "

In 1765 and 1766 the 24 *florin rate* was established throughout Germany, with the exception, however, of Prussia, Hanover, Liege, Pomnerania, Brunswic, Hamburg, Lubeck and Holstein. This rate is founded on the Convention or 20 guilder rate, the Cologne mark of fine silver being reckoned at 24 florins instead of 20; by which means each coin of the 20 florin rate is valued 20 per cent higher, viz.

The specie rix-dollar or Convention dollar	at 2 guilders, 24 kreuzers, instead of 2 guilders — kreuzs.									
The Convention guilder, or piece of two-thirds	at 1	"	12	"	"	"	1	"		"
The half florin, or piece of one-third	at	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	30	"
The kopfstuck, or 20 kreuzer piece	at	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	20	"
The ten kreuzer piece	at	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	10	"
And the 5 kreuzer piece	at	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	5	"

In coining kreuzer pieces it was intended that 361 kreuzers should weigh a Cologne mark, and contain 4 loths of fine silver. This fineness, however, was soon after diminished to 3½ loths, which renders the kreu-

zer pieces $12\frac{73}{100}$ per cent worse than the larger sorts of the Convention coins.

Austria and its dependencies, Bohemia, Moravia, &c. and the small kingdom of Saxony, are now the only states of Germany which continue the Convention, or 20 florin rate; whilst the 24 florin rate is yet used (principally in small payment) in Bavaria (old and Rhenish,) Wirtemberg, Baaden, Darmstadt, Usingen and Frankfort on the Main.

The principal German gold coin in these states is yet the ducat, 67 of which weigh 1 Cologne mark, and are 23 carats, 8 grains, fine.

The value of the ducat is 4 guilders, 30 kreuzers, in the 20 florin rate, or 5 guilders, 24 kreuzers of the 24 florin rate, or about $2.18 cents $7\frac{38}{100}$ mills, United States currency; but gold is frequently sold at a premium of 1 or more per cent. Thus the ratio between the Convention coinage of gold and silver is $15\frac{28}{100}$ marks of fine silver for 1 mark of fine gold.*

Soon after the introduction of the Convention money (the 20 and 24 florin rate) a new species of coin was introduced into Germany, known by the name of *crown dollars*, which were at first of the same weight and fineness as the Brabant dollars, but are now coined at the following rates:

Name of the Country.	Number of pieces weighing 1 mark.	Degree of fineness in loths and grains.
Austria.	$7\frac{917}{1000}$	13 loths 16 grains.
Bavaria.	$7\frac{934}{1000}$	13 " 17 "
Wurtemberg.	$7\frac{957}{1000}$	13 " 14 "
Baaden.	$7\frac{900}{1000}$	13 " 16 "
Darmstadt.	$7\frac{952}{1000}$	13 " 17 "
Usingen.	$7\frac{900}{1000}$	14 " "

Of Brabant dollars $7\frac{97}{100}$ weigh 1 Cologne mark, and they are 13 loths, 16 grains, fine.

These crown dollars and their subdivisions, halves, quarters and eighths, together with the Prussian dollar current, and its subdivisions (for which see *Berlin*,) are at present the principal circulating medium in Germany, and the coin in which payments for goods, or of bills of exchange, are generally made. For this purpose the crown or Brabant dollar is valued at 2 guilders 42 kreuzers, of the 24 florin rate, (totally disregarding the little discrepancies in weight and fineness of the different coinages,) so that in payments

60 crown dollars	pass for	162 guilders	24 *Florin rate.*
40 ditto		108 "	
20 ditto		54 "	
10 ditto		27 "	

The value of the crown dollar in United States currency, deduced from these proportions is $1.09 cents, 3.66 mills.

Hence 100 crown or Brabant dollars equal $109.36 cents, 6 mills, United States currency.

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* The Leipsic rate of coinage had been adopted previously to the introduction of the Convention money by an agreement between the electors of Saxony, Brandenburg, and Luneburg. According to this rate the Cologne mark of fine silver was coined into, or valued at, 9 rix-dollars, effective, or 18 florins.

8 specie rix-dollars were to weigh a Cologne mark, and to be 14 loths, 4 grains, fine; $13\frac{1}{2}$ florins were also to weigh 1 mark, and to be 12 loths fine; but the smaller coins, such as the single and double marien-groschen, were to be coined at the rate of $12\frac{3}{8}$ rix-dollars to 1 mark of fine silver.

100 rix-dollars, Leipzig rate, are worth $111\frac{1}{9}$ rix dollars, Convention money; but they are now very scarce, and do not occur in commerce.

The value of the Prussian dollar current is not so invariable in the different states of Germany.

In Nassau it is lawfully fixed at	1	guilder	44	kreuzers	24 Florin rate.
" Darmstadt " " "	1	"	45	"	
" Baaden it circulates only at	1	"	42	"	
" Wurtemberg " " "	1	"	41	"	
" Bavaria " " "	1	"	40	"	

The mean value of the Prussian dollar current, in United States currency, deduced from these proportions is 69 cents, 5.353 mills.

Hence 100 rix-dollars Prussian currency equal $69.53 cents 5.3 mills.

[According to assays made in Germany the crown dollar is only worth 2 guilders 41¼ kreuzers, (¾ kreuzer less,) and the Prussian dollar only 1 guilder 41⅗ kreuzers at the 24 florin rate.]

100 Prussian rix-dollars, according to assays made at the London mint, are valued at 69.44 cents 3 mills, United States currency.

The principal German gold coins circulating besides the ducat, are the Saxon August d'or, Prussian Frederic d'or, Brunswic Carl d'or, Hanoverian George d'or, Danish Holstein Christian d'or, and the pistols of Hessen the Palatinate, and the former Duchies of Hildesheim and Micklenburg. All these coins were originally valued at 5 rix-dollars Convention money, (35 of these were to weigh a Cologne mark, and the gold was to be 21¾ carats fine,) but they generally pass now at premium of from 5 to 10 per cent, according to circumstances.

The different silver coins issued in the smaller states and the free towns of Germany will be found described each under the proper head; we shall therefore devote the remainder of this article only to the smaller principalities, which have no separate article allowed to them in the body of this work.

DUCHY OF ANHALT-KOETHEN.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer being subdivided into 4 pfennings, according to the 24 florin rate.

The *coins* are exactly of the same weight and fineness as the Prussian, viz. 14 rix-dollars to a mark of fine silver.

There are yet 3 other kinds of moneys used in payments, viz.

The Meissen Valuta,	100	guilders of this valuta are			131¼	guilders, 24 florin rate.
The Franconia "	100	"	"	"	125	
The Mark "	100	marks	"	"	98 7/10	

Weights are the same as in Prussia, for which see *Berlin*.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark.

Dry Measure is the scheffel, divided as in Berlin.

100 of these scheffels are equal to 142.386 English bushels.

Long Measure. The ell measures 25.0368 English inches.

100 ells equal 69.546 yards.

DUCHY OF COBURG.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers according to the 24 florin rate, or also in rix dollars of 1½ guilders or 90 kreuzers. The rix dollar is also divided into 18 heavy or 22½ light batzen, or 24 groschen. Payments are also made in Frankish guilders, 100 of which equal 125 guilders of the 24 florin rate.

The *coins of the duchy* are those of the Convention money, and crown dollars, which have been already explained.

The *commercial weight* is the centner of 100 lbs., each pound being divided into 32 loths 128 quintleins or 8768 Cologne aass.

100 lbs. of this weight are equal to 113.37 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the simra divided into 4 viertels or 16 metzen, and equals 2.3436 bushels.

Long Measure is the ell which measures 23.033 English inches.

100 ells are equal to 64.12 yards.

Gold and silver weight is that of *Cologne.*

DUCHY OF NASSAU.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer being divided into 4 hellers.

The *coins* are those of the 24 florin rate, and crowns or Brabant dollars, which we have explained above.

The value of the Prussian dollar is fixed at 1 guilder 44 kreuzers.

The commercial weight is the centner of 100 lbs., each pound being divided into 32 loths or 128 quintleins. The centner (100 lbs.) equals 103.972 lbs. avoirdupois.

Wine Measure is the ohm, divided into 20 viertels or 80 maass, which contains 35.196 gallons.

Dry Measure. The malter is divided into 4 viertels 16 kümpfe or 64 gescheids, and measures 2.921 English bushels.

Long Measure. The ell is equal to 21.870 English inches.

100 ells equal 60.75 yards.

Gold and Silver weight is the Cologne mark.

DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 72 groots, each groot being divided into 5 schwar; also in rix dollars of 48 shillings or 54 stivers, each stiver being again divided into 4 ortjes. The following table will show the proportions of these moneys:

Rix dollars.	Shillings.	Stivers.	Groot.	Ortges.	Schwar.
1	48	54	72	216	360
	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$
		1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$
			1	3	5
				1	$1\frac{2}{3}$

Payments are made in commerce according to the 20 florin rate.

100 rix dollars are equal to 180 guilders 24 florin rate.

The commercial weight is the centner of 100 lbs., the pound being divided into 32 loths 128 quintleins or 8325 Cologne aass.

The *heavy pound* contains 300 lbs., a ship-pound 290 lbs. and the lies-pound 10 lbs.

100 lbs. or 1 centner are equal to 106.91 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and Silver weight is the Cologne mark divided into 4020 aass.

Dry or Corn Measure is the last of 12 molts 18 tonnes, 144 scheffels, or 4000 lbs. The scheffel equals 5.053 English bushels.

Wine Measure is the anker of 26 kannes or 40 quartiers.

The oxhoft contains 6 ankers, 156 kannes or 240 quartiers.

The anker is equal to 11.295 English gallons.

Long Measure is the *Bremen ell,* which measures 22.76 English inches

100 ells are equal to 63.22 yards.

DUCHY OF SAXE-GOTHA.

[The capital of this duchy is Gotha, city of 15000 inhabitants, with a public exchange, and considerable manufactories.]

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 24 good groschen, each groschen being subdivided into 12 pfennings, according to the Convention or 20 florin rate.

In commerce $13\frac{1}{3}$ convention dollars are counted for $16\frac{1}{6}$ rix dollars inferior currency.

$13\frac{1}{3}$ dollars Convention money equal $14\frac{2}{11}$ dollars *leicht* or inferior currency; and

100 dollars of this inferior currency equal $169\frac{3}{13}$ guilders of the 24 florin rate.

100 Convention or specie dollars equal $106\frac{1}{4}$ dollars of exchange.

Coins in Gold are the ducat, 67 of which weigh 1 Cologne mark, and are 23 carats 8 grains fine.

In Silver. Whole, half, and quarter Convention dollars, valued here at $1\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollars, 16 good groschen, and 8 good groschen respectively. Also pieces of 3, 4 and 2 good groschen. *In Copper*, pfennings.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance.

Days of Grace are none ordered.

The commercial weight is the centner of 100 lbs., each pound containing 8040 Cologne aasses.

100 lbs. of this weight are equal to 103.957 avoirdupois.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark.

Long Measure is the Leipsic ell of 22.22 English inches.

100 of these ells are equal to 61.722 yards.

DUCHY OF SAXE-MEINUNGEN.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer being again divided into 4 hellers, according to the 24 florin rate.

The commercial weight is the centner of 100 lbs., each pound being again divided into 32 loths or 128 quintleins.

100 lbs. of this weight equal 101.92 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the Cologne mark, divided into 4020 aassen.

The *ell* measures 24.638 English inches.

100 ells are equal to 68.44 yards.

GRAND DUCHY OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 24 good groschen, each groschen being again divided into 12 pfennings. The specie rix dollar is counted at $1\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollars current, 32 good groschen, 2 guilders or 348 pfennings.

Payments are commonly made in specie dollars, counted at 1 rix dollar 10 good groschen.

100 specie dollars are equal to $106\frac{1}{4}$ rix dollars of exchange; or also

100 specie dollars equal 180 guilders 24 florin rate; and

100 rix dollars of exchange are equal to $169\frac{7}{17}$ guilders 24 florin rate.

The *commercial weight* is the centner of 110 lbs. or 5 stones of 22 lbs. each.

100 lbs. of this weight equal 103.55 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and Silver weight is the Cologne mark.

Corn is measured by the scheffel divided into 4 viertels or 16 metzens.
100 scheffel equal 205.538 English bushels.
The *ell* measures 250 French lines or 22.203 English inches.
100 ells are equal to 61.675 yards.

GHENT.

[In the kingdom of the Netherlands, with 60,000 inhabitants.]

For moneys of accounts, coins, weights and measures see *Antwerp*.

GIBRALTAR.

[In Spain, on a promontory 1500 feet high, seaport and important fortress belonging to the crown of England, with upwards of 16,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are generally kept in effective or hard dollars, commonly called *cobs*. The dollar is divided into 12 reals, and each real is again subdivided into 16 quartos.

The current dollar is an imaginary money valued at $\frac{2}{3}$ of a hard dollar, or about 67 cents United States currency.

No *coins* are minted in Gibraltar; but those of Spain circulate as money and merchandise, and consist of doubloons and dollars with their subdivisions. The doubloon equals 16 dollars more or less.

Usance. Bills from England on Gibraltar are drawn in *current* dollars of 8 reals; but those from Gibraltar on London, are now drawn in effective dollars of 12 reals. Bills on the treasury of London are drawn at 90 days sight in time of war, and at 60 days in time of peace.

Days of Grace are three, unless the word *fixed* is inserted in the bill, in which case the bill must be paid at the expiration of the term.

Course of Exchange. The exchange of Gibraltar on Madrid and other cities of Spain, is in hard dollars, at a per centage from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 8 per cent generally in favor of Gibraltar. Bills of this kind are generally drawn at 8 days sight without grace.

In all transactions of bills in which dollars are mentioned, it is understood that payment is to be made in doubloons reckoned at 16 *dollars*, whatever be the current price of dollars on the day of payment.

Weights and Measures.

The weights of both England and Spain are in use, and there is the following established proportion:

The quintal of 100 lbs. Spanish is reckoned at 101$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The arroba, which contains 3$\frac{1}{3}$ English gallons, when filled with water, is reckoned to weigh 26 lbs. avoirdupois.

The principal corn measure is the fanega, 5 of which are estimated at 8 English bushels; but when heaped 2 fanegas are computed at 4$\frac{1}{8}$ English bushels.

The wine measures are principally those of Cadiz (for which see that article).

The pipe is estimated at 126 English gallons.

Tare and Allowances.

Deductions made on the weight of goods depend chiefly on the nature

of the packages; where these cannot be weighed separately the following tares are allowed:

Barilla, Alicant 7 lbs. per single bag.
" " 12 lbs. per double bag.
Copperas, Carolina rice, and West India white sugar in casks 10 per cent.
Tobacco in hogsheads 10 per cent.
Cotton wool, Levant 5 per cent.
All others in regular packages 4 per cent.
Indigo, Carraccas 14 lbs. per seroon.
" Guayaquil 18 lbs. per seroon.
Steel (Trieste) in boxes 7 per cent.
Sugar, Havanna in boxes, when marked 4 per cent on the mark, when the mark is erased 56 lbs.
Sugar, Brazil by the tares marked on the chests.
" Muscovado in casks 12 per cent.
Tea, East India Company's importation, fine 18 lbs. per chest; common 20 lbs per chest.
Teas, American importation, custom-house weights black mark.
Cinnamon 7 lbs. per churla, or 21 lbs. per double bale.
No tare is allowed on the following goods, when in single or regular bags, viz: cocoa, almond kernels, white beans, East India rice, pepper (American importation), sumach, Brazil roll tobacco.

Real tare is allowed on the following articles:

Alum, coffee and cocoa in casks.
Brimstone, drugs, East India indigo in boxes.
Butter, lard, soap, in whatever packages.
East India sugars, cochineal, cassia, cloves, nutmegs, Cuba tobacco, wax, English and Dutch cheese, and negrohead tobacco.

GOA. (*See East Indies.*)

GOTHENBURG.

[Seaport in the Swedish province of Gothland, 1600 houses, with 25,000 inhabitants; important commerce in iron and timber.]

For *moneys* of account, coins, weights and measures, see *Sweden* and *Stockholm.*

GUINEA.

[On the west coast of Africa, formerly much frequented on account of the slave traffic, which is now in all civilized countries punished by death.]

No coins are minted in this part of Africa. The inhabitants use for money small shells called cowries by Europeans, and by the Africans zimbis. 2000 of these shells are called a macuta. Spanish dollars however, and other foreign (principally European coins) are circulating.

Gold dust is sold by the akey, answering to $20\frac{1}{32}$ grains troy.

The weight used by negroes is called benda, and is divided into 2 benda-offas, 3 eggebas, or 8 pisos or usanos.

A benda equals $989\frac{1}{2}$ troy grains, or 2 oz. $4\frac{5}{16}$ drachms avoirdupois.

A seron is $1\frac{1}{2}$ piso, and a piso is subdivided into $1\frac{1}{3}$ quintos, 2 agiragues or 4 media-tablas.

Linen is sold by the jacktan of 12 English feet.

HAMBURG.

[Free city or fortress on the Elbe, with 9000 houses and 116,000 inhabitants, the first commercial city of Germany; has the best sugar refineries on the continent of Europe, and important manufactories in cotton, linen, and sail cloth, ship building, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in marks, which are divided into 16 shillings, and each shilling again into 12 pfennings Lubs.*

Accounts are also kept (particularly in exchange) in pounds, shillings and pence *Flemish;* the pound consisting of 20 shillings, and the shilling of 12 pence or grotes Flemish.

The mark Lubs is worth $2\frac{2}{3}$ shillings Flemish, or 32 grotes; consequently the sol Lubs is 2 grotes Flemish, and the shilling Flemish 6 shillings Lubs.

The rix dollar specie is 3 marks, 48 shillings, or 576 pfennings.

The rix dollar of exchange is 2 marks.

The pound Flemish is $2\frac{1}{2}$ rix dollars, $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks, 20 shillings Flemish, 120 shillings Lubs or 240 grotes Flemish.

The denominations just given apply to 4 different kinds of money, viz:

1. *Banco.* This consists of the sums of money deposited by merchants and others in the bank, and inscribed in its books; which sums are not commonly drawn out, but are transferred from one person to another in payment of a debt or contract.

2. *Current money or currency.* This consists of the common coin of the city, in which current expenses are mostly paid.

3. *Specie,* which means the old, full weight, constitution rix dollar, coined after the Leipzig rate (see note to page 165). These the bank reckons at $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent better in receiving them; but $1\frac{5}{8}$ per 1000 better in paying them.

4. *Light money* (leichtes geld), which comprehends several foreign coins circulating in Hamburg

Banco and *currency* are the two principal sorts of money, and are valued as follows:

The mark bo. (at medium) at 35.144 cents United States currency, and
The mark currency " " 28. 58.7 " " " " "
According to these proportions
100 mark bo. at medium are equivalent to $35.14 cents 4 mills } U. S
100 " currency " " " " 28.58 " 7 " } currency.
100 mark banco are equal to $122\frac{17}{32}$ mark currency more or less.

The pound Flemish banco may be reckoned at $2.63 cents 5.93 mills, and the pound Flemish current at $2.14 cents 4.04 mills American currency.

Coins of the City.

In Gold. Double and single ducats coined after those of the empire, with 67 single ducats to 1 Cologne mark, being 23 carats 8 grains fine. (See *Germany.)*

In Silver. Whole, half and quarter *specie-banco dollars,* coined after those of the empire, *(see Germany)* 8 of which contain 1 Cologne mark of fine silver, and are 14 loths 4 grains fine.

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* The word "Lubs" originally meant money of Lubeck, which is the same as that of Hamburg, and was intended to distinguish this money from the Flemish denominations, or those of Denmark and other neighboring states.

Pieces of 2 and 1 mark, and smaller coins of 8, 4 and 2 shillings. The baser silver coins are pieces of 6 and 3 pfennings.

The fineness of gold is expressed in carats and grains; the mark fine being reckoned at 24 carats, and the carat at 12 grains.

Gold is sold by the ducat of 23½ carats fine at a variable number of shillings Lubs per ducat. The average price is from 99½ to 100 shillings banco per ducat. 47 Cologne marks of Portuguese gold, 22 carats fine, are reckoned at 2948 ducats, and 43 such marks of gold 21 2/24 carats fine, at 26.92 ducats.

The fineness of silver is expressed in loths and grains; the mark being divided into 16 loths, and the loth into 18 grains.

The Cologne mark of fine silver, in bars, is sold (in mark bo.) per mark fine. The medium price is generally 28 marks bo. per mark fine; the mark of fine silver in Spanish dollars, reckoned 14 2/3 loths fine, is generally reckoned a few shillings less.

The following table will show the average rate of fineness at which the different European coins, sold by the mark are valued:

	Loths.	*grains.*
French 6 livre pieces from 1726—1785	14	9
" 6 " " " 1786—1795	14	6
" Republic 6 livre pieces	14	12
Dutch guilders	14	9 to 12
Convention dollar	13	6
Prussian dollar currency (halves and quarters in proportion)	11	16
" " " from 1750—1764	12	
[This latter value is deduced from the fineness and weight of the current mark, and not from the fluctuating exchange which depends upon circumstances.]		
Old Prussian third dollars	10	10
New ones ditto. ditto.	10	8
Austrian 20 kreuzer pieces	9	6
" 10 " "	8	
Crown dollars	13	12
Milan dollars	14	5
Sleswig Holstein dollars (whole ones ⅔ and ⅓)	14	
" " " 1-5 and 1-6 ditto.	11	
" " " 1-12 and 1-15 ditto.	8	
" " " 1-24	6	
Lunenburg fine pieces of ⅔	15	16
Ditto. new " " "	12	
American United States Dollars	14	5
Spanish piastres	14	6
Rix guilder of 1559	14	16
Saxon specie dollars of 1755	12	2
Austrian ditto. ditto. " 1750	13	6
Specie Convention dollar of 1753	13	6
Rubles of Paul, Catharine II. and Alexander	12	
Cross rubles	11	13
Elizabeth rubles	12	16

The following Gold Coins are taken at the annexed rates of fineness.

	Carats.	*grains*
New louis do'ors	21	6
Old ditto.	21	8
Souverain d'or	21	11
Max d'or	18	4
Carl d'or	18	6
Frederick d'or	21	6
Imperial ducat (Austrian)	23	7
Imperial ducat (German)	23	6

Usance. The usance for bills drawn from all parts of Germany is 14 days after sight; when bills are drawn at usance, the day of acceptance

is reckoned for the first; but when at any other number of days after sight the day *after* acceptance is reckoned the first.

The usance for bills drawn from England, France and Holland is 1 month after date; from Spain, Portugal, Trieste and Italy 2 months after date.

Days of Grace. Twelve days are allowed for payment or protest: the day on which the bill would become due, if no grace be allowed, is counted for the first day, and Sundays and holy-days are also included in these days. If the last day of grace should happen to be a Sunday or holy-day, then payment or protest must be made out the day previous.

Course of Exchange.

Hamburg gives 100 mark banco for 188 francs { more or less } in Bordeaux.
" " 100 " " " $187\frac{90}{100}$ " " " in Paris.
" " $25\frac{1}{2}$ shillings " 3 " de France in Basil.
" " 13 marks $7\frac{3}{4}$ shillings { more or less } for 1£ sterling in London.
" " $91\frac{3}{4}$ grotes Flemish banco " for 1 ducat of 375 maravadi in Cadiz.
" " $91\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " 1 ditto in Madrid.
" " 91 " " " " " 1 ditto in Bilboa.
" " $33\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " 1 cruados of 400 rees in Lisbon.
" " $33\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " 1 ditto. in Porto.
" " 100 mark banco " " 185 lire nuove more or less in Genoa.
" " 100 " " " " " $120\frac{1}{4}$ lire d'Austria " in Venice.
" " $88\frac{1}{4}$ grotes Flemish bo· " " 1 pezza da otto in Leghorn.
" " 2 mark banco " $31\frac{35}{100}$ stivers, or $156\frac{3}{4}$ cents more or less in Amsterdam.
" " 2 " " " $31\frac{37}{100}$ stivers more or less } in Ant-
" " 100 " " " $189\frac{1}{2}$ francs " " } werp.
" " 100 dollars or 300 mark bo. " $151\frac{7}{8}$ rix dollars Prussian currency more or less in Breslaw.
" " 100 " " " " " 216 rix dollars more or less in Copenhagen.
" " 100 " " " " " $146\frac{3}{8}$ guilders convention money in Prague.
" " 100 " " " " " 146 guilders convention money more or less in Vienna.
" " 100 " " " " " $146\frac{1}{2}$ guilders convention money more or less in Trieste.
" " 100 " " " " " 147 guilders of exchange more or less in Frankfort.
" " 100 " " " " " $146\frac{1}{8}$ guilders of exchange more or less in Leipsic.
" " 100 " " " " " $146\frac{1}{4}$ guilders currency in Augsburg.
" " $9\frac{5}{16}$ shillings bo. more or less for banco ruble in St. Petersburg.

Laws of Exchange.

These differ in some respects so essentially from the laws of exchange in Germany and other countries, that an extract from them cannot but be advantageous to merchants trading to that port.

Art. 1. When a broker negotiates a bill of exchange, he shall be bound at all times and without fail to give immediate notice in writing thereof to both parties, and put the initials of his name under such notice.

2. When a bill of exchange has been negotiated, the assignor is bound, generally, to give two, and in case of need, 3 or 4 bills; but if it be a promissory note or foreign bill of exchange, the broker shall be obliged, before the final conclusion of such agreement, to inform the taker

or endorser thereof, and if the latter be satisfied with it, the matter shall rest there.

3. *When a bill of exchange has been negotiated, and the taker or endorsee does not instantaneously pay the value thereof, Mr. Prætor shall immediately proceed against his person or property, without any judicial degree, and enforce the full and actual payment of the same, by the most effectual execution, without any distinction as to the amount.*

Acceptance. 5. Whoever accepts a bill of exchange becomes thereby personally bound to pay it, in the same manner as he who may have taken up or received the money.

6. If any person takes a bill of exchange into his possession, and promises to pay the same, such person shall thereby be bound and obliged to discharge it, in the same manner, as if he had actually accepted it by his signature.

7. If a bill of exchange be handed to an individual in person for acceptance, and not returned on the demand of the holder who presented the same, but kept by the former a whole night, he is thereby bound, and the said bill is to be considered as accepted; and in the same manner, a drawee, who has once accepted a bill of exchange, is no longer at liberty to revoke or cancel his acceptance.

8. If a bill be presented to a person for acceptance, such person shall be bound to accept it personally by subscribing his name and adding the date if required; but should, if he be absent, or in other cases, his clerk, or whom he has empowered for that purpose, make the said acceptance in his name, this shall be done by the name of the master or constituent, as well as the own name of the said clerk or attorney being put to the same, and his power, which is to be a notarial letter of attorney, being actually produced; which being done, the said master or constituent shall be bound, by such acceptance, in the same manner as if it were personally made by him, and obliged to make payment; otherwise, and if the said formality should not be observed at the acceptance, the said bill of exchange should be protested for non-acceptance.

9. If a bill of exchange be remitted from abroad and addressed to a person for acceptance, and such person refuses to accept it, in this case the holder thereof may immediately cause the said bill to be protested and return the same, together with the protest; but should he be willing to wait 3 days for the purpose of obliging the drawee, who is to accept the said bill, he may do it without any prejudice or injury to himself, provided that in the mean time no regular messenger or mail sets out for the place where the money has been paid.

10. If a bill of exchange be drawn upon the drawer himself, he shall nevertheless be bound to accept it.

12. If bills of exchange arrive in Hamburg, drawn upon foreign drawees, at sight or usance, and payable in Hamburg, and at the acceptance thereof it is not specified to whom the holder is to apply for payment; on the day they fall due, they must in default of such payment be duly protested.

13. If bills of exchange, drawn upon Jews in this place, arrive on a Saturday or other holy-day of the Jews, they shall not be molested on such days, yet be bound, if the said bills be drawn at sight, to accept the same under the date of the day they arrived here.

14. If a bill of exchange, having no endorsement, be accepted and the second or third arrives here endorsed, the holder shall present the accepted first bill, and endorsed second and third bills to the acceptor, on the day payment becomes due, and then take back his bills; but *at* or imme-

diately after the receipt of such payment every holder shall be bound to deliver the bill or bills of exchange, whether one or more, to the person who made the said payment. If a bill be endorsed *to order*, these words must not be effaced; but the holder is obliged to endorse the same either to himself or some other person; and should he have no folio in the bank books, he is bound in this case, to annex a written direction to whom the bill is to be paid.

15. If a bill with a regular endorsement is thus presented for payment, no other endorsement made after such presentation shall be of force or prejudicial to the acceptor; but before such presentment it shall be lawful to negotiate a bill drawn in such a manner, as to be payable to order, if it has yet some time to run, to order or to give it in payment.

17. If a bill is due, the holder is at liberty to protest it within the stipulated 12 days of grace, if he thinks proper, or to postpone it until the 12th day, if it be not a Sunday or holy-day.

18. If a bill is due, all Sundays and holy-days are included in the days of grace on such a bill.

19. No protest is to be made after sun-set, nor on Sundays or holy-days; and if it be done, such protest shall be considered as null, and as if it had not been made.

20. If bills of exchange, drawn after date or a certain time, do not arrive till after the day of their falling due, they have no more of the days of grace than would be left according to custom, if they had arrived in due time.

21. All and every bill of exchange drawn at months or usance of months, fall due according to the calendar, the same day and date.

23. All bills of exchange, payable at the middle of the month, are considered as falling due on the 15th of such month, without distinction, whether it has more or less days.

24. Bills of exchange payable in Banco, which fall due on the last day of December, or which falling due, have by virtue of the ordinary days of grace, some time yet to run, shall nevertheless be paid before the shutting of the bank, without enjoying any more days of grace; and whatsoever on the first working day after the last day of December is not settled, must then be protested.

25. Any bills of exchange falling due during the shutting of the bank, have on its next opening no more days of grace to enjoy, than they would have had, had the bank continued open, except those which become due on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th of January. If on the third working day after the re-opening of the bank, they are not found written off, they must then be protested.

26. If a bill of exchange, at or after sight, should not be accepted immediately on its being presented, but it should be done afterwards, such acceptance is to be considered as made on the first day of presentment.

27. If a bill of exchange is due, and not protested until after the expiration of the said twelve days, the holder has thereby forfeited his right and claim against the drawer and endorsers, and must resort solely to the acceptor for payment; and if the twelfth day should happen to be a Sunday or holy-day, when it is not lawful to make a protest, it must be done the day before.

29. If a person has taken up money, and the bill of exchange given for the same is not accepted, but returned under protest, and the time for payment is elapsed, the drawer is bound to make payment instantaneously, and without delay; in default whereof, he shall be proceeded against with the readiest execution, as above-mentioned, in the 3d article; but if the

said bill of exchange has yet some time to run, and the drawer is willing to give another order for payment, the holder is bound to accept it, on sufficient security being given him for the amount.

30. If protests of bills for non-acceptance are received from Spain, Portugal, or other parts, the drawer of such bills is bound, instantaneously and without delay, to give the creditor security for the principal, costs and damages, by means of sufficient securities or pledges, until the protest for non-payment, together with the bill of exchange, can arrive by the following mails, on pain of the readiest execution, in case of default, as enacted in the third article.

31. It shall not be lawful for any person to pay any bill of exchange before it is due; for if it happens that the payee, (to whom payment is to be made at the time the bill falls due,) becomes in the mean time a bankrupt, in such case the said payment is for the risk of him who paid the bill before it came due, and he alone is to bear the loss.

32. If a bill of exchange, drawn or accepted, is not paid at the precise time it becomes due, the holder is at liberty, after having duly protested the same, to seek his redress against the endorser, of whom he expects the promptest payment, and should there be more than one, successively against the others, up to the drawer; but the acceptor remains, nevertheless, bound for the said bill; and it rests entirely with the holder to proceed against him, in the first instance, or afterwards; and the drawer, acceptor, and endorsers, all and every one of them, remain bound *in solidum*, until full satisfaction shall have been given.

33. If on the day a bill becomes due only a moiety or part thereof be paid, the holder, if he have no express order to the contrary, is obliged to accept the same; but protest must be made out for the remainder, and he must proceed as before stated in the 32d article.

35. The party who has paid the sum or money mentioned in the bill of exchange, if such bill be not made payable to order, may as owner of the said bill, as long as the matter remains entire, revoke the charge therein contained, or cause it to be revoked by him, who has written the said bill, prior and before the acceptor has paid the same; save and excepting the case, where the party who has received the said bill for payment, is not a mere attorney, or agent, of the remitter of such bill, but the said moneys either appertain to him, or he has, with the said bill, got advice and order to receive the sum therein contained for his own benefit and use; or he is able to prove, that he is in advance for the remitter, on account of moneys paid for drafts or similar articles; in which case the above revocation cannot take effect, without the consent or approbation of the holder.

36. If a person pays money for a bill of exchange to another person, for account of a third party, and causes the bill to be made payable to himself or order, such person, in case of a failure, becomes a party to and bound for the said bill, by virtue of his endorsement; but not to his constituent unless he should have obliged himself to guarantee the said bill.

37. If any person takes up money from another person to be repaid at the Frankfort, Leipsic, or other fairs, such person is bound to give the lender a note, under his hand, whereby he acknowledges to have received the money, and promises, in due time, to deliver bills of exchange for the same; in which case, in default of such bills, the above note shall be sufficient to proceed against the maker thereof, according to the laws whereby bills of exchange are governed, and to obtain from Mr. Praetor the most effectual execution.

39. When a bill of exchange is protested, the drawer thereof is not allowed to accept his own bill for the honor of such bill, but is obliged ac-

cording to the 11th article, and on pain of the most effectual execution, to procure another acceptor to the satisfaction of the payee, or give sufficient security for the amount.

40. *Damages.* When a bill of exchange is returned with protest, no more shall be charged under the head of re-exchange, than the direct course of exchange back, or a half per cent per month, at the option of the holder, together with commission brokerage, protest charges, and postage for one letter to, and one from, the place in question, and nothing more, unless it can be proved that more postage has thereby been occasioned.

41. When accepted bills of exchange fall due, and there exists an irregularity in the endorsement, the holder thereof must, at the expiration of the days of grace, give sufficient security (if the payment thereof be demanded) for procuring, within a certain time, a regular endorsement; which being done, the acceptor shall be bound to pay the same.

42. If an accepted bill of exchange be lost, and the acceptor thereof either acknowledges the debt, or the same is proved against him, the claim founded on the said bill of exchange remains in full force, and he is bound to pay the amount of such bill, on sufficient security being given that the payee, within a certain time, will procure an effective and legal release from the drawer and endorsers, and deliver it to the acceptor, and fully indemnify the same for all cost and damages, on account of such lost bill of exchange.

43. If a payee does not demand the amount of a bill on the day it becomes due, and, in the mean time, an alteration takes place with regard to the current money, the holder is obliged to accept payment in such value of the money as was current the day on which the bill became due.

44. If bills of exchange are payable in current money, and no alteration takes place with regard to such currency, they shall be paid in the present current and lawful money, *yet without any shillings or smaller coins*, and a receipt shall be put on the bill stating that the payment thereof has been made.

45. If the acceptor of a bill of exchange becomes insolvent, the holder is bound to protest, although the said bill is not yet due, as soon as the said failure comes to his knowledge, and to send back the said protest, or give notice thereof to the endorser, according to the disposition of the 32d article, in order to seek his redress at the time it falls due, and the drawer and endorser shall be obliged, pursuant to the disposition of the 32d article, if the holder of the bill desires it, immediately either to pay the said bill in ready money, with the discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per month, or to give sufficient security that the bill shall be punctually paid when due.

46. If bills of exchange are drawn on a person who has in his possession goods, or other effects, belonging to the drawer, such drawee must, in case of the bankruptcy of the drawer, and when a commission of bankruptcy is awarded and posted up, give notice to the court of the said goods and effects; yet he retains the right of preference before all other creditors, to obtain payment out of the same as he would do out of things specially mortgaged to him, and he must then deliver the remainder to the other creditors.

48. To the foregoing regulations and statutes respecting matters of exchange, not only all merchants shall be bound to conform, but also other persons of any country, rank, or condition whatsoever, concerned in bills of exchange drawn, accepted and endorsed in this place, either as debtors or creditors; nor shall any evasion or pretence screen them from the same,

save and excepting infants and minors,* or persons yet serving as apprentices; all bills drawn, accepted or endorsed by such persons shall be considered as not obligatory or binding. And to check the progress of gambling, all bills of exchange drawn for money lost or gained by gaming, shall not be admitted by the courts of justice in this city, but on the contrary cancelled, and in every respect proceeded against, pursuant to the tenor of the 3d and 4th paragraphs of the edict against gambling.

Weights and Measures.

Gold, silver, and coins are weighed by the Cologne weight, equal to 3608 English grains, and for the subdivisions of which see the articles *Germany* and *Cologne*.

When ducats are to be weighed in parcels, there are peculiar weights of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32 ducats, and also for the division of the ducats $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$, &c.

The commercial pound is divided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, or 512 pfennings.

96½ lbs. Hamburg weighs equal to 100 lbs. in Cologne, and

100 lbs. Hamburg are equal to 106.8 lbs. avoirdupois.

The ship-fpund contains 2½ centners, 20 lies-pounds, or 280 lbs.; a stone of flax is 20 lbs.; of wool or fathers 10 lbs.; the lies-pound is 14 lbs.; and the centner 112 lbs.

The ship pound is equal to 299 lbs. avoirdupois.

The tonne of butter, small measure, is 224 lbs.

" " " " great measure, is 280 "

The pipe of oil is 820 lbs.; and the small tonne of green soap 60 lbs.

Dry Measure. The last of wheat or rye is divided into 3 wispels, 30 scheffels, 60 fasses, 120 himptens, or 480 spints, and equals 89.6 English bushels.

The scheffel, which contains 2 fasses, equals 2.988 bushels.

The stock of barley or oats contains 3 wispels; the last of barley, 2 wispels, 20 sheffels, 60 tasses, 120 himtens, or 480 spints.

The fass of wheat	weighs nearly	80 lbs.		
" " " rye	" "	81 "		
" " " barley	" "	63 "	Hamburg commercial weight.	
" " " malt	" "	63 "		
" " " oats	" "	52 "		
" " " peas	" "	100 "		
" " " beans	" "	108 "		

Liquid Measures. The fuder is divided into 6 ahms; the *ahm* into 4 ankers, 5 eimers, 20 viertels, 40 stübchens, 80 kannen, 160 quartiers, or 320 oessels. The ahm contains 38¼ English gallons.

The *fass* of wine is reckoned at 4 oxhofts, or 6 tierces; but the oxhoft differs according to the kind of liquor; thus for Bordeaux or claret wine, it contains from 62 to 64 stübchens; but a pipe of Spanish wine is from 96 or 100 stubchens.

The stübchen equals 3.825 English quarts.

The stückfass of brandy is of no determined size; but 30 viertels are generally reckoned for an oxhoft, or 57⅜ English gallons.

A brew (gebraude) of Hamburg beer requires 30 fasses of malt, in 20 sacks, weighing, with the sacks, 5050 lbs., and must produce 50 tonnes or barrels. A brew of vinegar requires 74 fasses in 13½ sacks.

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* All persons under 24 years of age are considered as minors.

The tonne of beer contains 42 stübchens, and the small tonne 32 stübchens.

The quartell of train oil contains 2 tonnes, or 64 stübchens, and the ton is reckoned at 224 lbs. net weight.

The steckan is the sixth part of a tonne.

Long Measure. The Hamburg foot is divided into 12 inches, or into 3 palms (to measure the circumference of masts). The foot measures 11.289, and the palm nearly 3¾ English inches.

The *Hamburg ell* is divided into 2 feet or 4 quarters, and measures 22.578 inches.

100 Hamburg ells are equal to 62.717 yards.

The Brabant ell, with which piece goods are mostly measured, is 27.585 English inches.

Of things that are sold by the number, a great thousand is 1200, a great hundred 120; a ring 240; a common or small thousand 1000; a small hundred 100; a schock 60; a stiege 20; a webe 72; a zimmer 40; a dozen 12; a decher 10; a gross 12 dozen, and a dutzend 12.

Commercial Allowances on Sales of Goods.

Name of the Articles.	*How Sold.*	*Draft.*	*Tare.*
Almonds	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 lb per cent	4 lbs per bale
Aloes	per lb in " "	½ ditto	4 lbs per cent
Alum	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	real tare
Anniseed	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	3 or 4 lbs per sack
Annatto.	per lb in shillings currency	1 ditto	18 per cent, leaves 2 pr cent
Antimony	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	6 per cent
Arsenic yellow, white, red	per 100 lbs in " banco	1 ditto	18 lbs
	per 100 lbs in " currency	1 ditto	
Bacon	per ship-pf'd of 280 lbs in marks curr'y	1 ditto	
Bark	per lb in marks or shillings currency	½ ditto	real tare
Bay berries	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
Bees wax	per lb in grotes Flemish bo.	1 ditto	
Borax	per lb in marks currency	1 ditto	
Brandy (French)	per 30 viertels in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	
Brass	per 100 lbs in marks banco	1 ditto	
Brimstone	per 100 lbs in " currency	1 ditto	10 per cent
Butter Danish, Dutch	per 224 lbs net in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	in casks from 140 to 250 lbs—28 to 36 lbs; 100 to 140 lbs—16 to 28 lbs; 60 to 100 lbs— 8 to 16 lbs
French, English, Irish	per cask in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	22 per cent
Calicoes	in sterl'g pr piece or English yards, also in shillings bo. per Brabant ell	1 ditto	
Camphor	per lb in shillings currency	½ ditto	real tare
Capers	per 100 lbs in marks banco	1 ditto	28 per cent in casks
Cardamons	per 100 lbs in " currency	½ ditto	real tare
Cassia buds and cassia lignea	per 100 lbs in " "	½ ditto	real tare
Cheese	per ship-pf'd of 280 lbs in marks curr'y	1 ditto	
Cinnamon	per lb in marks currency	½ ditto	8 lbs per single wrapper; 12 " " double do
Cloves	per lb in shillings banco	½ ditto	3 lbs per single bag
Coals	per ton in marks currency		
Cochineal	per lb in shillings Flemish bo.	½ ditto	2 lbs per bag
Cocoa	per lb in " currency	½ ditto	2 lbs per cask real tare in casks
Coffee	per lb in " banco	½ ditto	in bags of 130 lbs, 2 lbs and from 131 to 180 lbs, 3 lbs in cask real tare
Copper	per ship-pfund in marks bo.	½ ditto	
Corn	per last in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	
Cotton, Brazil, Georgia, Louisiana, New Orleans, Bourbon, Bengal, Surat	per lb in grotes banco	1 ditto	1 lbs per cent
	" " " " "	1 ditto	6 lbs per cent
	" " " " "	1 ditto	8 per cent
Cotton yarn, Levant	per lb in shillings Flemish bo.	1 ditto	5 per cent in bales
Cumin	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	3 lbs per bag

Name of the Articles.	*How Sold.*	*Draft.*	*Tare.*
Currants	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 lb per cent	in barrels 14 per cent; in half do 16 per cent; in quarter do 18 per cent
Figs, Smyrna	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	10 per cent in barrels.
" Candia			2 lbs in baskets
Flax	per ship-pfund of 280 lbs, in marks bo.	1 ditto	6 or 7 lbs per bag
Gall-nuts	per 100 lbs in marks banco	1 ditto	6 lbs per bag
Ginger, Jamaica	per lb in grotes banco	1 ditto	2 lbs per bag, weighing
" Barbadoes			from 100 to 120 lbs
" East India		1 ditto	3 lbs per bag of 150 lbs
Gum Arabic	per 100 lbs in marks currrency	1 ditto	10 lbs per bag of 300 lbs
" Senegal			
Hare and goat skins	per 100 pieces in rix dollars bo.	1 ditto	
Hemp	per shippfund (280 lbs) in marks curr'y	1 ditto	
Herrings	per cask in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	
Hides, Buenos Ayres	per lb in shillings currency	2 ditto	
" Horse	per 10 pieces in rix dollars currency		
Hogs' bristles	per lb in marks curency	1 ditto	
Honey	per 336 net in casks in rix dolls. curr'y		
Indigo, East India	per lb in shillings Flemish	½ ditto	real tare
" Guatimala		½ ditto	24 lbs per scron
" Caraccas			20 lbs per half ditto.
Ipecacuanha	per lb in shillings currency	½ ditto	real tare
Iron, Russian	per ship-pfund in marks currency	1 ditto	
" Swedish			
Iron wire	in rings of 10 lbs in shillings currency	1 ditto	
Isinglass	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
Juniper berries	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	2 lbs
Laurel leaves and berries	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	2 lbs per bag
Lead	per ship-pfund in marks bo.	1 ditto	12 lbs per cent
Leather, English	per lb in shillings currency	1 ditto	4 lbs per bale
" Hamburg			
" Russia	per lb in " banco	½ ditto	
Lemon and orange peels	per 100 lbs in marks curreucy	1 ditto	8 lbs per bale or 6 per cent
Linen, French	per stiege of 20 pieces in marks or rix dollars banco	1 ditto	
" Silesian	per piece in marks or rix dollars bo.	1 ditto	
" Osnaburg	per 100 double ells in marks or rix dollars banco	1 ditto	
Mace	per lb in shillings Flemish bo.	½ ditto	real tare
Madder	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
Manna	per lb in " "	1 ditto	
Mats, Russia	per 100 pieces, per ship-pfund of 280 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
Molasses	per 100 lbs in marks currency	½ ditto	12 lbs per cent
Nankeen	per piece in shillings banco	1 ditto	
Nutmegs	per lb in marks banco	½ ditto	real tare
Oak bark	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
Oil, Greenland	per 6 steekans in " "	1 ditto	
" South Sea			
" Genoa	per 820 lbs in rix dollars bo.	1 ditto	casks of 1500 lbs 14 per ct; " " 900 lbs 16 " "; " " 500 lbs 18 " "
" Italian	per 820 lbs in " " "	1 ditto	in casks 14 per cent; in half ditto 16 per cent; in quarter ditto 18 per cent
" Malaga	per 820 lbs in " " "	1 ditto	casks of 1500 lbs 14 per ct; pipes of 900 " 120 lbs. pipes of 500 " 65 lbs.
" Portugal	per 820 lbs in " " "	1 ditto	in pipes 125 lbs
" Provence	per 820 lbs in " " "	1 ditto	in casks of 300 lbs 16 pr ct.
" Seville	per 820 lbs in " " "	1 ditto	in pipes 125 lbs; in half ditto 65 lbs
" Hemp seed	per 112 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
" Linseed			
" Rapeseed			
Pepper	per lb in grotes banco	½ ditto	6 lbs per bag
Pimento	per lb in shillings currency	½ ditto	2 lbs per bag of 120 lbs
Pitch and tar	per last of 12 tonnes in rix dollars curr'y	1 ditto	
Potash	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	8 lbs per cent in casks
Prunes, French	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	1½ lbs per chest
Quicksilver	per lb in shillings banco	½ ditto	½ lb per cask of 48 lbs
Rags	per 105 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
Raisins, Malaga	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	10 lbs per cent
" Smyrna	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	12 lbs per cent
Red lead	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	14 lbs per barrel
Rhubarb	per lb in " "	1 ditto	
Rice, Carolina	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	real tare; super tare 4 lbs per cask; in barrels super tare 2 lbs
" East India		1 ditto	1 lbs per bag
Rum	per 30 viertels in rix dollars currency		
Saffron	per lb in marks currency	1 ditto	½ lb in bags of 25 lbs
Sago	per lb in " "	½ ditto	3 lbs per cent

Name of the Articles.	*How Sold.*	*Draft.*	*Tare.*
Sail-cloths	per piece in marks currency	1 lb per cent	
Sal ammoniac	per lb in " "	1 ditto	
Saltpetre	per 112 lbs in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	real tare
Silk	per lb in shillings banco	1 ditto	28 oz per bale of 60 lbs
Soap, Marseilles	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	10 per cent in chests
Starch	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	16 lbs per cask
Staves, planks and timber	per great thousand (1200) in marks bo.	1 ditto	
Steel	in casks from 120 to 200 lbs in marks banco	1 ditto	
Sugar refined	per lb in grotes banco	¼ ditto	double and single loaves real tare, 1 lb on 3 loaves for paper and string. In *lumps* real tare and weight of paper and string, *crushed* lumps 12 per cent
" clayed	per lb in " "		
" Martinico	per lb in " "	1 ditto	16 lbs per cent
" Havanna	per lb in " "	¾ ditto	65 lbs per chest, and super tare 5 lbs per chest
" brown ditto	per lb in " "	¾ ditto	70 lbs per chest, and super tare 5 lbs per chest
" white Brazil	per lb in " "	¾ ditto	16 lbs per cent, and super tare 10 lbs per chest
" East India	per lb in " "	1 ditto	single mats 10 per cent
" Muscovado	per lb in " "	1 ditto	double do 15 per cent
" Jamaica			18 lbs per cent
Sumac, Portugal	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	1 per cent in bags
Syrup	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	10 per cent in casks
Tallow, Muscovy	per ship-pfund of 280 lbs in marks bo.	1 ditto	10 per cent in casks
Tamarinds	per lb in marks currency	1 ditto	
Tea, Bohea	per lb in shillings currency	½ ditto	in chests of from 100 to 106 lbs—28 lbs; 190 to 200 lbs—45 lbs; 390 to 412 lbs—70 lbs
" Congou	per lb in " "	½ ditto	in chests of 100 lbs—28 lbs
" Souchong	per lb in " "	½ ditto	" 80 to 86 lbs—24 lbs
" Twankay	per lb in " "	½ ditto	" 100 to 110 lbs—28 lbs
" Hyson	per lb in marks currency	½ ditto	" 96 to 98 lbs—28 lbs
" Gunpowder	per lb in " "	½ ditto	" 80 to 82 lbs—24 lbs
Tin in blocks and bars	per lb in shillings currency	½ ditto	
Tobacco, Virginia	per lb in " "	1 ditto	80 lbs per hogshead
" Maryland			
" Varinas	per lb in " "	1 ditto	12 lbs per basket
Turpentine, Venetian	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	16 lbs per cent
Twist	per lb English in shillings sterling	1 ditto	
Vinegar, wine	per oxhoft in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	
Vitriol white	per 100 lbs in marks banco	1 ditto	55 lbs per cask
" green	per 100 lbs in " currency	1 ditto	50 lbs per cask
" English	per 100 lbs in " "	1 ditto	in casks 10 per cent
Whalebone	per 100 lbs in rix dollars currency	1 ditto	
Wines	per viertel in marks currency	1 ditto	
Wood, Pernambuco	per 100 lbs in marks bo.	1 ditto	
" Nicaragua			
" Logwood	per 100 lbs in marks currency	1 ditto	
" Fustic			
Wool, Saxony	per lb in shillings banco	1 ditto	
Yarn	per bundle in marks banco	1 ditto	

Rabat, Discount and Agio (Advance).

Some sorts of merchandise, when sold in large quantities, have an allowance made, of 7, 13 and 16 months rabat, reckoned at 8 per cent per annum, which the buyer, when he pays ready money, or pays within 4 weeks of the day of sale, deducts from the nominal price.

English baize, English and Dutch cloths, flannels, kerseymeres, ratteens, serges, shalloons, and refined sugars are sold with 7 months rabat, or $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent; that is $4\frac{2}{3}$ are deducted from $104\frac{2}{3}$, or 7 from 157.

Almonds, capers, cinnamon, Silesia cloth, cloves, cochineal, cotton, crape, cumin, currants, gall-nuts, ginger, indigo, Russian leather, linen, mace, molasses, nutmegs, rice, Italian silks, Marseilles soap, raw sugars, sumac, Italian tartar, and Turkish yarn, are sold with 13 months rabat, or $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, that is 13 are deducted from 163.

Silks from the Levant or Ardassete, Barutine and Cerbaffi, are sold

with 16 months rabat, or $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, that is, 3 are deducted from 83, and there is besides generally allowed a discount of 1 per cent.

The agio or advance on goods sold in currency, and paid for in banco, is *fixed* in certain articles, in others it is *customary*, but subject to variation, and in the rest according to agreement, or to the agio of the day. *Alum, gum, logwood, pimento and rice, have a fixed agio of 20 per cent, and tobacco of 25 per cent.*

Anatto, bark, cassia, cinnamon, cocoa, molasses and rum, have a customary agio of 26 per cent.

Hides, Greenland and South Sea oils, and teas 25 per cent.

Further Regulations as to the Sales and Shipments of Goods.

A ton in the lading of a ship is generally reckoned at 40 cubic feet.

The tonne of Luneburg salt contains a ship-pfund, and measures 7 himtens of Hamburg.

The tonne of lime contains 3 fasses or 6 himtens.

" " " herrings contains about 800 herrings.

" last of Luneburg salt, lime, herrings, tar, pitch, train oil, coals, &c. contains 12 tonnes.

The tonne of Spanish, Portuguese, and French coarse salt, contains 19 lies-pounds or 266 lbs. without the wood. The last ditto, contains 18 tonnes, or about 4800 lbs.

A French hundred of salt is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ Hamburg lasts.

Staves are sold in rings of 4 schocks and 8 pieces; 3 rings of hogshead staves, or 6 rings of barrel staves, are reckoned equal to 2 rings of pipe staves.

A bale of paper contains 10 reams, or 200 quires; a quire of printing paper 25 sheets, and of writing paper 24 sheets.

Oak planks are sold by shocks of 60 cravcels.

The following quantities are reckoned for a gravcel, viz:

24	feet	of	plank	$2\frac{1}{2}$	inches	thick.
15	"	"	"	3	"	"
12	"	"	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
10	"	"	"	4	"	"
9	"	"	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
$8\frac{1}{3}$	"	"	"	5	"	"

Bank of Hamburg.

The bank of Hamburg, which was established as early as 1619, received at first only constitution or specie rix dollars (see note to page 165) which were written in, or inscribed, with the *small agio* of 1 per 1000; but when they were withdrawn they were reckoned at the great agio of $1\frac{5}{8}$ per 1000.

Since 1770 this bank receives bullion as well as coin, viz.: silver in bars and foreign coins of a certain fineness. The silver thus deposited must be 15 loths 12 grains or $\frac{47}{48}$ fine, and as such the Cologne mark of fine silver is inscribed at 27 marks 10 shillings banco; but is drawn out 27 marks 12 shillings for each mark fine; occasionally a small charge is made for refining.

The principal points in its constitution are,

1. The bank is under the management of 5 directors, 2 counsellors, 2 treasurers, and 2 of the chief magistrates of the city, and one of each description goes out annually. Thus every director remains in office for 5 years, and is also president for 1 year.

2. Every chest or treasury department of the bank has five different locks, and each of the directors is to keep one of the keys, so that no treasury can be opened unless all 5 directors are present.

3. No account can be opened at the bank for a less sum than 100 marks, nor can any transfer be made until the money has been inscribed for at least one night in the bank books.

4. All assignations or transfers of banco must be delivered in writing to one of the clerks, and the person by whom the transfer is made must either appear himself, or have a power of attorney duly executed, which however does not hold good beyond the year in which it is made.

5. He that wishes to draw money out of the bank, must procure a printed schedule, fill it up himself, sign it, and present it to the book-keeper, from whom he obtains an immediate order, but should he delay to draw it out, he incurs a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the first day, 1 per cent for the second, and so on, the fine being doubled for every successive day of delay.

6. No servant or clerk of the bank can open an account there, or have any dealings with it; and the same law applies to brokers, as they are not allowed, at Hamburg, to act as merchants.

7. The money which a person has at the bank, cannot be seized, on any account, except on his becoming a bankrupt, in which case his banco must be delivered to his creditors.

8. The officers of the bank have the management of the mint and the coins; also the regulation of the public granaries.

9. No person can open an account with the bank, but a native or subject of Hamburg, or a merchant settled in the city; nor can any citizen so qualified open an account in his name for a stranger or any other unqualified person, under very severe penalties.

10. The bank shuts for a fortnight on the 31st of December, every year, and when it re-opens, all its creditors, or their proper representatives, must attend to settle or agree with the directors what the balance of each account is, before it can be finally carried to their credit.

HANOVER.

[A kingdom of Germany, whose monarch is the king of England, with 17,336 square miles and nearly 1¼ millions of inhabitants. It is divided into 6 provinces—Stade, Luneburg, Hildesheim, Hanover, Osnabruck and Aurich. The principal cities are, Hanover, capital of the kingdom, 2,000 houses, with 27,000 inhabitants; Stade, 815 houses, 6,000 inhabitants; Lunneburg, 1,000 houses, 10,000 inhabitants; Hildesheim with 12,000 inhabitants; Göttingen (university) with 10,000 inhabitants; and Osnabruck, 1,250 houses, 9,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts were kept in thalers or rix-dollars of 36 mariengroschen, each mariengroschen being again divided into 8 pfennings. But according to a royal edict of 1817, accounts are to be kept in rix-dollars of 24 good groschen divided again into 12 pfennings.

The rix-dollar contains 1½ rix-guilders, 1⅘ marien florin or guilder, 24 good groschen, 36 mariengroschen, 48 gosgens, 72 mathiers, 96 dreyers, 288 pfennings, or 576 hellers.

The foregoing valuations of money are twofold, viz.: *cash*, (the money used for all common transactions) and in which the Cologne mark of fine silver is reckoned at 12$\frac{2}{9}$ rix-dollars, and *gold voluta*, which is only used in certain transactions of trade, where it is expressly mentioned.

100 thaler cash are equal to 111$\frac{1}{9}$ guilders Conv. money.
90 " " " " 100 " " "

And 14 thalers cash equal 15 thalers in gold.

	100 thalers or rix-dollars cash equal	$80.74	cts. 7	mills	United
And that	100 " " gold valuta "	75.22	" 9	"	States
	100 " Convention money "	72.90	" 7	"	cur'cy.

Which furnishes the means of their mutual conversions.

Coins.

In Gold. George d'or { of $4\frac{3}{4}$ thalers cash / or 5 " gold valuta } 35 of which weigh 1 Cologne mark, 21 carats 9 grains fine.

" Ducats { of $2\frac{3}{4}$ thalers cash / or $2\frac{5}{6}$ " gold valuta } 67 weighing 1 Cologne mark, being 23 carets 7 grains fine.

In Silver. Specie rix-dollars of 48 mariengroschen cash. Fine and coarse pieces of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ rix-dollar, of 24, 12, and 6 mariengroschen cash respectively.

Baser Coins. Pieces of 4, 3, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mariengroschen, pieces of 6 and 4 pfennings.
In Copper. Pieces of 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pfennings.

Tariff of Foreign and other Coins.

In Gold.	Pistoles	5	thalers	4	groschen	4	pfennigs
	Ducats	2	"	33	"	1	"
In Silver.	Dutch pieces of 63 stivers .	1	"	16	"	11	"
	" " 3 guilder-pieces	1	"	15	"	0	"
	Seeland 52 stiver pieces .	1	"	9	"	10	"
	Dutch dollars of 50 stivers	1	"	8	"	6	"
	" 28 stiver pieces .	0	"	19	"	6	"
	" 25 " "	0	"	18	"	2	"
	" 20 " " . .	0	"	13	"	0	"
	Prussian dollar currency .	0	"	22	"	10	"
	1 thaler cash . . .	1	"	2	"	8	"

Course of Exchange

is governed by that of *Leipsic*, for which see that article.

Extract from the New Laws of Exchange.

[Promulgated on the 14th August, 1822.]

Endorsement. An endorsement is not valid if it does not contain the words, "value received," or, "value in account," to which must be added the date of the day on which the bill was negotiated.

Acceptance must take place within 24 hours, and must be written and signed on the bill—be it a first, second, or third, &c. of exchange.

Promissory Notes require no acceptance.

Bills drawn at sight or usance must be presented within 12 months from the date of the bill, on pain of the bill's being considered null and void. The same holds also of promissory notes.

Protest for non-acceptance or non-payment, must be made out in such a manner, that it may be sent by the first mail departing within 24 hours from the time the protest is made.

Bills when due. Bills drawn *at sight* are due in 24 hours after presentation, the day of presentation not included. Bills payable after date are due on the last day of the term. Bills drawn at usance, 14 days after presentation. When the last day falls on a Sunday or holy-day, or on a sabbath of the Jews, then payment is to be made the day following.

Days of grace are 8, after which protest must be made out in default of payment. These days of grace are only granted to bills payable after date or at usance. If the last, or two last days happen to be holy-days, the payment is to be made on the 7th or 6th days of grace, as the case may be.

Payment. Partial payment may be accepted; but protest must be made out for the remainder.

If the drawee pays the bill before it is due, then he alone is answerable if the holder fails before the bill becomes due.

If the holder of a duly protested bill, instead of notifying or seeking his redress against the endorsers, proceeds immediately against the drawer, then none of the endorsers remain bound; and if only one or two endorsers

have thus remained unnoticed, then only such endorsers are no longer responsible.

The term of limitation for promissory notes is one year from the last day of grace; for protested drafts is the same, counted, however, from the time the protest came to hand.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and *silver* as well as silk and camel's hair are weighed by the Cologne mark, for which see *Germany* and *Cologne*.

The *commercial pound* is divided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, or 512 ortgens, and weighs 7511 English grains.

100 lbs. of Hanover are equal to 107.3 lbs. avoirdupois.

The lies-pound is 14 lbs.; the centner 112 lbs.; the ship-pound 280 lbs.; 12 ship-pounds are reckoned for 1 last.

The stone of flax is 20 lbs.; the stone of wool 10 lbs.

Dry Measure is the himpten, (Brunswic measure) equal to about 0.8825 English bushels. The last is reckoned at 2 wispels, 16 malters, or 96 himptens. The himpten is divided into 3 and sometimes into 4 metzen.

Wine Measure is the fuder divided into 4 oxhofts, 6 ahms, or 15 eimers. The ahm is subdivided into 4 ankers, 20 stübchens, 80 kannen, 160 quarters, or 320 nössels; the ahm contains 41.095 English gallons.

The tonne or barrel of honey contains 25½ stübchens, and weighs 300 lbs.

A brew of beer (gebraude) contains 43 fasses of 104 stübchens each.

Long Measure. The Hanoverian foot measures 11.454 English inches. The ell is 2 feet Hanover or 22.908 English inches.

100 ells are equal to 63.633 yards.

HAVANNAH. (*See West Indies.*)

HAVRE DE GRACE.

[City and seaport of France, with 20,000 inhabitants. For exchange, &c. see *Paris*.]

HOLLAND.

[This kingdom contains, after the peace of 1831, without Luxemburg, but 12,145 square miles; but with Luxumburg 12,992 square miles; with little more than 2½ millions of inhabitants. The provinces that now remain with Holland are, 1. Seeland; 2. Holland; 3. Utrecht; 4. Friesland; 5. Groningen; 6. Drenthe; 7. Oberyssel; 8. Gelder; 9. the province of North Brabant, and a part of Limburg. The principal cities are—Middleburg, 20,000 inhabitants; Amsterdam, 200,000 inhabitants; Haarlem, 25,000 inhabitants; Rotterdam, 60,000 inhabitants; Leyden, (university) 30,000 inhabitants; Haag, 60,000 inhabitants; *Utrecht*, 35,000 inhabitants; Leuwarden, 20,000 inhabitants; Gröningen, 28,000 inhabitants; Nimwegen, 14,000 inhabitants, (important fortress); Hezogenbusch, 15,000 inhabitants; Bergen-op-Zoom, 6,000 inhabitants; Mastricht, 20,000 inhabitants.]

For coins and moneys, weights, &c. see *Amsterdam*.

HOLSTEIN.

[A duchy, which, together with Lauenburg, has an extent of 3,639 square miles; with 416,000 inhabitants, belonging to the crown of Denmark. The principal cities are Kiel, seaport, Unio, 800 houses, with 10,000 inhabitants; Glückstadt, on the Elb, capital, fortress, 5,000 inhabitants; *Altona*, near Hamburg, 25,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars of 48 shillings, or marks of 16 shillings, as in *Altona*, which see.

Weights and Measures.

The Lubec weight, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent lighter than Hamburg weight, (see that article,) is established throughout Holstein, viz.: the ship-pound is divided into 20 lies-pounds or 280 lbs.; the centner into 112 lbs.; the pound into 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, or 512 ortgens.

100 lbs. of Holstein or Lubec equal 106½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and silver weight are the Cologne mark, for which see *Germany* and *Cologne*.

Dry Measure is the same as that of Copenhagen, viz.: the tonne contains 8 sheffels or 32 viertels, and

100 tonnes are equal to 392 English bushels.

Flour and hops are sold by weight.

Wine measure is the same as that of *Hamburg*, which see.

The tonne of beer contains 128 quartiers, or 25 English beer gallons.

Long measure is the Marienburg ell, measuring 22.578 English inches.

100 of these ells are equal to 62.717 English yards.

HUNGARY.

[A large kingdom belonging to Austria, to which political geographers generally reckon also the adjoining or neighboring states, Slavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and the Grand Principality of Transylvania, all belonging to the Austrian Empire. Hungary proper has an extent of 84,640 square miles, with 7½ millions of inhabitants, and is one of the richest and most fertile countries of Europe. Natural products are wine, grain of all kinds, indian corn, horses and cattle, for exportation. The mines yield gold, silver, tin, quicksilver and precious stones. Of the adjoining countries, Slavonia contains 6,348 square miles, with 500,000 inhabitants; Croatia, 10,580 square miles, with 800,000 inhabitants; Dalmatia, 5,819 square miles, with 300,000 inhabitants; and Transylvania, 23,276 square miles, with 1,800,000 inhabitants. The principal cities in Hungary proper are, Oten or Buda, on the Danube, 3,000 houses, 30,000 inhabitants, at present the capital of the country; Pesth, on the opposite side of the Danube, 2,900 houses, with 60,000 inhabitants, the first commercial city of the kingdom; Pressburg, 2,600 houses, with 32,000 inhabitants, fortress, and the finest city in the kingdom; Oedenburg, 12,000 inhabitants; Kaschau, 12,000 inhabitants (manufactories); Erlau, 17,000 inhabitants (mineral waters); Kremnitz, 10,000 inhabitants (gold mines); Schemnitz, 17,000 inhabitants (silver mines); Raab, 16,000 inhabitants; Tokay, 3,000 inhabitants (the best wine in Europe); Debrezin, 40,000 inhabitants (annual fairs, the largest in the country); Segedin, 32,000 inhabitants; and Temeswar, 11,000 inhabitants. In *Slavonia:* Essek, on the Drau, capital, fortress, 10,000 inhabitants; Peterwardein, strong fortress, 6,000 inhabitants; Carlowitz, 6,000 inhabitants; and Semlin, with 12,000 inhabitants. In *Croatia;* Agram, 17,000 inhabitants, and Fiume on the Adriatic Gulf, with 8,000 inhabitants. In *Dalmatia:* Zara, seaport and fortress, 8,000 inhabitants; Spalatro, seaport, 12,000 inhabitants; Ragusa, seaport, 4,000 inhabitants. In *Transylvania:* Klausenburg, capital, 18,000 inhabitants; Hermanstadt, 16,000 inhabitants; and Kronstadt, with 30,000 inhabitants, the largest city in Transylvania.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept as in Austria, in guilders of 60 kreuzers, or 20 groschens; each groschen being divided into 12, and each kreuzer into 4 hellers.

The specie or convention rix dollar is reckoned at 2 imperial florins, as in Vienna. The old Hungarian coins and guilders are no longer in circulation and are by merchants, who are principally Germans and Italians, merely taken as bullion.

100 guilders convention money are equal to $48.60 cents, 8½ mills, United States currency.

For coins, see *Vienna*.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial and gold and silver weights are those of *Vienna*, as well as the long and dry measures, for which see that article.

The Hungarian *wine measure* is the eimer, which in Upper Hungary measures 19.36 English gallons, but in Lower Hungary only 15.03 gallons. Tokay is sold in casks called anthals, containing 13.35 English gallons.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

[This Republic, consisting of 7 Islands, is, since 1815, under British protection, and has since that time been considerably diminished in population (from 225,000 inhabitants, now only 175,000). The whole extent is only 846 square miles. The principal Islands are Corfu (most northerly), Cephalonia (the largest), Zante, (the most settled), Santa Maura (the nearest to the Turkish coast), and Cerigo near cape Montapan. Each of these islands has a capital, which, with the exception of Cephalonia, is named after the island. Corfu has now a university.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Turkish piastres of 40 paras each, as in *Constantinople.*

The coins in circulation are principally Venetian sequins and ducats, and in silver, Venetian, Spanish, and Imperial (Austrian) dollars, all of which pass for a favorable number of piastres.

The *weights and measures* are those of Venice, which see.

For a more particular account of moneys, weights and measures, see *Zante.*

IRELAND.

[An Island and kingdom belonging to the crown of England, containing 29,624 square miles, with more than 7,000,000 of inhabitants, (principally catholics). Its climate and productions are similar to those of England, and more especially to Scotland, but industry and agriculture are much neglected; much owing to the continued political struggles of the country. The principal cities are,—Dublin, 15,000 houses, with 250,000 inhabitants, capital of the country, seaport, university; Belfast, seaport, 40,000 inhabitants; Limmeric, 60,000 inhabitants, seaport and fortress; Waterford, seaport, 30,000 inhabitants; and Galway, with 30,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence, as in England; but Irish currency, differs from England in the proportion of 12 to 13. Thus 1 shilling English is 1 shilling, 1 pence Irish, and 1£ English is 1£, 1 shilling, 8 pence Irish.

Hence 100£ Irish equal $427.34 cents, 3 mills United States currency nearly.

The gold and silver coins are those of England; but they pass here for $\frac{1}{12}$ more than their English value, viz:

the Guinea	or 21	shillings	English	for 1 £,	2	shillings,	9	pence,	Irish.
" Souvereign	" 20	"	"	" 1	" 1	"	8	"	"
" Crown	5	"	"	" 0	" 5	"	5	"	"

and the smaller coins in proportion.

The copper coins are inferior to those of England in the same proportion, viz: 26 Irish half-pence equal 24 English half-pence.

Hence we have the following *rule for converting English currency into Irish, and vice versa.*

To convert English currency into Irish add $\frac{1}{12}$; and
" " Irish " " English subtract $\frac{1}{13}$.

In 1804 the bank of Ireland bought in a large quantity of depreciated silver coin; and as a substitute issued Spanish dollars, newly stamped at 6 shillings Irish, and also fractions of the dollar, which had been minted for the occasion at the Tower of London, consisting of five-penny, ten-penny, and thirty-penny pieces Irish, being exactly $\frac{1}{13}$, $\frac{2}{13}$ and $\frac{6}{13}$ of a dollar. These coins are called bank tokens; because the bank promised to receive them again at the issued price, and they have been declared a legal tender in the payment of taxes.

Usance. Bills from London on Dublin are drawn 21 days after sight or 31 days after date, such bills being called *bills in course.* If the term is

longer an advance is made in the price of exchange. Thus bills at 41 days date are charged $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent more; but beyond this term it is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month.

Days of Grace are the same as in England; but when a bill becomes due on a Sunday or holy-day it is customary to present it the day following, and not the day previous, as is the case in England.

Course of Exchange.

The exchange of Ireland are principally with England. The par of exchange is 100£ English for 108£ 6 shillings 8 pence Irish; but the course of exchange varies according to circumstances from 105 to 120 per cent.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ireland are essentially the same as those of England, with the following few exceptions arising from custom:

Corn, meal, and flour, are sold in sacks by weight, chiefly by the stone of 14 lbs. avoirdupois, and the common appellation of quantity is *barrel*, which weighs 20 stone of wheat, peas, beans and rye.

" " 16 " " barley, bere and rapeseed.
" " 14 " " oats,* and
" " 12 " " salt.

By a law of 1734, it was ordered that 41 stone of wheat and rye, 24 of barley, 22 of oats, or 20 of malt, should be reckoned equivalent to a quarter, or 8 bushels Winchester measure; but these proportions are only adhered to in *shipment of corn.*

Provisions for exportation, such as beef and pork, are sold in tierces, barrels and firkins. The casks are not tared; but the pieces in each must be of the following weight and number:

Beef	Navy	304 lbs.	per	tierce,	being	38	pieces	of	8	lbs. each.
	India	336 "	"	"	"	42	"	"	8	" "
	Mess	304 "	"	"	"	38	"	"	8	" "
	Do.	200 "	"	barrel	"	25	"	"	8	" "
	Do.	100 "	"	firkin	"	25	"	"	4	" "
Pork	India	318 "	"	tierce	"	53	"	"	6	" "
	Navy	320 "	"	do.	"	80	"	"	4	" "
	Army	208 "	"	barrel	"	52	"	"	4	" "
	Mess	200 "	"	do.	"	50	"	"	4	" "
	Do.	100 "	"	firkin	"	25	"	"	4	" "

Butter is sold by the cwt. of 112 lbs.; tare, the weight of the cask and firkin, 1 lb. in 28 lbs. Cheese is also sold by the cwt.

Dry Measure. Coals and lime are sold by the bushel. The coal bushel contains 5 pecks.

The duties on imported coal are levied by a measure containing a ton-weight.

The *lime bushel* contains 20 Irish gallons or $10\frac{2}{3}$ English pecks; and

The *malt bushel* is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent better than the English bushel.

Liquid Measure. The Irish gallon is to the English as 600 is to 637. Thus 100 English gallons equal $106\frac{1}{6}$ Irish; dealers allow generally 6 per cent for the difference.

Long Measure. The foot and yard are the same as in England; but the Irish perch is 7 yards, while the English is only $5\frac{1}{2}$. Hence 11 Irish miles are equal to 14 English miles.

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* In some places 12 stone of oats are reckoned to a barrel.

Bank of Ireland.

In 1784 a national bank was established in Ireland, nearly after the plan of the bank of England. The first subscribers advanced a loan to government of 600,000 pounds at 4 per cent per annum, for which they obtained a charter.

In 1791 they raised a second subscription of £400,000, part of which was applied to the use of the bank, and the rest given to government in consideration of the renewal of this charter, and of increasing the interest of the first by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.

In 1797, the company advanced another loan of £500,000 at an interest of 5 per cent per annum, with an annuity of 3£ 12*d.* 6*s.* per cent, which was to continue with the charter 19 years. In 1816 this term was to expire; but in 1808 the charter was extended 21 years, that is, to 1837 in consideration of a new loan to government of £1,250,000 at 5 per cent.

The Bank of Ireland is not permitted, by its laws, to deal in any kind of goods or merchandise; but it can purchase and hold estates, and lend money on mortgages or on pledges. It discounts bills, keeps cash for others, and issues its own notes after the plan of the Bank of England. No other body corporate or politic, nor any other firm of more than 6 partners, can transact the same kind of business in Ireland.

The interest charged by the bank for money advanced is 5 per cent per annum; though all private banks in Ireland charge 6 per cent per annum, which is the legal interest of the country.

The institution is under the management of a governor, deputy governor, and 15 directors, who are elected annually by the proprietors. The qualification of governor is to be possessed of £4000 bank stock; of a deputy governor £3000; of a director £2000; and of proprietor or elector £500, and these sums must have been possessed three months previous to the election; unless they come by bequest or inheritance.

ISERLOHN.

[Capital of the Prussian province Mark, with 7000 inhabitants, one of the most important manufacturing places of Germany, especially in bronze-ware, silks, velvets, linen, cotton, brass, pins, and needles.]

Accounts were formerly kept in rix dollars of 60 stivers or 720 pfennings; but accounts are now kept as in Berlin, for which, see that article.

The weights and measures are also the same as that of Berlin, which see.

IVICA.

[A Spanish Island in the Mediterranean.]

For accounts, coins, &c., see *Majorca.*

JAPAN.

[The Japanese Islands (extending from the 31st to 48th degree of latitude and from the 147th to 130th degree of longitude) are inhabited by a peculiar people resembling in many respects the Chinese, but surpassing them in many of the arts, particularly in the manufacture of silk, cotton, and porcelain. Among these Islands Kiusiu (Ximó or Saikof) is the only one to which Europeans (only Hollanders) have a right to approach. The principal trading town is *Nangasacki*, supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants. From this Island the Dutch are only permitted to proceed as far as the neighboring island *Desima.*]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in tales or tayels of 10 mas, or 100 condorines. The Dutch reckon the tale at $3\frac{1}{2}$ florins, or about $1.42 cents, 7 mills. Thus 100 tales are $140.74 cents United States currency nearly.

The *gold coins* of Japan are itjib or itchebos, copangs or cobans, and obans. They consist of flat pieces of gold of an oblong shape, rounded at both ends, bearing various flowers and letters in relief.

Their respective value reduced to United States currency are as follows: The Itchebo (the smallest of them valued at 15 mas) $2.14 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill. The old Copang (weighing 275 English grains, 22 carats fine) $10.31 cents, 9.7 mills.

The Oban is three times the value of the copang.

N. B. The Japanese coins being in Madras only reckoned at 87 touch or $20\frac{2}{5}$ fine, the nominal value of these coins is reduced as follows:

The old copang is only worth $9.68 cents, 3 mills.

The new copang is worth $4.91 cents, 9 mills nearly.

The new copang weighs 130 English grains, the gold being 16 carats fine.

The schuit is a silver piece, weighing 4 ounces 18 pennyweights, 16 grains, and is 11 ounces fine; its value therefore is $5.86 cents 5 mills nearly.

Payments are generally made in silver ingots of different sizes, the value of which are determined by their weight; the largest weigh 7 ounces, and the smallest 84 grains troy, the silver being $\frac{11}{12}$ fine. There is also a globular piece of silver, called kodama, bearing the figure of a Japanese deity, with several letters, which varies in size and value from 5 to 15 condorines. The sennis or cashes are small pieces of iron, copper or brass, having, as in China, a square hole in the middle. 600 small cashes are reckoned at a tale.

The Spanish dollar is in payment valued at from 7 mas to 74 condorines.

Weights and Measures.

The picul is divided into 100 catti; the catti into 16 tales, and the tale into 10 mas, or 100 condorines.

The picul weighs about 130 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. Rice is measured by the managoga, containing 10,000 ickmagogs; the ickmagog 1000 icgogas, and the icgoga 100 gantas or 300 cocas.

Long Measure is the inc, or tattamy, which is nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ English feet. 100 tattamies equal $208\frac{1}{3}$ yards.

KÖNIGSBERG.

[Capital of the province of East Prussia, (Ost Preussen,) on the Pregel, 4,600 houses, with a university and 68,000 inhabitants. Carries on an important commerce with grains, flax, hemp, potash, tar, wax, tallow, and amber. Articles of importation are salt, iron, and French wines.]

Coins and Moneys

Accounts are kept as in Memel, in Prussian guilders of 30 groschen; each groschen being divided into 18 pfennings Prussian currency.

The rix dollar or Prussian dollar is reckoned at 3 Prussian guilders, 90 Prussian or 30 silver groschen, 270 shillings, or 1620 Prussian pfennings.

The Prussian guilder is reckoned at 3 good groschen Prussian currency.

Thus 100 guilders Prussian currency are equal to $23.14 cts. 3 mill. } U. S.
" 100 rix dollars " " " " " $69.44 " 3 " } cur'y.

Since 1816 payments are made in Prussian rix dollars reckoned as above.

Tariff of Foreign Coins circulating in Königsberg.

		Prussian guilder.	*Groschen.*	
In Gold	The new Dutch ducat	9	19	more or less.
	" old " "	9	17	
	Frederic d'or	16	13	
	Brunswic Carl d'or	17	19	
	New gold rubles	3	16	
In Silver	New Albert dollars	4	12	
	Old " "	4	13	
	Old silver rubles	3	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
	New " "	3	9	

Usance is 14 days after acceptance, Sundays and holy-days included.
Days of Grace are three.

Course of Exchange.

Königsberg gives $102\frac{1}{5}$ { silver groschen or $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$ / Prussian dollars currency } for 6 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.
" " 45 { silver groschen or $1\frac{1}{2}$ / Prussian rix dollars } for 3 mark-bo. in Hamburg.
" " 204 { silver groschen or $6\frac{4}{5}$ / Prussian rix dollars } for 1 £ sterling in London.
" " $99\frac{1}{2}$ Prussian dollars currency for 100 rix dollars currency in Dantzic.
" " $99\frac{3}{4}$ " " " " 100 rix dollars currency in Berlin.

For further particulars see *Berlin*.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is that of *Berlin*, which see.

The ship-pfund has 3 centners or 330 lbs. Berlin weight.

The great (grosse) stone contains 33 lbs., the small (kleine) stein 20 lbs. the lies-pound $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

100 lbs. Königsberg are equal to 103.24 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Dantzig mark; the weight used in Königsberg is, however, a little heavier than that of Dantzig, bearing to the Cologne mark the proportion of 100 to $119\frac{1}{3}$, and weighing $3023\frac{1}{2}$ English grains nearly.

Dry Measure. The last is divided into 24 tonnes, $56\frac{1}{2}$ new, or 60 old sheffels, 240 viertels, or 960 metzen.

The new scheffel is divided into 36 stofs, and contains 1.465 English bushels; whence the last equals 82.772 bushels.

The last of Spanish or French salt is reckoned at 18 tonnes, 60 quintals or 6000 lbs. The last of herrings at 12 tonnes, and of green marbled soap at 3 tonnes.

Liquid Measure are the same as at Dantzig, which see. The stof, however, is smaller, measuring only 3 English pints.

Long Measure is as in *Berlin*, which see. The old Prussian ell, formerly used here, is 22.62 English inches.

Thus 100 old ells are equal to 63 English yards nearly.

LAUSANNE.

[Capital of the Canton of Waadt, Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, near the lake of Geneva, with 11,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in livres of 20 sous of 12 deniers de Suisse each; or also in livres of 10 batzen, or 1000 rappen.

6 livres Tournois are reckoned at 4 livres de Suisse; and 40 francs for 27 livres de Suisse.

According to these proportions the Suisse livre is worth about 28 cents, 1 mill, United States currency.

Thus 100 Suisse livres are equal to $28.10 cents, 5 mills, United States currency.

There are no fixed laws of exchange in Lausanne, and it is therefore customary to proceed according to those of Geneva or France, which see.

Course of Exchange.

Lausanne gives 28¼ sols de Suisse more or less for 1 guilder currency in Amsterdam.
" " 16 2/10 livres de Suisse " " " 1 £ sterling in London.
" " 26 sols " " " " " 1 mark-banco in Hamburg.
" " 64¼ " " " " " " 1 pezza di 5¾ lire fuori-bo. in Genoa.
" " 68¾ " " " " " " 1 pezze da otto reali in Leghorn.
" " 34¼ " " " " " " 1 guilder currency in Augsburg.
" " 34½ " " " " " " 1 guilder con. money in Vienna.
" " 99⅞ livres " " " " " 100 livres de Suisse in Basil.
" " 16 " " " " " " 45½ lire d'Austr. in Milan.
" " 99¾ francs de France " " " 100 francs in Paris.
" " 100¼ " " " " " " 100 francs in Lyons.
" " 100½ " " " " " " 100 francs in Geneva.

Weights and Measures.

A new system of weights and measures was introduced on the 1st of January, 1823, which is as follows.

The commercial weight is to be the pound, divided into 16 ounces, and weighing the 54th part of a cubic foot of water, according to this proportion:

100 of these pounds equal 1 centner, and ought to equal 139.91 lbs. avoirdupois nearly.

Dry Measure is the quart divided into 10 mines, and the mine subdivided into 10 *copets*.

The *sac* contains 10 quarts; and the *muit* 10 sacs.

The quart contains 500 cubic inches and equals 0.281 English bushels. Hence the sack is equal to 2.81 bushels.

Wine Measure is the *char* divided into 16 setiers, 48 brocs, or 480 pots. The pot is of the same contents as the mine (dry measure;) and therefore equal to 0.948 English quarts. Hence the char equals 125.76 English gallons.

Long Measure is the ell, measuring 479½ French lines, or 42.5865 English inches.

100 ells are equal to 118.30 English yards.

LEGHORN. (*Livorno.*)

[A free port, and fortress in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, with upwards of 53,000 inhabitants, among whom there are nearly 16,000 Jews. It is the first commercial city in all Italy, and the depot of all Italian and Levant merchandise, as well as the principal port for the importation of foreign goods, on which account it is much frequented by Americans, Englishmen, Dutchmen, Danes, Swedes, and Germans. The principal articles of exportation are silk, (in abundance,) wool, fruit, (oranges, lemons, citrons, &c.) olive oil, wine, cotton, (from the Levant,) safflor, soap, alum, lac, marble, corals, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

The principal money of account is the pezza da otto Reali, divided into 20 soldi, or 240 denari di pezza.

In retail business it is common to reckon by the lira, which is divided into 20 soldi, or 240 denari di lira.

Besides these there are yet three other moneys of account, viz. the scudo d'oro, counted at 7½ lires; the *scudo corrente*, or *ducatone*, of 7 lire; and the *testone*, equal to 2 lire.

All these moneys have two different values, according as they are reckoned as *moneta buona*, or *moneta lunga*. The moneta buona is the real or effective money of the place; but the moneta lunga is altogether imaginary, bearing to the moneta buona the proportion of 24 to 23. Hence the moneta buona is converted into moneta lunga, by adding $\frac{1}{23}$; and the moneta lunga into moneta buona by substracting $\frac{1}{24}$.

Thus the value of the moneys are as follows:

In moneta buona.		*In moneta lunga.*
5¾ lire	equal to	6 lire.
8⅝ paoli	" "	9 paoli.
69 crazie	" "	72 crazie.
115 soldi di lira	" "	120 soldi di lira.
345 quatrini	" "	360 quatrini.
1380 denari di lira	" "	1440 denari di lira.

In Payments.

14 scudi d'oro	are taken for	15 ducatoni or scudi correnti.
4 " "	" " "	5 pezze.
4 " "	" " "	15 testoni.
4 " "	" " "	45 paoli.
6 scudi correnti	" " "	7 pezze.
2 lire moneta lunga	" " "	3 paoli.
3 " " "	" " "	11 soldi di pezze.
1 testone	" " "	3 paoli.

In moneta buona { 6 lire are reckoned to 1 piastre or dollar; 100 pezze da otto are equal to $89.21 cents 6 mills; 100 lire di pezze " " " $15.68 cents 2 mills; 100 lire di pezze (*moneta lunga*) 15.02 cents 9 mills } United States currency.

(*For further particulars see Florence.*)

The coins are those of Florence, (see that article,) and have here the following values:

Name of the coin.	*Moneta Buona.*			*Moneta Lunga.*			Pezze.	soldi.	denari.
	lire.	soldi.	denari.	lire.	soldi.	denari.			
Gold. Doppia . .	23	0	0	24	0	0	4	0	0
Ruspone .	40	0	0	41	14	9	6	19	1½
Sequin . .	13	6	8	13	18	3	2	6	4½
Silver. Francescone	6	13	4	6	19	2	1	3	2½
Half ditto	3	6	8	3	9	7	0	11	7½
Testone .	2	0	0	2	1	9	0	6	11½
Paolo . .	0	13	4	0	13	11	0	2	4
Crazia . .	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	0	3½

The value of these may be immediately inferred from that of the lire, stated as above.

Tariff of Foreign Coins.

		Lire.	*Soldi.*
In Gold.	Austrian ducats	13	
	Guineas	28	
	Old Louis d'ors	28	10
	New Louis d'ors	27	
	Genoese and Venetian sequins	13	3½
	Neopolitan and Silesian oncie	15	
	Portuguese meia Dobra	50	
	Lisbonnine of 4800 rées	37	
	Roman sequins	13	
	Savoy ditto	12	13⅓
	Spanish pistols	23	
	French 20 franc pieces	23	5
In Silver.	New Spanish piastres	6	
	German Convention dollar	6	4
	German crown dollar	7	
	English shillings	1	5
	New thaler pieces	7	3
	Old Spanish piastres	6	8
	Toscan Leopoldini	6	
	5 franc pieces	6	

Spanish dollars are sold at about 141/2 pezze per lb. weight.

12 9/16 dollars weigh 1 lb., or 1000 Spanish dollars 79 lbs. 7 oz. Leghorn weight.

Usance is as follows:

On bills from Holland, Belgium, or Hamburg, 2 months after date.

On bills from Brescia, Cremona, Bergamo, Mantua, Naples, Piazenza, Regio di Modena, and Venice, 10 days after the date of the bill.

On bills from Pari, Lecce, Tarenta, 27 days of sight.

" " " Bologna Ferrara, Florenza, (Florence,) Lucca, Pistoja, Pisa and Scienna, 3 days sight.

" " " Genoa, Milan, Massa di Carara, and Turin, 8 days after sight.

" " " Augsburg and Vienna, 22 days after date.

" " " Ancona, 10 days sight.

" " " Avignon, 45 days after date.

" " " Lyons, 3 days after acceptance.

" " " Lisbon and London, 3 months after date.

" " " Paris 1 month after date.

" " " Perugia, 5 days sight.

" " " Rome, 10 days sight, or 15 days after date.

" " " Sardinia, 1 month's sight.

" " " Switzerland, 8 days sight.

" " " Sicily, 1 month's sight, or 2 months after date.

Days of grace are not ordered, but there is, nevertheless, among merchants a certain allowance, which consists in this: the cashiers meet three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a certain place, called *stanza*, for the purpose of paying bills, thus: those bills which become due on any one of these days are not payed until the next following day of payment or meeting. Hence a bill which is due on Monday is not payed until Wednesday following, and so on for the rest.

When a bill is negotiated in Leghorn on a Monday, the value of it is not paid until the Friday following; and when on the Wednesday or Friday, it is not paid until the Monday following; and if, in the mean time, the Leghorn merchant, who took the bill, should become a bankrupt, and the bill has been negotiated to answer or effect some commercial transaction ordered from a foreign place, the loss must fall on the merchant at the said foreign place, and not on the merchant at Leghorn who drew or negotiated the bill.

Acceptance. When the acceptor refuses to pay he must declare himself insolvent, or a bankrupt. But when the drawer of a bill accepted in Leghorn, becomes a bankrupt, and the date of his bankruptcy is anterior to that of the acceptance, the acceptance can be declared null and void, and the money may be deposited in the hands of magistrates, till the day of failure has been ascertained.

Payment. Foreign bills of exchange on Leghorn are by law payable in gold, and all calculations and quotations of such bills are made in gold money. This gold money is a money of account differing from silver by a fixed agio (advance) of 7 per cent.

Thus 100 pezze gold money are equal to 107 pezze in silver.

Execution in default of payment. According to a late law, the holder of a duly protested bill may serve an execution against the person and property of any of the parties, within 24 hours from the date of protest, without being obliged previously to sue for the amount and to wait until judgment is obtained, as was heretofore the case.

Course of Exchange.

Leghorn gives 1 pezze d'otto for 96⅜ shillings Flemish, more or less, in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.
" " 100 " " " 198¼ guilders currency " " in Augsburg.
" " 100 " " " 127 7/10 pesos de 8 reales de Plata in Cadiz and Madrid.
" " 1 " " " 103 paras, more or less, in Constantinople and Smyrna.
" " 1 " " " 123 soldi " " in Florence.
" " 1 " " " 515 centimes " " in Lyons, Marseilles, and Paris.
" " 100 " " " 106⅔ ecus of 3 livres each in Geneva.
" " 1 " " " 515 cent. nuovi, more or less, in Genoa.
" " 1 " " " 88 deniers Flemish Bo. more or less, in Hamburg.
" " 1 " " " 841 rees, more or less, in Lisbon.
" " 1 " " " 50¼ pence " " in London.
" " 1 " " " 119 soldi d' Austria, more or less, in Milan.
" " 1 " " " 28 tari " " in Malta.
" " 1 " " " 122½ bajocchi " " in Messina and Palermo.
" " 100 " " " 122¼ ducati del regno, more or less, in Naples.
" " 100 " " " 129½ silver rubles " " in Odessa and St. Petersburg.
" " 123⅜ soldi moneta buona, more or less for 1 scudo moneta in Ancona and Rome.
" " 57 9/10 " " " " " " " 1 guilder Conv. money, or 3 lire Austria in Trieste.
" " 1 pezze da otto " " " " 87 soldi Piemont. more or less, in Turin.
" " 1 " " " " for 119 soldi d'Austria, more or less, in Venice.
" " 57 9/10 soldi moneta buona, more or less, for 1 guilder in Conv. money in Vienna.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures of Leghorn are those used in the rest of the Grand Duchy, and have already been described under the head of *Florence*, which see. There are, however, besides those, the following customary proportions agreed upon by merchants, which it may be well to remember or take notice of.

100 lbs. of Leghorn are taken for 77 lbs. avoirdupois, although 100 lbs. of Leghorn are only equal to about 75 lbs. avoirdupois, (see *Leghorn.*) There is, however, much uncertainty on account of the various deductions made from the weights of goods for tares and other allowances. Thus 1 English cwt. is seldom found to yield more than 145 lbs. at Leghorn, although it is equal to 150 lbs.

The quintal or centinajo is 100 lbs.

The cantaro is generally reckoned at 150 lbs; that of sugar at 151 lbs., of oil 88 lbs., of brandy 120 lbs., but of stock-fish and some other articles 106 lbs.

The rottolo is 3 lb.

In weighing gold and silver the beam and scales are used; also for silk, coral, cochineal, rhubarb, scammony, and spices; all other goods are weighed by the steelyard.

Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed by the carat of 4 Toscan grains, answering to 3 7/16 English grains.

The principal measure for corn and salt is the sacco, 380 of which are estimated at 800 English bushels. Hence 1 sack equal to 2 1/16 English bushels.

The barile of wine is reckoned at 12 English gallons; 9 English gallons of oil to weigh 88 lbs. of Leghorn or 66 lbs. avoirdupois.

In cloth measure 155 braccie equal 100 English yards; consequently the canna of 4 braccie equals 93 English inches.

Allowances, Tares, and other Regulations, for the Sale of Goods.

The following table contains an account of the kind of money in which goods are paid or sold, together with the customary tares allowed for packages. There are, however, other deductions not mentioned in this table; such as the tare of *uso*, or usance, of 2 per cent, which is first taken off, and a final allowance (from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent) which is deducted under the name of courtesy.

Where customary tare is not established, real tare is understood for packages, ropes, etc., although it may be omitted in the following table.

Charges on sales, including commission, are generally from 6 to 8 per cent; on fish, from 8 to 10 per cent. The commission for selling is generally 2 per cent, and the guarantee for payment 2 per cent.

A discount of 3 per cent is made on commodities in general, and of 4 per cent on all cotton manufactures.

Name of the Article.	*How Sold.*	*Tare.*
Almonds, (sweet and bitter)	per 100 lbs in lire moneta lunga	
Aloes	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Alum, English, Levant and Swedish	per cantaro of 150 lbs in paoli	
Ditto, Roman	per cantaro of 150 lbs in moneta buona	
Anchovies, in casks from 270 to 300 lbs.	in pezze	
Arsenic, yellow and white	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Assafœtida	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Bacon	per100 lbs in lire moneta buona,no disct	
Barilla, Alicant	per 1000 lbs in pezze	
Benzoin and Borax	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Blue Prussian	per per lb in lire moneta lunga	4 per cent.
Brandy, French or Italian	per barile, in pezze, no discount	
Brimstone	per 1000 lbs in lire moneta lunga	
Camphor	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Cantharides, Cassia and Cream of Tart.	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Cavear, Russian	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona	18 per cent.
Cheese, Roman and Parmesan	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona	
Cinnamon	per 100 lbs in ducats	24 lbs per bale.
Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Cochineal	per lb in lire moneta lunga	21 lbs per bale.
Cocoa	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Cod-fish	per cantaro of 160 lbs in paoli	
Coffee, Mocha, per bale	per 100 lbs in pezze	2^1 per cent.
Copal	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Copper, from Smyrna and Syria,	per 100 lbs in pezze	
per 100 sheaths	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona	
Cotton-wool and yarn from the Levant	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Cumine, Malta	per 100 lbs lire moneta lunga	
Dragon's blood	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Figs and Raisins, Smyrna and Calabria	per 100 lbs in paoli moneta lunga	
Flax, Levant	per 100 lbs in lire moneta lunga	50 lbs per bale.
" Muscovy and Riga	per 100 lbs in lire moneta lunga	4 per cent.
Frankincense	per 100 lbs in pezze	8 per cent.
Galbanum and Galls.	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Gum, Ammoniac and Lac	per 100 lbs in pezze	
" Arabic	per 100 lbs in pezze	8 per cent.
" Tragacanth	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Hemp, Bologna	per 100 lbs in lire moneta lunga	12 lbs per bale.
Herrings, Yarmouth, red	per cask or barrel in pezze	
Hides, Brazil and Buenos Ayres	per piece in pezze	
Indigo	per lb in lire moneta lunga	40 lb per seron.
Ipecacuanha	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Iron, Russian and Swedish	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona	
Juniper Berries, per bale	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona no dist.	
Lead, English, in pigs	per 1000 lbs in ducats	1 per cent.
" in balls	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona	
Leather, English and Spanish, tanned	per lb in soldi di lira	1 lb per hide.
" Morocco	per lb in soldi moneta buona	
" Russia	per lb in soldi di lira	
" Smyrna, raw	per lb in soldi di lira	1 lb per hide.
Lemon Juice	per barile in moneta buona, no disc't.	3 lbs per rottola marked on the barrel.
Liquorice	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Logwood, Brazil	per 1000 lbs in pezze	
Manna, Sicily	per lb in crazie	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs per rottolo marked on the box.
Oil, Calabria, Genoa, Levant, Tunis and Tuscany	per barile of 88 lbs in lire moneta buona	
" Lucca	per jar of 264 lbs in pezze	
" Whale	per 100 lbs in pezze	
" of Vitriol	per lb in lire moneta lunga	

Name of the Articles.	*How Sold.*	*Tare.*
Opium	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Pepper, black, from England	per 100 lbs in ducats	10 lbs per bale.
" " " Goa	per 100 lbs in ducats	2 lbs per bag.
" " " Holland	per 100 lbs in ducats	18 lbs per bale.
Pitch and Rosin	per 100 lbs in paoli	
Potashes, Sicily	per 1000 lbs in pezze	
Rhubarb	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Rice	per 100 lbs in lire moneta lunga	
Rocou Cayenne	per lb in lire moneta lunga	20 per cent.
Rum	per gallon in lire moneta buona	
Saffron	per 100 lbs in pezze	6 lbs per bale and 4 per cent.
Salammoniac and Salsaparilla	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Salmon, pickled	per cask or barrel in pezze	
Salt Fish and Stock fish	per cantaro of 160 lbs in pezze	
Saltpetre, Sandrac and Sponge	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Scammony	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Senna, per bale	per 100 lbs in pezze	10 per cent.
Silk, raw	per lb in paoli	
" Organzini	per bale of 320 lbs in pezze	
Soap, white and marbled	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona, no disct	
Steel	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona	
Sugar, West India, in hogheads	per cantaro of 151 lbs in pezze	12 per cent.
" Muscovado, in chests	per cantaro of 151 lbs in pezze	20 per cent.
" ditto from Lisbon	per cantaro of 151 lbs in pezze	18 per cent.
" ditto from VeraCruz, per bale	per cantaro of 151 lbs in pezze	
" ditto from Havannah, chests	per cantaro of 151 lbs in pezze	14 per cent.
" Loaf, in paper	per cantaro of 151 lbs in pezze	4 per cent.
Sumach, Sicilian	per 100 lbs in lire moneta lunga	
Tallow	per 100 lbs in lire moneta buona, no disct	
Tamarinds	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Tar, Swedish and American, by the cask	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Tartar	per lb in pezze	
Tea	per lb in lire moneta lunga	
Tin, in casks of 580 lbs	per 100 lbs in ducats	
Tobacco, Brazil	per lb in soldi di lira	20 lbs per roll.
" Hungary	per 100 lbs in pezze	8 lbs per bale.
" Salonica	per 100 lbs in pezze	6 lbs per bale.
" Virginia, in hogsheads	per 100 lbs in pezze	10 per cent.
Tunies, in casks of about 200 lbs	per cask or barrel in pezze	
Turpentine, by the cask of 350 lbs	per 100 lbs in pezze	
Verdigris, French, in bags	per 100 lbs in pezze	2 lbs per loaf and real tare.
Vitriol, English	per 1000 lbs in pezze	10 per cent.
" Venetian	per 1000 lbs in pezze	8 per cent.
Wax, yellow, from America, Poland, Salonica and Smyrna	per 100 lb in pezze	tare of uso & 3 per cent more.
" yellow, from Mogadore and Tunis	per 100 lbs in pezze	2½ per cent.
Wine	per barile of 133⅓ lbs in moneta buona, no discount	
Wool, Barbary and Levant	per cantaro of 100 lbs in pezze	
" Spanish	per 100 lbs in ducats	19 per cent.

Effective money, in which Tuscan produce is generally sold, means without discount.

The prices of merchandise are fixed in silver money, with the exception of Italian silk, which is sold in gold money.

LEIPSIC.

[On the Pleisse, in the kingdom of Saxony ; 1500 houses, with 40,000 inhabitants. Carries on an important commerce, particularly at its annual fairs, in furs, wool, and jewelry. Manufactories in woollen, silk, soap, and linen ; and the principal market for all scientific and literary productions of Germany, which occupy in Leipsic alone constantly more than sixty presses.*]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept, as in the whole kingdom of Saxony, in specie rix-

* Every bookseller or publisher of note in Germany has constantly an agent at Leipsic; and every book that is published in Germany, and most of those that are published in foreign countries, are to be had at the Leipsic fair, the greatest literary market of Europe.

dollars of 24 groschen, each groschen being again divided into 12 pfennings.

The Convention or specie dollar is worth $1\frac{1}{3}$ rix-dollar, or 32 good groschen, and

The rix-guilder, or piece of two thirds, is worth $\frac{2}{3}$ of the specie rix-dollar current, or 16 good groschen. (Compare *Germany*.)

There are besides three other kinds of moneys used in reckoning, viz. the Meissen guilder of 21 good groschen; an old shock of 20, and a new shock of 60 good groschen.

The following table will exhibit the proportions of these moneys to each other:

1 new schock contains specie dollar.	rix-dollar.	meissen guilder.	old schock.	rix-guilder.	good groschen.	pfennings.
$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{6}{7}$	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	60	720
1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{11}{24}$	$1\frac{3}{5}$	2	32	384
	1	$1\frac{1}{7}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	24	288
		1	$1\frac{1}{20}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	21	252
			1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	20	240
				1	16	192
					1	12

Payments are made in the 20 florin rate or Convention money, (see *Germany*).

Thus 100 specie rix dollars are $133\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollars current, 200 guilders 20 florin rate, or 224 guilders 24 florin rate; and

100 Meissen gulden are equal to $157\frac{1}{2}$ guilders of the 24 florin rate.

From these proportions we deduce the following rules for American merchants:

100 dollars specie (20 florin rate)	equal	$97	21 cents	7 mills	}	U. S. currency.
100 rix dollars current	"	72	91 "	2 "		
100 rix guilders (20 florin rate)	"	48	60 "	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "		
100 Meissen gulden	"	63	79 "	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "		

Coins in gold are ducats, since 1753, coined after the Convention rule, (see *Germany*). Of these 67 weigh 1 Cologne mark; they are 23 carats 7 grains fine, and are valued or pass for 2 rix dollars 20 good groschen;

August d'or, double and single, in value of 10 and 5 rix dollars current respectively; and

In Silver. Specie rix dollars, wholes, halves and quarters; pieces of 4 and 2 groschen (after the 20 florin rate); finally baser coins of 6, 3 and 1 pfenning; and

In Copper 3, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning pieces.

The value of all these coins in United States currency, may be computed from the above proportions.

Besides these coins there are yet three different kinds of paper currency, viz: cash-tickets (or Kassenscheine) of 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 rix dollars, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, respectively; further tax and cabinet bills (Steuer oder Kammerscheine) of the same denominations. The last two kinds of bills bear an interest from 2 to 3 per cent per annum.

Cash tickets are nearly at par with the currency (the loss being only 1 pfenning per rix dollar); but the tax bills lose 4 per cent, and the cabinet bills 6 per cent more or less.

In changing foreign coins at Leipsic, the following sums of money are generally paid for 100 specie rix dollars, or $133\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollars current:

103 specie dollars, more or less, in French louis d'ors, reckoned at 6⅓ such dollars each.
103½ " " " " in new thalers, reckoned at 1 7/12 dollars each.
100¾ " " " " in *small* Saxon coins.
100¼ " " " " in Austrian Convention coins.
101½ " " " " in Brabant dollars.
103¾ " " " " in Prussian currency, according to the value of the dollar and half.
105¾ " " " " in Prussian small coins.

Leipzic, on the contrary, buys foreign coins at the following rates:

107½ specie rix dollars for 100 such dollars in Frederic, August, or louis d'ors, reckoned at 5 such dollars each.
112½ " " " for 100 such dollars in Dutch ducats, reckoned at 2 such dollars 18 groschen each.
111¾ " " " for 100 such dollars for Austrian ducats, reckoned at 2 such dollars 18 groschen each.

Sovereign d'ors are valued at 8 specie rix dollars 23 groschen, more or less.
Napoleon d'ors " " " 5 rix dollars 4 groschen more or less
5 franc pieces " " " 1 " " 6½ " " " } currency.
Brabant dollars " " " 1 " " 11 " " " }

The price of silver in bars is 13⅓ rix dollars specie for 1 Cologne mark fine silver.

Gold in ducats (23 carats 8 grains fine) is paid with 206 rix dollar specie, more or less; and gold in louis d'ors (21½ carats fine) at 189 such dollars.

According to the law of Leipzig payment of bills of exchange can only be made on demand in the following five sorts of coin:

1. In *specie effective* or specie dollars, accounted at 1⅓ rix dollars currency *without advance or discount.*
2. In Convention dollars or Laub thalers, reckoned at 33 good groschen,
3. In Brabant dollars at 2 4/5 guilders each,
4. In Convention 10 and 20 kreuzer pieces; or
5. In Saxon ⅙, 1/12 and 1/24 rix dollar pieces.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance. *Medio mensis* is without exception for all 12 months of the year, to be fixed on the 14th day of each month.

Days of Grace are none; each bill must be paid on the day it becomes due, or it must be protested; nor is it permitted, in case of non-payment, to connive at any delay; but on the contrary protest must be made out on the very day and returned by the earliest mail, on pain of losing all claims against the drawer and endorsers.

Acceptance. Bills payable at a certain number of days or months after date need not be accepted *but* 14 *days* before they become due, unless the acceptor offers to do it earlier. But bills drawn at sight may be presented even on a Sunday, or holy-day, and must be paid within 24 hours after acceptance.

A check on a banker or broker needs no acceptance. But when protested for non-payment, it acquires the force of a bill of exchange against the drawer.

Bills drawn at usance, when protested for non-acceptance, must be returned with the protest. (For further particulars see *Fair.)*

Course of Exchange.

Leipsic gives 138 rix dollars, more or less, for 250 guilders currency in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.
" " 140¼ " " " " for 300 marks bo. in Hamburg.
" " 78¼ " " " " for 300 francs in Paris.
" " 78½ " " " " for 300 francs in Lyons.
" " 100½ " " " " for 150 guilders currency in Augsburg.
" " 100½ " " " " for 150 guilders Convention money in Vienna.

Leipsic gives 6 rix dollars 13¾ groschen for 1£ sterling in London.
" " 100¼ " " more or less, for 100 rix dollars in Frankfort.
" " 103¾ " " " " for 100 ditto. curr'y in Berlin on the main.
" " 109 " " " " for 100 ditto. in louis d'ors in Bremen.
" " 104 " " " " for 100 ditto. currency in Breslaw.

Fairs

There are three great annual fairs at Leipsic, viz: at the beginning of the year, at Easter, and Michaelmas. Each of these fairs lasts 2 weeks.

New year's fair begins on the 1st of January, or if it should fall upon a Sunday, the Monday following. Easter or Jubilee fair begins on the afternoon of Jubilee Sunday, that is, the third Sunday after Easter.

Michaelmas begins on the afternoon of the first Sunday after the 29th of September. The opening of each fair is proclaimed by the ringing of the bells, on the first day, and on the 8th day the close of the fair is likewise proclaimed by the ringing of the bells. During the first week all important commercial transactions take place.

Bills are presented for acceptance in the first four days of the fair, and the acceptance can be delayed, *at new year's fair*, only till the day before the 2d proclamation; but at the other two fairs, till the Friday in the first week, 10 o'clock in the forenoon at latest; and if the acceptance should then not have taken place, the bill must be protested.

The time of payment of bills of exchange is during the first five days after the close of the fair is proclaimed; so that at new year's fair, payment must be made on the 12th of January at latest, and at the other two fairs on the Thursday of the 2d week, in default of which the bill must then be protested before 10 o'clock at night, or all recourse is lost against the endorser and drawer.

When bills are made payable any number of days after the fair, the time is reckoned from the Monday in the week of payment of the Easter and Michaelmas fair; but at new year's fair from the 16th of January.

There is besides *an annual wool-fair*, beginning on the last Tuesday in the month of May, and lasting 8 days. During this fair the excise on wool is reduced to one half, and there is besides a drawback on all that is not sold.

Finally, it may be well for strangers to know, that it is not customary to receipt bills of exchange; and that consequently *any person, whether he be the holder or not, receives payment on presenting a bill which is in order.*

As an appendix to the laws of exchange we would here give an extract of the Leipsic *laws of bankruptcy*, on account of their singular and remarkable contents.

1. If a merchant is a bankrupt he shall give notice to the magistrates, at latest 4 weeks previous to the fairs, on pain of being *imprisoned in the house of correction;* unless he can PROVE that his failure is owing to business transacted at the fair.

No bankrupt merchant shall be entitled to a *salvus conductus*, for 1, 2 or 3 months, unless he shall be able to prove clearly, that, after deducting all prior private debts, his creditors shall at least receive 50 per cent on their demands; unless he shall be able satisfactorily to establish the fact, that his failure proceeded from losses by the failures of others, fire, theft, pillage from the enemy, or shipwreck, all which circumstances it was not in his power to foresee or avoid.

If it can be proved against a bankrupt merchant, that 2 months previous to his failure, and with the intent of defrauding his creditors, he contracted to a large amount for merchandise, or borrowed large sums of money, or, to gain time, drew on several foreign places, or put aside moneys,

documents, merchandise, or any other species of property, or made arrangement with one or more of his creditors to the prejudice or injury of the others, then such bankrupt merchant shall be *exposed on the pillory*, and condemned to the workhouse for a reasonable number of months or years.

And if it shall be proved against a merchant or merchants, that he or they falsified his or their books or accounts, drew spurious bills, stated his or their fortunes differently from what it was at the time of his or their failure, or sold and disposed of his or their goods before the failure, in order to put aside the money received, or to take money with him or them on his or their absconding from the place, then the said merchant or merchants on his or their apprehension and conviction of these crimes, shall be punished by *hard labor in irons*, and in proportion to the amount, even by *death*.

Goods sold to a bankrupt 2 months previous to his failure, if they be yet extant, may be recovered.

In the same manner may the amount of a bill be recovered, if it be proved that it was sold to the merchant only 14 days previous to his failure, but the endorsee must claim the amount within 14 days after the failure is publicly known.

No accommodation is to be sanctioned by the civil magistrates, unless proper notice is first given of the failure, and it is proved that the creditors obtain the above-mentioned 50 per cent, after satisfying all prior claims, mortgages, &c. as above mentioned. The magistrates have to summon the creditors for this purpose three times *sub pœna præclusi*, and the *majority*, for or against any proposition, is to be taken by the *amount* of the *claims*, and not by the greater number of creditors.

Weights and Measures.

Silver and gold are weighed by the Cologne mark, for which see *Germany* and *Cologne*. There is, however, a small discrepancy between the Cologne marks of Leipsic and that of Cologne itself, and the ratio of the former to the latter is as $99\frac{844}{1000}$ are to 100.

The *commercial* pound of Leipsic, which is the standard for all Saxony, is divided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, 512 pfennings or 7680 grains, and equals 7206 English grains troy weight.

Thus 100 lbs. of Leipsic equal 102.94 lbs. avoirdupois.

The stone contains 22 lbs.; the waag 44 lbs.; and the centner equals 5 stones or 110 lbs.*

Dry Measure. The wispel, corn measure, is divided into 2 malters, 24 sheffels, 96 viertels, 384 metzen, or 1536 mässchens.

In 1719, the Dresden sheffels was established as the legal measure throughout the country, measuring 6456 English cubic inches. (See *Dresden*.)

The Leipsic sheffel measures 8481 English inches, and its proportion to that of Dresden is therefore as

8481 is to 6456, or as 2827 are to 2152.

From these proportions it follows

That the Dresden wispel (containing 24 sheffels) contains 72 English bushels; and the Leipsic wispel 94.74 English bushels.

Liquid Measure. The fuder of wine contains 12 eimers, the fass 5 eimers,

* There is besides the butcher's, miner's, and steel weight, which bear to the above weight the proportion as 86595, 77482, 74855 are to 80354, respectively.

and the ahm 2 eimers, the oxhoft of French brandy contains 3 Leipsic eimers or $3\frac{3}{8}$ Dresden eimers. The oxhoft of French wine contains $2\frac{2}{3}$ Leipsic eimers, or 3 eimers of Dresden.

The Leipsic eimer is divided into 63 Leipsic kannes, 126 nössels or 504 quartiers; or also into 81 Dresden kannes, or 54 visier ditto, and contains $20\frac{1}{10}$ English gallons.

The Dresden eimer contains 72 Dresden kannes, 56 Leipsic ditto, or 54 visier ditto, and answers to 17.87 English gallons.

Long Measure. The Leipsic foot is divided into 12 common or 10 decimal inches, equals 11.11 English inches.

The ell is 2 such feet (22.22 inches English) the stab 4 feet (44.44 English inches) and the klafter 6 feet or 66 English inches.

100 ells of Leipsic equal 61.3 yards.

LEVANT. (See *Smyrna*, *Constantinople* and *Aleppo*.)

LIBAU.

[Seaport in the Baltic, in the Russian government of Kurland, with 6000 inhabitants. Carries on commerce in wheat, corn, hemp, flax, and similar articles.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Albert's dollars of 4 orts, 80 ferdings, 90 Alberts, or 120 current groschen; but retail traders generally reckon in guldens or guilders of 30 current groschen. 1 Albert groschen is equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ groschen current.

The principal coins in circulation, are the Dutch ducat, valued at 2 Albert's dollars, but bearing generally an agio or advance of 6 groschen more or less; and Albert's dollars.

Prussian currency is reckoned 50 per cent worse than Albert dollars.

(For further particulars see *Riga*.)

100 Albert's dollars are equal to $101.34 cents, 9 mills.

100 guilders " " " $25.33 cents, 7 mills.

Course of Exchange.

Libau gives	100	Albert's dollars			for	250	guilders currency more or less in Amsterdam.
"	"	100	"	"	"	305	mark-bo. more or less in Hamburg.
"	"	372	"	groschen more or less	"	1	£ sterling in London.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is divided into 32 loths or ounces, or 128 drams, and contains 6449 English grains.

Thus 100 lbs. of Libau are equal to 92.13 lbs. avoirdupois.

The ship-pound contains 20 lies-pounds, and the lies-pound 20 lbs.

Dry Measure. The lof is the element of *dry measure*, and answers to 1.948 English bushels.

The last of oats contains 60 lofs, or 116 English bushels.

The last of every other grain is 48 lofs or 93.504.

Salt is sold by the tun, containing 4.486 English bushels. A tun of linseed is 2 lofs. A load of salt 18 tuns, of lime, herrings, and coal, 12 tuns.

Liquid Measure is the stof, which is equal to 1.388 English quarts.

The oxhoft is divided into 3 viertels, 6 ankers, or 180 stofs, and contains $62\frac{1}{2}$ English gallons.

Long Measure is the Rhenish foot measuring 12.36 English inches. The ell measures 24.041 English inches. Hence 100 ells are equal to 66.78 English yards.

A *quart of butter* is 80 lbs. net or 100 lbs. gross.

A *ton of beef* is 300 lbs. gross, tare from 20 to 25 lbs.

A decker of skins or hide is 10 pieces; a dozen 12 pieces; and a string 30 pieces.

LIEGE or LÜTTICH.

[In the province of Liege in Belgium, 8,000 houses, with 52,000 inhabitants, university, (native place of Pipin, ancestor of Charlemagne,) on the Maas; has important manufactories in iron, steel, cotton, woollen, and lace; also in guns, rifles, pistols, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 20 stivers, each stiver being again divided into 12 pfennings. Other moneys of account are the patacon of 4 florins, 8 escalin or shillings, 320 liards or 1280 pfennings. The following table will shew the relative proportions of these moneys to one another.

Rix-dollar or Patagon.	Guilder.	Shilling or Escalin.	Stiver.	Liards.	Pfennings.
1	4	8	80	320	1280
	1	2	20	80	320
		1	10	40	160
			1	4	16

At present payments are made in Dutch guilders, valued at 40 cents United States currency each, as stated under *Amsterdam, Brussels* and *Antwerp.*

100 patacons are equal to $93.37 cents, 7 mills, United States currency, whence the value of the other coins follows of course.

The *Gold coins* are the Dutch ducat coined after the convention rate, (see *Germany*) which passes for $3\frac{1}{2}$ current guilders; double ducats in proportion. Also the florin d'or or gold guilder, reckoned at 5 current florins.

The *Silver coins* are the patagon, which passes for $4\frac{1}{8}$ current florins, the escalin, worth half a florin or 10 stivers, and the blamuse, worth 5 stivers.

For *Usance, Days of Grace, &c.* see *Brussels* and *Antwerp.*

Course of Exchange.

Liege gives			for	
100 Dutch guilders			100 guilders more or less in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.	
or " "	$40\frac{13}{16}$ Dutch guilders } 100 francs }	more or less	"	100 francs in Paris and Lyons.
" "	12 Dutch guilders		" " " "	1 £ sterling in London.
" "	$34\frac{15}{16}$ grotes* Flemish		" " " "	2 mark-bo. in Hamburg.
" "	100 guilders (Dutch)		" " " "	100 guilders more or less in Ghent.
" "	$35\frac{11}{16}$ grots Flemish		" " " "	1 rix-dollar of exchange in Frankfort.
" "	$35\frac{3}{4}$ " "		" " " "	1 rix-dollar currency in Augsburg.
" "	$94\frac{1}{2}$ " "		" " " "	1 duc. di Cambio in Cadiz.

Weights and Measures. (*Old System.*)

The commercial pound weighs 7330 English grains.

Hence 100 lbs. of Liege equal 104.7 lbs. avoirdupois.

The pound used for gold and silver weighs 3799 grains.

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* 2 grotes are equal to 1 stiver.

Dry Measure. The last of corn contains 96 setiers; the setier is equal to 0.849 English bushel.

The *foot* is 11.32 English inches. The ell measures 21.71 inches.

Thus 100 ells of Liege equal 60.31 English yards.

The present system of weights and measures are those of Holland, for which see *Amsterdam.*

LISBON. (*Lisboa.*)

[In the province of Estramadura in Portugal, capital and residence of the king, 40,000 houses, with 250,000 inhabitants, fortress and important seaport, has with the exception of Constantinople the finest situation of any European capital. The commerce in natural produce consists principally of wine, honey, oil, silk, salt, sumac, &c.. Articles of manufacture are chiefly imported from England and France.]

Coins and Moneys.

Lisbon and all Portugal keep accounts in rées, reis or reas, 1000 of which make a milree or milreis. In the notation of accounts the milrees are separated from the rees by a crossed cipher, called cifrao, and the milrees from the million by a colon; thus

Rs. 2:700⊕300 means two thousand seven hundred milrees, three hundred rees.

The crusado of exchange, or old crusado, is 400 rees, the new crusado 480 rees; the testoon 100 rees, and the vinten or vintem 20 rees.

The milree therefore is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ old crusados, $2\frac{1}{12}$ new crusados, 10 testoons, or 50 vintens.

The coins of Portugal may be distinguished under two heads, viz: those minted before 1722, and those coined since; the former being raised 20 per cent in their nominal value.

		before 1722.	since 1722.
Gold.	Dobraon	worth 20000	24000
	Half ditto	" 10000	12000
	Lisbonnine	" 4000	4800
	Half Lisbonnine	" 2000	2400
	Mil Ree	" 1000	1200
	Crusado	" 400	480

The coinage since 1722 is as follows:

		Rees.	Portugal weight.
Gold.	Dobraon	worth 12800	1 ounce.
	Joanese or half dobraons	" 6400	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Quarter dobraon	" 3200	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
	Escudo	" 1600	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
	Half escudo	" 800	$\frac{1}{16}$ "
	Crusado velho	" 400	$\frac{1}{32}$ "

Silver. The new crusado of 480 rees, the half, quarter, and eighth, in proportion.
The piece of 6 vintems, of 120 rees.
The testoon or tosten of 5 vintems, or 100 rees.
Pieces of 60 and 50 rees.

Copper. Pieces of 5, 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rees.

At Brazil, silver coins are minted called patacons, which are there worth 320 rees; but in Portugal they pass only for 240 rees, and the half and quarter patacon in proportion.

The Spanish patacon or hard dollar is worth 310 rees, more or less.

The fineness of gold is expressed in carats (quilates) and grains; the mark fine being 24 carats; the carat is subdivided into 4 grains and the grain into 8 outavas.

Portuguese gold coins are 22 carats fine; wrought gold is $20\frac{1}{2}$ carats, and gold dust from $21\frac{3}{4}$ to 22 carats fine.

8 dobraons, 16 joaneses or moidores, 32 half joanneses, 64 dezeseis testoons, 128 oito testoons or 256 old crusados, are to weigh a Portugese mark of gold, 22 carats fine.

The fineness of silver is expressed in dinheiros and grains; the mark fine being divided into 12 dinheiros, and the dinheiro into 24 grains.

Silver coins are 10 dinheiros, 19 grains fine, and wrought silver 10¼ dinheiros.

According to the assays made at the London mint, the different Portuguese coins have the following values.

Name of the coin.	Value in Sterling.	Value in United States currency.
Dobraon of 24000 rees . .	6£ 14 shill'gs 3.96 pence	$31 09 cents 3.36 mills
Meio dobraon of 12000 rees .	3 " 7 " 1.98 "	15 54 " 6.68 "
Dobra of 12.800 rees . . .	3 " 11 " 0.70 "	16 44 " 7.87 "
Joannese of 6400 rees . .	1 " 15 " 11·98 "	8 33 " 2.54 "
Half Joannese of 3200 rees .	0 " 17 " 11.56 "	4 15 " 7.97 "
Moidore or Lisbonnine (halves in pro.)	1 " 6 " 11.24 "	6 23 " 5.03 "
Piece of 16 testoons or 1600 rees	8 " 8.70 "	2 01 " 9.57 "
" " 12 " " 1200 "	6 " 5.94 "	1 50 " 3.40 "
" " 8 " " 800 "	4 " 7.21 "	1 06 " 4.95 "
Old crusado of 400 rees . .	2 " 4.88 "	0 55 " 7.07 "
New crusado of 400 rees . .	2 " 7.43 "	0 60 " 6.26 "
Milree, coined for the African colonies	3 " 2.44 "	0 74 " 1.36 "

Payments in Portugal have of late been made in what is called currency or legal money, which consists only of half in effective money or specie and the other half in government paper.

As government paper was, until the late affairs of Lisbon and Oporto, at a discount of 27 per cent in exchange with specie, lawful or legal currency (consisting one half of government paper) was 13½ per cent worse than specie.

Usance. The usance for bills drawn from Spain is 15 days after sight, from France 60 days after date, from England 30 days after sight, from Germany and Holland 2 months after date; and from Italy and Ireland 3 months after date.

Days of Grace. Six days grace are allowed on foreign bills which have been accepted; but unaccepted bills must either be paid or protested at the expiration of the term. All bills drawn from Portuguese possessions, whether European or out of Europe, enjoy 15 days grace.

Course of Exchange.

Lisbon gives 400 rees for 42 grotes Flemish, more or less, in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.
" " 400 " " 40 " " Bo. " " in Hamburg
" " 1000 " " 53 pence sterling " " in London.
" " 979 " more or less, for 6 lire nuove in Genoa.
" " 842 " " " " 1 pezze da otto in Leghorn.
" " 489¼ " " " " 3 franes in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles.
" " 3275 " " " " 1 pistole of exchange, or 32 reals de' Plata, in Cadiz, Bilboa, and Madrid.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the mark, (marco,) which is divided into 8 ounces (onças,) 64 outavas, 192 escropulos, or 4608 grãos, (or grains,) and equals 3511½ grains English.

Diamonds, and other precious stones, are weighed by quilates, or carats, of 4 grains each. These grains are heavier than those used for weighing gold and silver, the proportion of the diamond grain to the marco grain being as 1033 to 1000. Thus the diamond grain equals 1.033 grains of the mark; and the diamond carat is equal to 3.1756 English grains. Diamond merchants and jewellers generally reckon 151 carats of Portugal to 1 ounce English troy weight.

The Commercial Weight is the same as that used for gold and silver, only with different divisions and multiples, viz. the arratel, libra, or pound, is divided into 2 marcos, 4 quartas, 16 onças, 120 outavas, or 9216 grãos.

The arroba contains 32 lbs., the quintal 4 arrobas or 128 lbs., and the tonelada contains 13½ quintals or 54 arrobas. The quintal of the India house is 3½ arrobas or 112 arrateis.

100 lbs. of Portugal are equal to 101.19 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the moyo, which is divided into 15 fangas, 60 alquieres, 240 quartos, 480 oitavas, or 1920 selemines.

The moyo contains 23.03 English bushels.

Liquid Measure. The principal liquid measure is the *almude*, which is divided into 2 potes, 12 canadas, or 48 quartillos. 18 almudes make 1 barile, 26 almudes 1 pipe, and 52 almudes 1 tonelada.

The almude contains 4.37 English gallons.

The standard gauge, at the custom-house of London, of a pipe of Lisbon, is 140 gallons, and this pipe is reckoned at 31 almudes.

The standard gauge of a pipe of port is 138 gallons, and it is reckoned at 21 almudes of Oporto.

Long Measure. The long measures of Portugal are divided as follows:

4 grãos (barley corns)	equal	1 dedo or finger.
1½ dedo	"	1 pollegada, thumb, or inch.
8 pollegadas	"	1 palmo, or span.
1½ *palmo*, or 12 *inches*,	"	1 *pe*, or *foot*.
2 *pes*, or 3 *palmos*,	"	1 *covado*, or *cubit*.
1⅔ *covado* 5 *palmos*, or 40 *inches*,	"	1 *vara* or *yard*.

The pe, or foot, equals 12.944 English inches.

The palmo " 8.64 " "

And the vara " 43.2 " "

100 varas are equal to 120 English yards.

The *covado*, which is used for measuring piece goods, measures 26.7 English inches.

Measures for Sundry Articles.

Charcoal is measured by sacks, of 1 vara 3 inches in height, and 27 inches in circumference.

Pit coal is sold by the pipa, or pipe, which is subdivided in this manner: 8 alquieres, heaped up, make 1 fanga, and 6 fangas 1 pipe.

The pipe of coal is also divided into 10 baldes, or 70 canastras, and contains 127 English bushels.

Lime is sold by the moyo of 50 alquieres; but lime-*stone* is sold by the moyo of 30 alquieres.

Salt is sold by the moyo, containing 60 level alquieres. 2 moyos of old salt are reckoned at 1 ton of English freight.

Hay and straw are sold by trusses of 4 arrobas, or 128 arateis or pounds.

Paper is packed in bales, each of 32 reams; a ream is 17 quires and 3 sheets, a quire 5 cadernos, and a caderno 5 sheets. A double ream is 18 quires and 2 sheets.

Coffee, rice, cocoa, sugar, and almonds, are sold by the arroba; cotton, indigo and pepper by the pound; oil by the almude, wine by the pipe, and corn by the alquiere.

Lastage. In reckoning the freight of ships, 4 chests of sugar, 4 pipes of oil, 4000 lbs. of tobacco, or 3000 lbs. of sumach, are reckoned for 1 last. But when ships sail from one part of Portugal to another, or to a Portuguese colony, freight is reckoned by toneladas of 52 almudes for liquids, and 54 arrobas for dry commodities.

Junta measure for freighting ships. Ships are measured by the ton,

being a cylinder 6 feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, which makes its contents nearly $57\frac{3}{4}$ cubic or solid feet. The freight of some ships is regulated by the palmo da junta, established in 1756 for regulating the freight of merchandise sent from Portugal to its colonies.

The palmo da junta is divided into 10 inches, instead of 8, and is 9 per cent shorter than the common palmo, (divided into 8 inches as above.) It is therefore equal to 7.37 English inches.

Although weights and measures are uniformly established throughout Portugal, great diversity prevails in the measures of capacity. Their correspondence to English measures is as follows:

Lisbon	Almude	$4\frac{37}{100}$	English gallons.
	Alquiere	$1\frac{53}{100}$	" pecks.
Oporto	Almude	$6\frac{5}{8}$	" gallons.
	Alquiere	$1\frac{15}{16}$	" pecks.
Faro	Almude	$4\frac{1}{2}$	" gallons.
	Alquiere	$1\frac{7}{8}$	" pecks.
Figuiera	Almude	$5\frac{3}{4}$	" gallons.
	Alquiere	$1\frac{5}{8}$	" pecks.
Vianna	Almude	$6\frac{1}{2}$	" gallons.
	Alquiere	$1\frac{15}{16}$	" pecks.

LONDON.

[Capital of Great Britain, on the Thames, (in the County of Middlesex,) the largest commercial city in the world; has a population of upwards of 1,300,000, among whom there are more than 100,000 strangers. The manufactures of London are considered the first in Europe, and superior to those of the rest of England, whence the distinction between *country made* and *town made* articles. Silk manufactories were established since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and have since, in many respects, surpassed the French. Principal articles of exportation are silks, broadcloths, calicoes, (London prints,) soap, leather, bronze ware, and cutlery, cut glass, chronometers, astronomical watches, astronomical and mathematical instruments, physical, optical, and other apparatus, surgical instruments, of the best quality, &c. The consumption of coal is nearly 1,000,000 chaldrons annually; and of sulphuric acid, for various chemical purposes, over 1500 tons annually. London has also important sugar refineries. The annual exportation of molasses and sugar to Prussia alone amounted to more than 40,000 cwts.]

Money of Account.

In the whole Island of Great Britain accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings, called sterling, or British money; viz. the pound is divided into 20 shillings, the shilling into 12 pence, and each penny into 4 farthings. The sign of the pound is £, that of the shilling *s.* that of the penny *d.* and of the farthing *qrs.*

The pound sterling is to the United States dollar as 40 is to 9, that is, 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling are equal to 1 dollar United States currency. Hence we have the following

Rule for converting English money into United States currency, and vice versa at par:

To change English money into United States currency multiply the £ sterling by 40 *and divide by* 9; *and to convert United States currency into sterling, multiply the number of dollars by* 9 *and divide by* 40.

To apply this rule with facility it is necessary to be able, *at* sight, to change a given number of shillings, pence, and farthings into a decimal fraction of pound. For this purpose we have the following *rule:*

Take half the even number of shillings for your first decimal figure; then change the remaining pence and farthings all to farthings, making the resulting number your 2d and 3d decimal figure, respectively: observing, however, to add 5 in the 2d place, if the number of shillings was odd, and 1 in the 3d place when the farthings exceed 12, *and* 2 *if they should exceed* 37.

Example. Let it be proposed to change 19 shillings $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to a decimal fraction of a pound.

19 s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Then half the even number of shillings is 9; and the remaining pence reduced to farthings, give 18 for our 2d and 3d decimal figures; but the number of shillings being odd, it is necessary to add 5 in the 2d place, and the remaining farthings exceeding 12, 1 must be added to the 3d figure.
0.9	
18	
5	
1	A little incorrection in the last decimal figure is unavoidable, if we wish to obtain but 3 decimal figures. But then the error is so small that in business transactions it may be entirely neglected.
Ans. £0.969	

Another example. Let it be proposed to change 14 shillings 9¾ pence to a decimal fraction of a pound.

14 sh. 9¾ d.
0.7
39
2

Ans. £0.741

Here, half the even number of shillings is 7; and the remaining 9¾ d. reduced to farthings, give 39 for the 2d and 3d decimal figures, respectively; but the number of farthings exceeding 37 we add 2 to the 3d figure.

With the assistance of this rule it will be easy first to change a given number of pounds, shillings, and pence, to a decimal fraction of a pound, and then, by the rule first laid down, to American currency, and vice versa.

Example. Let it be proposed to change £156 15s. 6d. into dollars and cents, the exchange on England being supposed at par.

£456.15s. 6d.=£456.775
456.775
40

9) 18271.000
2030.111

Ans. £2030 11 cts. 1 mill.

Then because 15 sh. 6d. are equal to £0.775, add this decimal fraction to the pounds, multiply by 40, and divide by 9. The quotient 2030. 11. 1. contains the dollars cents and mills of the answer.

If the exchange or value of a bill on England is to be calculated at a given rate of advance or discount, then in the first case it is only necessary to find the interest, at the given rate, of the value of the bill at par, which must then be added to the amount; but in the second case (if bills are at a discount) the whole amount may at once be found by the proportion: 100 *with the given rate of discount are to* 100, *as the value of the bill at par, is to its value at a discount.*

Example 1. Let us suppose the above bill of £456 15 sh. 6d. is to be negotiated at an advance of 8 per cent. What is the amount of it in American currency?

$2030.111
8

162.40888
2030.111

2192.52

Ans. $2192.52 cents.

Then taking 8 per cent on the value of the bill at par, we add to it this advance (or interest) of 8 per cent, amounting to $162.40 cents 8 mills, (the other decimals may be neglected.) The answer is $2192.52 cents, nearly.

Example 2. If the same bill was to be sold at a discount of 8 per cent, then we should at once find the amount by the proportion,

108 : 100 :: 2030.11
100

108)203011.00(1879.73

Ans. $1979.73 cents.

108 : 100 :: 2030.11. Answer, $1879.73 cents.

Let us now give an example of the case in which it is required to find the pounds, shillings, and pence, to which a given number of dollars and cents is equal, the exchange between England and this country being at par, or at a given rate of advance or discount.

Example 1. What is the equivalent in sterling of $4574.75 cents, at par?

4574.75
9

40) 41172.75 (£1029.319
20

s. 6.380
12

d. 4.560
4

f. 2.240

Ans. £1029. 6s. 4d. 2 qrs.

Multiplying by 9, and dividing by 40, we obtain £1029.319 for the answer. But the decimal fraction of a pound (.319) multiplied by 20 gives 6 shillings; the decimal fraction (.380) multiplied by 12, gives 4 pence, and the decimal fraction (.560) multiplied by 4, gives 2 farthings for the answer. The whole answer, therefore, is £1029. 6s. 4½d.

Example 2. What sum of English money may be bought for 5000 dollars, exchange on England being 10 per cent advance?

$110 : $100 :: $5000
100

11|0) 500|0.00 ($4545.45½ [nearly
9

4|0) 4090|9.095 (1022.7274
20

14.5480
12

6.5760
4

2.3040

Ans. £1024.14s. 6d. 2 qrs.

Then we should first find what sum of money at the par of exchange is equivalent to 5000 dollars, at 10 per cent advance. This we find by the proportion, $110 : 100 :: $5000 :—$4545.45½,* that is, $4545.45½ will buy as many pound sterling at par, as $5000 will at 10 per cent advance. All that remains to be done is now to multiply by 9 and divide by 40, and the decimal fraction .7274 being changed into shillings and pence, we obtain the final answer £1022. 14s. 6d. 23–10f.

* See Grund's Practical Exercises in Arithmetic, Sec. V. (Boston, Carter, Hendee & Co.)

Example 3. Let it now be required to find what sum of English money may be obtained for $5000 dollars, at the rate of 10 per cent discount?

$100 : $110 : : 5000
110

100) 55000.00 (5500

Then $5500
9

4|0) 49510 (1237.50
20

10.00

Ans. £1237 10s.

Then by the proportion, 100 : 110 : : 5000 : ans. $5500, we obtain the number of dollars, which, at par, are equivalent to $5000 at 10 per cent discount. The rest is similar to the preceding example.

Ans. £1237 10s. sterling.

For the sake of greater convenience we have here joined a table for converting British money, at sight, into United States currency.

Table for Reducing English, or Sterling, Money into United States Currency.

Pounds.				Dols.	cts.	mills
1000	are	equal	to	4444	44	4
900	"	"	"	4000	00	0
800	"	"	"	3555	55	5
700	"	"	"	3111	11	1
600	"	"	"	2666	66	6
500	"	"	"	2222	22	2
400	"	"	"	1777	77	7
300	"	"	"	1333	33	3
200	"	"	"	888	88	8
100	"	"	"	444	44	4
90	"	"	"	400	00	0
80	"	"	"	355	55	5
70	"	"	"	311	11	1
60	"	"	"	266	66	6
50	"	"	"	222	22	2
40	"	"	"	177	77	7
30	"	"	"	133	33	3
20	"	"	"	88	88	8
10	"	"	"	44	44	4
9	"	"	"	40	00	0
8	"	"	"	35	55	5
7	"	"	"	31	11	1
6	"	"	"	26	66	6
5	"	"	"	22	22	2
4	"	"	"	17	77	7
3	"	"	"	13	33	3
2	"	"	"	8	88	8
1	"	"	"	4	44	4

Shillings.				Dols.	cts.	mills.
19	are	equal	to	4	22	2
18	"	"	"	4	00	0
17	"	"	"	3	77	7
16	"	"	"	3	55	5
15	"	"	"	3	33	3
14	"	"	"	3	11	1
13	"	"	"	2	88	8
12	"	"	"	2	66	6
11	"	"	"	2	44	4
10	"	"	"	2	22	2
9	"	"	"	2	00	0
8	"	"	"	1	77	7
7	"	"	"	1	55	5
6	"	"	"	1	33	3
5	"	"	"	1	11	1
4	"	"	"	0	88	8
3	"	"	"	0	66	6
2	"	"	"	0	44	4
1	"	"	"	0	22	2

Pence				cts.	mills.
11	are	equal	to	20	4
10	"	"	"	18	5
9	"	"	"	16	7
8	"	"	"	14	8
7	"	"	"	13	0
6	"	"	"	11	1
5	"	"	"	9	3
4	"	"	"	7	4
3	"	"	"	5	5
2	"	"	"	3	7
1	"	"	"	1	8½
¾	"	"	"	1	4
½	"	"	"	0	9¾
¼	"	"	"	0	4½

Use of the Table.

Suppose it were required to reduce £1543 3s. 9½d. sterling to United States currency *at par*.

Then £1000	are	equal	to	$4444 44 4
£500	"	"	"	$2222 22 2
£40	"	"	"	$ 177 77 7
£3	"	"	"	$ 13 33 3
Shillings 3	"	"	"	66 6
Pence 9	"	"	"	16 7
½	"	"	"	9

Hence £1543 17s. 9½d. are equal to $6858. 61 cents 8 mills, United States currency.

Coins of England.

The *gold coins* are the *guinea* of 21 shillings, the *half guinea* of 10 shillings and 6 pence, and the one third guinea or 7 shilling piece. Since 1816 the *sovereign* of 20 shillings, with half and double sovereigns in proportion.

The silver coins are the *crown* of 5 shillings, the half crown of 2 shillings and 6 pence, the shilling of 12 pence, and the half shillings or 6 pence.

The copper coins are the 2 penny piece, penny, half-penny, and farthing.

The fineness of gold is expressed in carats and grains; the pound being divided into 24 carats, and the carat into 4 grains, called *carat-grains*. The carat pound is the 24th part of the pound troy, or 10 penny-weight; and the carat grain the 96th part, or 60 grains.

The fineness of silver is expressed in ounces and penny-weights, the pound being divided into 12 ounces, and the ounce into 20 penny-weights.

The standard or legal fineness of gold is 22 carats, that is, each weight

shall contain 22 parts out of 24 pure gold. This fineness may be expressed by the fractions $\frac{22}{24}$, $\frac{11}{12}$, or by the decimal fraction 0.917.

The standard or legal fineness of silver is 11 ounces 2 dwts. of pure metal, and 18 dwts. of alloy, making together 1 pound troy, and other weights in proportion. This fineness may be expressed by the proportions $\frac{222}{240}$, $\frac{37}{40}$, or by the decimal fraction 0.925.

From a pound of standard gold (22 carats fine) are coined $44\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, 89 half guineas, or $133\frac{1}{2}$ seven shilling pieces; also (since 1816) $46\frac{29}{40}$ sovereigns with divisions and multiples in proportion.

Hence the mint price of gold is £3.17*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per ounce, standard gold.

With regard to silver coins there are two different systems, viz. the old system until 1816, and the new system, established in 1817. According to the old system $12\frac{2}{5}$ crowns, $24\frac{4}{5}$ half crowns, 62 shillings, or 124 six-pences, are minted from a pound of standard silver, (11 oz. 2 dwt. fine.) Thus the ounce of silver was issued at 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce, and this is still considered the mint price in comparing foreign coins. According to the new system the ounce of silver is minted at 5*s.* 6*d.* Hence the pound of standard silver is coined to $13\frac{1}{5}$ crowns, $26\frac{2}{5}$ half crowns, 66 shillings, or 132 six-pences.

From these statements it appears that 31 of the old shillings are equivalent to 33 of the new, which makes the old coin $6\frac{14}{31}$ per cent better than the new; for this reason government has the exclusive right of coining silver, whereas the mint remains still open to the public for the coinage of gold. (Compare Introduction, page 27, on the Exchange with England.)

Silver is not a legal tender for any sum above 40 shillings; and copper not, for a sum exceeding 12 pence.

From these considerations it is evident that the valuation of the £ sterling in United States currency is too low. According to the last calculations, founded on assays, it is found to be actually equal to $4.62 *cents, 9.4 mills, United States currency.* (Compare the remarks in the Introduction, page 27.)

The pound sterling, or sovereign, passes on the continent of Europe at the following rates, (in retail business.)

In Vienna	at 9 guilders,	39 kreuzers, Convention money.
" Paris	" 24 francs,	75 centimes, more or less.
" Milan	" 28 lire,	60 cents, d'Austria.
" Naples	" 5 ducats	82 grains.
" Amsterdam	" 11 guilders,	59 cents.
" Berlin	" $6\frac{2}{3}$ rix-dollars	current.
" Saxony	" $6\frac{1}{3}$ rix-dollars	specie.
" Switzerland	" $16\frac{9}{10}$ francs	de Suisse.

Comparative Weights of Old and New Gold and Silver Coin.

Gold Coinage.

Old Coinage.	dwts.	grs.	*New Coinage.*	dwts.	grs.
Guinea	5	$9\frac{3}{8}\frac{9}{9}$	Sovereign	5	$3\frac{1}{6}\frac{7}{2}\frac{1}{3}$
Half Guinea	2	$16\frac{6}{8}\frac{4}{9}$	Half sovereign	2	$13\frac{3}{6}\frac{9}{2}\frac{7}{3}$
Seven shilling piece	1	$19\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{9}$	Double sovereign	10	$6\frac{3}{6}\frac{4}{2}\frac{2}{3}$
			Five sovereign piece	25	$16\frac{2}{6}\frac{3}{2}\frac{2}{3}$

In Silver.

Old Coinage.	dwts.	grs.	*New Coinage.*	dwts.	grs.
Shilling	3	$20\frac{2}{3}\frac{8}{1}$	Shilling	3	$15\frac{3}{11}$
Six-pence	1	$22\frac{1}{3}\frac{4}{1}$	Six-pence	1	$19\frac{7}{11}$
Crown	19	$8\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{1}$	Crown	18	$4\frac{4}{11}$
Half crown	9	$16\frac{8}{3}\frac{8}{1}$	Half crown	9	$2\frac{2}{11}$

Wrought gold and silver. Wrought gold has two legal standards; one is 22 carats, (like the coin,) and the other 18 carats. The 18 carats fine is chiefly used for watch-cases and rings. Wrought silver has also two legal standards, viz. one is the same as the old silver coin, and the other 8 dwts. better, (11 oz. 10 dwts. fine,) which is called *new* sterling, but seldom used.

The different standards are thus distinguished: All articles, whether gold or silver, of the money standard, are marked with a lion; the new gold standard is marked with the number 18, and the new sterling with the figure of Britannia, and a lion's head. Articles of all standards, capable of bearing a stamp, are marked likewise with the initials of the maker's name, the arms or mark of the assay office, and a letter for the date. The letter used by the Gold-Smiths' Company shews the date by beginning the alphabet with 1796 and reckoning on to 20 letters progressively. Thus 1816 is known by the letter U, and 1820 by the letter D, &c. The mark of the Gold-Smiths' office is a leopard's head, that of the assay office of Dublin a harp, of Edinburg a thistle, of Newcastle, three Castles, of Sheffield, a crown, and of Birmingham, an anchor.

All articles except watch-cases, are subject to a certain duty, and are marked with the king's head when the duty is paid.

Usance. The usance for bills drawn from Holland, Germany and France, is 1 month, from Spain and Portugal 2 months, and from Italy 3 months after date, from the United States 60 days after sight.

Days of grace. Three days grace are allowed on bills drawn at usance, or after date, or a number of days after sight; but if the third day of grace should fall on a Sunday, payment must be made on the preceding Saturday. Bills payable at sight, or on demand, must be paid or protested on the day of presentation.

(For the Laws of Exchange, which, with a few exceptions in some of the states, are the same as in the United States of America, see *Introduction, Laws of Exchange*, page 2.)

Course of Exchange.

London gives 1 £ sterling for 11 guilders 52 cts. more or less, in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp.
" " 1 £ " " 36⅔ shillings Flemish Bo. more or less, in Altona and Hamburg.
" " 1 £ " " 25 francs 6 centimes, more or less, in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux.
" " 1 £ " " 10 guilders 6 kreuzers, more or less, in Vienna, Trieste or Venice.
" " 1 £ " " 149 Batzen, more or less, in Frankfort.
" " 48⅜ pence sterling, more or less, for 1000 reés in Lisbon and Oporto.
" " 35 " " " " " 1 dollar of exchange in Madrid, Barcellona, Cadiz, &c.
" " 30 " " for 1 current dollar in Gibraltar.
" " 50½ " " more or less, for 1 pezza da otto in Leghorn.
" " 44 " " " " " 1 pezza fuori Banco in Genoa.
(or now) 1 £ sterling for 2553 centesimi, more or less.
" " 46 pence sterling, more or less, for 1 dollar of exchange in Malta.
" " 39 " " " " " 1 ducato del Regno in Naples.
" " 116 " " " " " 1 onza in Messina and Palermo.
" " 39½ " " " " " 1 mil rees in Rio de Janeiro.
" " 51 " " " " " 1 peso de 8 reales de Plata in Mexico.
" " 51½ " " " " " 1 peso de 8 reales de Plata in Buenos Ayres.
" " 1 £ sterling " " " 6⅔ rix-dollars current in Berlin.
" " 51 pence sterling " " " 6 lire d'Austria in Venice.
" " 97⅛ " " " " " 1 bank ruble in Petersburg and Moskau.
" " 100 £ sterling for 110½ £ Irish currency in Dublin.

Weights and Measures.

Troy weight. The weight for gold and silver is the troy weight, which is the same as that used in America.

The division of that weight and its relation to the scientific weight of France, may be seen from the following table:

Pound.	Ounces.	Pennyweights.	Grains.	Mites.	Grammes.
1	12	240	5760	115200	373.202
	1	20	480	9600	31.100
		1	24	480	1.555
			1	20	0.065
				1	0.003

Avoirdupois weight. The pound commercial weight (called avoirdupois) equals 7000 grains troy, and precisely the same is used in the United States. Thus the pound avoirdupois is to the pound troy as 7000 to 5760, or as 175 are to 144. The pound troy therefore is $\frac{144}{175}$ of a pound avoirdupois.

The principal multiples and subdivisions of avoirdupois weight, with its relation to the weight of France, may be seen from the following table:

Ton.	Cwt.	Quarters.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Grammes.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440	1015938.836
	1	4	112	1792	28672	50796.942
		1	28	448	7168	12699.235
			1	16	256	453.544
				1	16	28.346
					1	1.772

The drachm avoirdupois is sometimes divided into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 10 grains.

Thus 1 grain troy equal to 1.097 grains avoirdupois.
$27\frac{11}{32}$ " " " " 1 dram "
175 ounces " " " 192 ounces "
or 175 pounds " " " 144 pounds "

The stone is equal to 14 lbs. avoirdupois. *The stone of butcher's meat* or *fish* is 8 lbs.; the *stone of glass* 5 lbs.; and a *seam* of glass 24 stones, or 120 lbs.

A *last of wool* contains 12 sacks; a sack 2 weys, 13 tods, 26 stones, 52 cloves, or 364 lbs.

A *pack of wool* is 240 lbs.

A fodder of lead in London and Hull is $19\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., at Chester 20 cwt., at Newcastle 21 cwt., at Bawtry $21\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., at Stockton 22 cwt., at Derby $22\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

The cwt. of lead at Hull and Chester 120 lbs.

Lead ore is sold by a measure called ore-dish, which is 21.3 inches long, 6 broad and 8 deep, containing about half a bushel; 9 dishes are called a load, and weigh 3 cwt. nearly.

A *peck* of flour or salt is 14 lbs.; a firkin of butter 56 lbs.; and of soap 64 lbs.; a barrel of soap is 256 lbs.; of candles 120 lbs.; of butter 224 lbs.; of gunpowder 100 lbs.; of anchovies 30 lbs.; of raisins 112 lbs.

A bushel of rock salt must weigh 65 lbs.; of crushed rock salt 56 lbs.; and of foreign salt 84 lbs.

Hay and straw are sold by the load, of 36 trusses.

The truss of hay is 56 lbs.; and of straw 36 lbs.

The truss of new hay is 60 lbs. until the 1st of September.

Dry Measure. This is likewise the same as that used in the United States.

The following table will shew its division and relation to the French litre.

Last.	Weys.	Quarters.	Cooms.	Bushels.	Pecks.	Gallons.	Pints.	Litres. Decilitres.
1	2	10	20	80	320	640	5120	2818.74432
	1	5	10	40	160	320	2560	1409.37216
		1	2	8	32	64	512	281.87443
			1	4	16	32	256	140.95721
				1	4	8	64	35.23830
					1	2	16	8.80856
						1	8	4.40428
							1	0.55053

The bushel, which is the legal measure for corn and seeds, is 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep. It contains, therefore, 2150.42 cubic inches; and is divided into 4 pecks, 8 gallons, 16 pottles, 32 quarts, or 64 pints.

Corn and seed are measured in the port of London, by striking the bushel from the brim with a round piece of light wood, about 2 inches in diameter, and of equal thickness throughout. All other goods sold by dry measure are heaped.

The average weight of a bushel of different kinds of grain is reckoned at the London market as follows: wheat 60 lbs, rye 53, barley 47, oats 38, peas 64, beans 63, clover 68, canary 53, and rape 48 lbs.

A load of corn for a man is reckoned 5 bushels, and a cart-load 40 bushels.

Coals are sold in London by the chaldron of 4 vats, 12 sacks or 36 bushels. The coal bushel contains 8 gallons, and measures 2217.6 cubic inches.

In measuring coals, this bushel is to be *heaped* up in the form of a cone, of the height of 6 inches above the brim. It therefore contains 2814.9 cubic inches, and the chaldron of coal (36 of such bushels) measures 58.64 cubic feet. Sacks for measuring coals must be of a certain dimension, viz: from 1250 to 1352 cubic inches.

All contracts for coals in London, above 5 chaldrons, are to be understood as relating to pool-measure, with an ingrain of 1 chaldron in 20, according to the ancient custom of the port.

The chaldron of coals at Newcastle is not a measure but a weight of 53 cwt. avoirdupois. 8 Newcastle chaldrons are reckoned to 1 *keel*, and equal 15½ London chaldrons nearly.

Liquid Measure. A tun of wine, brandy or other liquor, contains 2 pipes, 4 hogsheads, 3 puncheons, 6 tierces, 8 barrels, 14 rundlets or 252 gallons. The gallon contains 4 quarts, 8 pints, 32 gills, and contains 231 cubic inches.

The different proportions of these measures (which are the same as those of the United States) may be seen from the following table:

Tun.	Pipes.	Puncheons.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Litres. Decilitres
1	2	3	4	6	252	1008	2016	953.8045
	1	1½	2	3	126	504	1008	476.9023
		1	1½	2	84	336	672	317.9348
			1	1½	63	252	504	238.4511
				1	42	168	336	158.9674
					1	4	8	3.7849
						1	2	0.9462
							1	0.4731

The following is the standard gauge for foreign wines at the custom-house of London:

The pipe of Port . . .	138 gallons.	The butt of Sherry . . .	120 gallons.
" " " Lisbon }		" " " Mountain . .	126 "
" " " Bucella } . .	140 "	" hogshead of Claret . .	57 "
" " " Calcavella }		" " " Tent . .	63 "
" " " Madeira . . .	110 "	" aum of Hock	36 "
" " " Barcelona }		" " " Teneriffe . .	120 "
" " " Vidonia } . .	120 "	" " " Cape	20 "

The gallon used at the custom-house is 7 inches in diameter and 6 deep.

The following articles are guaged by wine measure:

The hogshead of molasses should contain 100 gallons wine measure.
" tun of animal oil " " 252 " " "
" " " vegetable oil " " 236 " " "
" barrel of herrings " " 32 " " "
" " " salmon " " 42 " " "
" The gallon of train and seed oil should weigh 7½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Beer Measure. The tun contains 2 butts, 4 hogsheads, 6 barrels, 12 kilderkins, 24 firkins or 216 gallons, and measures 60912 cubic inches.

77 beer gallons equal 94 wine gallons.

The following table will show the respective relations of these measures:

Butt.	Puncheon.	Hogsheads.	Barrels.	Kildks.	Firkins.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Litres. Decilitres.
1	1½	2	3	6	12	108	432	864	499.0464
	1	1⅓	2	4	8	72	288	576	332.6876
		1	1½	3	6	54	216	432	249.5232
			1	2	4	36	144	288	166.3488
				1	2	18	72	144	83.1744
					1	9	36	72	41.5872
						1	4	8	4.6208
							1	2	1.1552
								1	0.5776

The firkin of ale or beer, which formerly was 8 gallons, is by an act of 1803 made 9 gallons.

Long Measure. The foot is divided into 12 inches, and measures 0.304799 of the French mètre (see *France).*

A *palm* is 3 inches, a *hand* 4, a *span* 9, and a *cubit* 18 inches.

A yard is 3 feet, a pace 5, and a fathom 6 feet.

The ell Flemish is reckoned at 3 quarters, and the ell English at 5 quarters. All these measures are the same in the United States of America.

The following table will show the respective lengths and relations of these measures:

Mile.	Furlong.	Pole, Rod or Perch.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.	Barleycorns.	Mètres.
1	8	320	1760	5280	63360	190080	1609.3059
	1	40	220	660	7920	23760	201.1632
		1	5½	16½	198	594	5.0291
			1	3	36	108	0.9144
				1	12	36	0.3048
					1	3	0.0254
						1	0.0085

The relations of the English *Square* or *Land Measure,* which is also in general use in the United States, may be seen from the following table:

Acre.	Roods.	Perches.	Square yards.	Square feet.	Square inches.	Square mètres (Mètres carrées.)
1	4	160	4840	43560	6272640	4046.6488
	1	40	1210	10890	1568160	1011.6662
		1	30¼	272¼	39204	25.2916
			1	9	1296	0.8361
				1	144	0.0929
					1	0.0007

30 acres are called a *yard* of *land;* 100 acres a *hide* of land; and 640 acres, a square mile.

The following table shows the relative proportions of

Cubic Measure.

Cubic yard.	Cubic feet.	Cubic inches.	Cubic mètres (Mètres cube.)
1	27	46656	0.7645011
	1	1728	0.2831377
		1	0.0001638

42 cubic feet make 1 ton of shipping: 40 feet of rough timber, or 50 feet of hewn timber make 1 load.

Deals are mostly sold by the *long hundred*, those from different countries being rated in London as follows:

Russian standard	12	feet	long,	1½	inches	thick,	11	inches	broad.
Swedish "	14	"	"	3	"	"	10	"	"
Norwegian "	12	"	"	3	"	"	9	"	"

Deals from other places are sometimes sold by reducing them to the Russian standard; but oak planks sell generally by the load of 50 cubic feet.

Terms used in reckoning. A long dozen is 13; a long score 21, and a long hundred 120.

A roll of parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 skins.

A bale of paper is 10 reams, or 200 quires; and each quire 24 or 25 sheets.

A hundred of salt is 7 lasts.

A last of salt is 18 barrels; of potash, codfish, herrings, meal, soap, pitch and tar, 12 barrels; of flax or feathers 17 hundred weight; a last of ale or beer, 12 barrels; and of gunpowder, 24 barrels.

Allowances, Tares, &c.

Draft is a deduction from the original or gross weight of goods, and is subtracted before the tare is taken off.

Tare is an allowance for the weight of the bag, box, cask, or other package in which goods are weighed.

Real tare or *open tare* is the actual weight of the package.

Customary tare is an established allowance for the weight of the package.

Computed tare is an estimated allowance agreed upon at the time.

Average tare is when a few packages only among several are weighed, their mean or average taken, and the rest tared accordingly.

Super tare is an additional allowance or second tare when the commodity or package, exceeds a certain weight.

When tare is deducted, the remainder is called the *neat weight;* but if tret be allowed it is called *suttle weight.*

Tret is a deduction of 4 lbs. from every 104 lbs. of the *suttle weight.* This allowance, which is said to be for dust or sand, or for the waste or wear of the commodity, is now nearly discontinued by merchants, and wholly abolished in the East India warehouses in London. Neither tret nor draft is allowed at the custom-house.

Cloff or *clough* is another allowance no longer in use. It consisted in a deduction of 2 lbs. from every 3 cwt of the second suttle (the remainder after tret is subtracted). Merchants now reckon cloff by a small deduction from the original weight of a few articles only.

The following table will show the customary allowances, tares, &c. of London, which may also be considered as standards for other ports of England:

Name of Goods.	*Sold by the*	*Custom House Allowances.*	*Commercial Allowances.*
Almonds	cwt	in casks 14 lbs per cwt; in bags 4 lbs per bag; but mostly real tare; when in shells $\frac{2}{3}$ are allowed for the shells.	in serons 2 lbs draft; 12 lbs tare per seron, under 3 cwt; 4 lbs draft and 15 lbs tare per seron, above 3 cwt; in bags or casks, draft as above and real tare.
Aloes Socotrina	cwt	real tare	in casks under 1 cwt 1 lb draft; ditto from 1 to 3 cwt 2 lbs; 3 cwt and upwards 4 lbs real tare.
" Epatica	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft, 6 lbs tare per cwt.
Alum	ton	10 lbs per cwt	1 lb draft per cwt, and real tare.
" Roach	cwt	real tare	4 lbs draft pr cask, and 10 lbs pr cwt tare.
Anatto	cwt	real tare and 6 lbs per cwt for flags	in casks 4 lbs draft each, and 20 lbs per cwt tare.
Anniseed	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft, and real tare.
Argol	cwt	10 lbs per cwt	from 2 to 4 cwt 2 lbs draft per cask, 4 cwt and upwards 4 lbs draft, tare 14 lbs per cwt on Italian argol; on Rhenish 10 lbs per cwt.
Ashes pot, American	cwt	real tare	2 lbs draft per barrel, 14 lbs tare per cwt.
Barilla	cwt	real tare	4 lbs draft per seron; real tare or 10 lbs per cwt when loose, and 12 lbs draft per ton.
Bark, Jesuits	lb	real tare	2 lbs draft per chest, 3 lbs per cwt for dust, and real tare.
" oak	cwt	real tare	4 lbs draft per cask, and real tare.
Brimstone	ton	in casks, real tare	12 lbs draft per ton, or 4 lbs per hogshead and real tare.
Butter	cwt	real tare	tare is branded on every cask.
Camphor	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per cwt, and real tare.
Capers	lb	real tare	under 5 cwt 2 lbs draft per cask, and 2-5 tare; above 5 cwt 4 lbs draft per cask, and $\frac{1}{3}$ tare.
Carraway	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft, and real tare.
Cassia	cwt	real tare	1 lb " " " "
Castor oil	gallon	real tare	1 lb " " " "
Cinnamon	lb	real tare	tare as per warrants of the East India Company.
Clover seed	cwt	real tare	2 lbs draft per bag, and 4 lbs tare per cwt.
Cloves	lb	real tare	tare as per warrants.
Cochineal	lb	real tare	real tare.
Cocoa	cwt	real tare	draft under 1 cwt 1 lb; from 1 to 3 cwt 2 lbs; from 3 to 5 cwt 4 lbs; 5 cwt and upward 5 lbs real tare, and 4 lbs per cwt for garble or dust.
Coffee, West India	cwt	real tare	real tare and draft as for cocoa; otherwise 5 lbs draft per cask; 2 lbs per barrel, or 1 lb per bag.
" East India or Mocha	cwt	real tare	tare as per warrant.
Copper, Spanish	cwt	none	2 lbs draft per cwt.
" Turkish	ton	none	2 lbs " per ton.
Copperas, green	cwt	real tare	4 lbs draft per cask; tare 1 cwt per cask, or real tare.
" white	cwt	real tare	
Cotton wool, West India and America	lb	in bags 4 lbs per cent or 100 lbs	1 lb draft, and sometimes 2 lbs cloff per bale; 4 lbs per cwt tare.
" Brazil	lb	real tare	ditto ditto
" Smyrna	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per bale, and real tare; if in linen bags 6 lbs tare per cwt.
" Spanish	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per bale; 4 lbs tare per cwt.
" East India	lb	real tare	draft and tare as per warrants.
Cotton yarn	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per bale; 7 lbs tare per cwt.
Currants, Zante	cwt	16 lbs per cwt	in butts above 17 cwt, draft 2 lbs each, and 18 lbs tare per cwt; but if under
" Leghorn	cwt	12 lbs per cwt	17 cwt, 2 lbs draft each, and 20 lbs tare per cwt.
" Turkey	cwt	real tare	draft 1 lb per case, barrel, or for every 5 drums, and real tare.
Figs	cwt	real tare	in chests or casks 1 lb draft, real tare, and 1 lb above it.
Galls	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft per bag; 9 lbs tare in hair bags, 6 lbs ditto in linen bags; and 2 lbs more if roped.
Ginger, dry	cwt	real tare	in bags 1 lb draft each weigh of 2, 3, or 4 bags, and 4 lbs per cwt tare; in
" green	cwt	$\frac{1}{3}$ for jars	casks under 1 cwt, 2 lbs draft, if above 1 cwt, 4 lbs; real tare.
Glue	cwt	real tare	draft under 3 cwt 2 lbs; above 3 cwt 4 lbs; real tare.

Name of Goods.	Sold by the	Custom House Allowances.	Commercial Allowances.
Goat's wool	lb	real tare	in casks 4 lbs draft and real tare; in bales 1 lb draft per bale, and 4 lbs tare per cwt for the shirt.
Gums	cwt	real tare	in casks, draft 4 lbs per cask, and real tare; in chests, draft 2 lbs per chest, and real tare; for Turkey and India gums 1 lb draft per package, and real tare.
Hemp	ton	none	1 lb draft for 5 cwt.
Hides	piece	none	1 lb draft for 10 hides.
Indigo, East India	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per chest, and real tare.
" Spanish	lb	real tare	draft 1 lb; tare per half seron under 1⅓ cwt 17 lbs; per seron under 1¼ cwt 21 lbs; above, 25 lbs.
Ipecacuanha	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per cwt; real tare and tret.
Isinglass	lb	real tare	2 lbs draft, & 4 to 5 lbs tare pr sack, & tret.
Jalap	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per cwt, and real tare.
Juniper berries	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft per cwt, and real tare.
Liquorice	cwt	real tare for chest and for leaves	2 lbs draft per chest, real tare, and 6 per cent for leaves.
Mace	cwt	real tare	draft and tare as per warrants of East India Company.
Madder, Dutch, or Mulls	cwt	10 lbs per cwt in fats or casks	4 lbs draft per cask; 10 lbs tare per cwt.
" Turkey roots	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft, and 9 lbs tare per bag.
Mohair yarn	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per bale; tare 6 lbs to 9 lbs each, or 1 lb per 28 lbs.
Molasses	cwt	real tare	2 lbs draft, and 9 lbs cloff per cask.
Nutmegs	lb	in caroteels the packages are weighed	tare as per warrants: when in shells ½ is allowed for the shells.
Oil, common	tun	in casks weighing upwards of 3 cwt, tare 18 lbs per cwt; in casks under 3 cwt, 50 lbs each.	when sold by gauge, no allowance except for dirt or water; when by weight 2 lbs draft per cask of 9, 10 or 11 cwt.
" train	tun	In barrels 50 lbs each; but in uncertain casks 18 lbs per cwt	
Opium	lb	2 lbs per cwt for leaves, and weighed stripp'd of outer pkg.	1 lb draft per package, and real tare after taking away the leaves.
Pepper	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per bag, and real tare; but when sold by the East India Company tare as per warrants.
Pimento	lb	2 or 3 lbs pr bag, in casks real tare	in bags 1 lb draft per bag; 4 lbs tare per cwt, and tret as usual; in casks 2 lbs draft, and 1 lb cloff per cask; real tare and tret.
Pitch, American	cwt	56 lbs per barrel	2 lbs draft per barrel; tare according to package.
" Swedish	cwt	36 lbs per "	
" Archangel	cwt	93 lbs per "	
Plumbs, dry, Portugal	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft per chest, average tare, and 1 lb super or above.
Raisins, Denia	cwt	real tare	1 lb draft on 5 baskets, 3 lbs tare each; in boxes 1 lb draft on 10 boxes, real tare, and 1 lb super; in jars 1 lb draft on 5 jars, and the same tare.
" Malaga	cwt	real tare	
" Smyrna black	cwt	real tare	draft 2 lbs per cask; in butts of 12 cwt and upwards 16 lbs tare per cwt; in casks under 12 cwt 18 lbs tare per cwt.
" " red	cwt	real tare	draft from 1 to 2 lbs per cask, tare 16 lbs per cwt.
Rhubarb	lb	real tare	India as per warrants, Russia 2 lbs, draft and real tare.
Rice	cwt	real tare	draft 2 lbs per barrel, 1 lb per half barrel, and real tare.
Rosin	cwt	real tare	in mats or casks 2 lbs draft and real tare.
Safflower	cwt	real tare	draft 1 lb per bale; tare under 5 cwt 21 lbs, above 5 cwt 36 lbs, per bale; in scaffers with canes, 1 lb draft each; 10 lbs per cwt.
Saffron	cwt	real tare	draft 1 lb; real tare
Sal ammoniac	cwt	real tare	draft 4 lbs per cask, and real tare.
Sarsaparilla	lb	real tare	2 lbs draft per bale; real tare and tret.
Saltpetre	cwt	in bags 18 lbs each; in double bags 14 lbs	tare as per warrants of East India Company, or 4 lbs for single bags, and for double, &c. in proportion.
Scammony	lb	real tare	1 lb draft if above 1 cwt; real tare.
Seeds, Canary	cwt	30 lbs per barrel or real tare	grain and seeds are generally sold without the package, which, if taken by the buyer, is paid for separately.
" rape	last	real tare	
" linseed	qr	real tare	
" mustard	cwt	real tare	
Silks, Bologna	lb	10 per cent tare	(see page 218.
" Messina	lb	8 per cent tare	
Soap	cwt	real tare	2 lbs draft for 3 cwt and under; above 3 cwt 4 lbs; real tare.

Name of Goods.	*Sold by the*	*Custom House Allowances.*	*Commercial Allowances.*
Sugar, Muscovado from the British West India Islands	cwt	in casks of 8 to 12 cwt, 1 cwt; from 12 to 15 cwt, 1 cwt 1 qr 12 lbs; from 15 to 17 cwt, 1½ cwt; from 17 cwt upwards, 1¾ cwt; under 8 cwt, 14 lbs per cwt	2 lbs draft per hogshead; 1 lb ditto per barrel; real tare for home consumption; but for exportation dock tares are allowed, which see below.
" Martinico	cwt	12 lbs per cwt	
" Guadaloupe	cwt	16 lbs per cwt	
" St Domingo	cwt	14 lbs per cwt	
" East India	cwt	real tare	tare as per warrants.
" Havannah	cwt	real tare	draft 1 lb per chest; real tare.
" white Brazil	cwt	real tare	draft 2 lbs per chest; 13 lbs per cent.
Sugar of lead	cwt	real tare	draft 4 lbs per chest, and real tare.
Sumac	cwt	in bags of about 3½ cwt, 4 lbs; from 2 to 3 cwt, 3 lbs	1 lb draft per bag; 1 lb tare per cwt.
Tallow, Russia	cwt	in casks, 12 lbs per cwt	2 lbs draft per cask; 12 lbs tare per cwt.
Tartar, cream of	cwt	in casks, 11 lbs per cwt	draft 4 lbs per cask, and real tare.
Tobacco, North American	lb	transferred to excise	8 lbs draft per hogshead from Virginia; 4 lbs per ditto from Maryland; shrinkage 30 lbs per hogshead from Virginia; 20 lbs ditto from Maryland.
Turmeric	lb	real tare	draft and tare, 4 lbs per bag.
Turpentine	cwt	in casks 1-5 part of the gross weight	2 s. per cwt for hard; draft 2 lbs, and tare 63 lbs per cask, if under 2 cwt 3 qrs 7 lbs; but above that weight, draft 3 lbs per cask, and tare 1-5 part.
Valonea	tun	in bulk, no tare; in bags, real tare	draft 12 lbs per ton; in bulks and in bags, real tare.
Verdigris	lb	real tare	1 lb draft per cwt, and 2 lbs tare per pod or bag, and tret.
Woad	cwt	real tare	tare 1 cwt per cask.
Wood, in the log	ton	no tare	draft 12 lbs per ton.
" in casks	ton	real tare	draft 4 lbs per cask, and real tare.
Wool, Spanish	lb	real tare	2 lbs draft per bale; 20 lbs tare per bale of 2 cwt; and 22 lbs per bale above 2 cwt.
Yellow-berries	lb	real tare	draft 1 lb per bale; tare 9 lbs per bale, and 2 lbs for ropes, if any.

Dock Tares.

The following are the tares allowed at the West India and London docks, on dock sugars bought for exportation:

cwt.	cwt.	qtrs.	lbs.
Under 8	0	0	14 per cent or cwt. on the whole.
8 cwt. to 9	1	0	7 " " " " " " "
9 " " 10	1	0	14 " " " " " " "
10 " " 11	1	0	21 " " " " " " "
11 " " 12	1	1	0 " " " " " " "
12 " " 13	1	1	7 " " " " " " "
13 " " 14	1	1	14 " " " " " " "
14 " " 15	1	1	21 " " " " " " "
15 " " 17	1	2	0 " " " " " " "
17 and upwards	1	3	0 " " " " " " "

The above allowances are given on the landing weight.

Commercial Allowances on Silks.

The following resolutions were agreed upon and signed by the silk merchants of London, on the 11th of June 1802:

That all raw silk is to be sold by the small pound of 16 ounces, and 1 lb. draft per bale is to be allowed on all raw silks in general.

That tares on raw and thrown silks are to be invariably fixed in the following manner:

On Bales weighing Gross:

From 100 lbs. to 129 lbs.—4 lbs. tare.
" 130 " " 149 " 5 " "
" 150 " " 179 " 6 " "
" 180 " " 209 " 7 " "

From 210 lbs. to 259 lbs.—8 lbs. tare.
" 260 " " 309 " 9 " "
" 310 " " 339 " 10 " "
" 340 " " 369 " 11 " "

That the super tares claimed, be regulated as follows:

That if the tare of the Piedmont organzine, for which 6 lbs is allowed, shall weigh less than 4 lbs. 8 oz. then *no* super tare shall be allowed.

That if the tare weighs 4 lbs. 8 oz. or more and less than 4 lbs. 12 oz. then to allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

That if the tare weighs 4 lbs. 12 oz. or more, and less than 5 lbs. 4 oz, then to allow 1 lb.

That if the tare weighs 5 lbs. 4 oz. or more, and less than 5 lbs. 12 oz. then to allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and so on for any greater super tare.

That if the tare of any other kind of silk but Piedmont organzine, that is to say, of any other kind of thrown silks, and also of raws in general, for which 8 lbs is allowed, shall weigh 6 lbs. 12 oz. then no allowance of super tare is to be made.

That if the tare weighs more than 6 lbs. 12 oz. and less than 7 lbs. then to allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

That if the tare weighs more than 7 lbs. and less than 7 lbs. 8 oz. then to allow 1 lb.

That if the tare weighs more than 7 lbs. 8 oz. and less than 8 lbs. then to allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

That if the tare weighs more than 8 lbs. and less than 8 lbs. 8 oz. then to allow 2 lbs; and so on for any greater super tare.

And that a proportionable allowance of super tare, on the above principles, be made according to the greater or less weight of the bale.

That on all French raws in regular packages, not exceeding 179 lbs., gross weight, 1 lb. for strings (if any) be allowed; and on all above 179 lbs., gross weight, 2 lbs.

That on French raws coming in irregular packages, such as cases, mats, &c., the tare and strings be settled at the time of purchase.

That all thrown and raw silks in the ball be weighed with as many ropes as pounds tare allowed, except Bologna, Venetian, Modena and Rinimi thrown silks, which are to be weighed without ropes.

That the usual allowance of 8 ounces draft be continued on every bale or ballot when weighed.

That all claims for super tare, damage, mixture, &c., are to be made by the buyers within one month from the day of delivery; after which time no claims will be allowed.

That the buyer be requested to weigh the silk on delivery; or in default the weight per bill of parcels, shall be acknowledged right, and no future claim of deficiency shall be allowed.

Allowances of the East India Company.

The allowances made on weighable goods, sold at the Company's warehouses in London, are chiefly draft and super tare.

The draft is 1 lb. on every package or quantity of upwards of 28 lbs., besides which a two-ounce weight is placed with the other weights to give the scale a turn in favor of the buyer. If, in weighing, the beam is even, that is, if the scale containing the goods does not preponderate, 1 lb. is struck from the weight. This lb. is also allowed by the customs and excise, but not the two-ounce weight, except by the excise, and that on tea only.

In taring goods, that is, in weighing the packages, the scales in which the weights are placed is allowed to preponderate.

In making an average tare, if the mean of the packages tared should prove a fraction, the next whole number above it is taken. Thus if the average or mean be $28\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. the allowance is 29 lbs. This is allowed on all goods by the customs and excise, as well as by the Company.

On all goods (tea excepted) 1 lb. is allowed by the Company, but not by the customs or excise, on packages which tare 28 lbs. or upwards; and if the tare is taken on an average, and there is a fraction, it is increased to a pound, as in the following example:

Actual average tare	$28\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Fraction wanting . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
	29 lbs.
Super tare . . .	1 lb.
Tare allowed . .	30 lbs.

On quarter chests of tea. If, on averaging those tared, they turn out even pounds, no farther allowance is made, unless the chests weigh gross 34 lbs. or upwards; in which case 1 lb. for super tare is allowed on each package; but if there be a fraction, the fraction wanting only is allowed. Thus if the average tare be 22 lbs. the allowance is 23 lbs., and it is the same if the average tare be $22\frac{1}{4}$ or $22\frac{1}{2}$ or $22\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

On half chests of tea. If, on averaging those tared, they turn out even pounds, 1 lb. is allowed for super tare on each package, and if there be a fraction it is reckoned 1 lb. as before.

On whole chests of tea. If, on averaging those tared, they turn out even pounds, 2 lbs. are allowed for each package for super tare; but if there be a fraction, 1 lb. only, and the fraction wanting are allowed. Thus if the average tare be 50 lbs., the allowance is 52 lbs., and if the average tare be $50\frac{1}{4}$, $50\frac{1}{2}$ or $50\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. the same allowance is made.

[The foregoing allowances on tea are also made by the excise; but the customs allow only the pound for a fraction, as before stated.]

On silks. Bengal and China raw silks are weighed in new Hessen bags in the following manner. The large Bengal bag, containing about 300 lbs., is tared, upon the average, at 6 lbs., and 2 lbs. more are allowed for super tare.

The small Bengal bag, containing about 150 lbs., is tared, on the average, at 3 lbs., and 1 lb. more is allowed for super tare.

The China silk bag, containing about 100 lbs., is tared on the average, at 2 lbs., and 1 lb more is allowed for super tare.

The two ounce weight is invariably put into the scale, and the 1 lb. draft is also allowed; but this pound draft not being allowed by the customs, is charged with duty to the buyers by the Company.

Bank of England.

The Bank of England was established in 1694, by a company who advanced a loan of £1,200,000 to the government at 8 per cent per annum, for which they obtained a charter. Various loans have since been made at a lower interest, and sums have been subscribed at different periods for the renewal of the charter, amounting now, in the year 1833, to £14,636,800. This is called the government debt, for which various interests are paid by the government, amounting, together, to 3 per cent per annum.

The amount of the capital bank stock was increased by a bonus of 25 per cent in 1816, which makes its present amount £14,553,000, on which dividends are paid of 10 per cent per annum from the above interest, and the profits of the institution. This capital is transferable like government stock, and is as such subject to fluctuation in value.

Business of the bank. The bank discounts bills, keeps cash for others, issues notes, deals in bullion, and makes temporary advances to the state.

It also acts as a banker and agent to the government, for which it receives a proper remuneration.

The mode of keeping cash at the bank, and the terms for discounting bills are the same as with a private banker; but no cash account can be commenced with less than £500, nor can any discount account be opened without the approbation of the court of directors. No bill drawn in London of less than £100, or having more than 65 days to run, or 70 days for legal notice, is cashed; but country bills as low as £30 are discounted; each bill, however, must be made payable at a London banking house, and have besides such names on it as are approved by a committee, who allow or reject the bill without assigning any cause; nor is such a refusal to be considered as discreditable to the house or person so refused.

The bank issues no paper without an equivalent, either in cash, bullion, approved bills, or government security; except for the expenses of the establishment. Its notes are made payable to bearer on demand, and were accordingly paid at sight until 1797, when, in consequence of a general run on the bank, occasioned by the reported descent of the French on the coast, cash payments were suspended by order of the Privy Council. A resolution was immediately entered into by the principal merchants and bankers of London, to receive bank notes as cash in all payments. This resolution, together with the favorable report of a committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company, fully sustained the credit of its papers; and the restrictions from paying in specie, except in certain cases, has since been renewed at different periods, by several acts of Parliament. In 1819 a law was enacted directing bank notes to be paid, first in gold ingots, not weighing less than 60 ounces each, and at the end of three years in gold coin.

The bank is not permitted by its charter to deal in any kind of merchandise, except gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins; but it enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking and issuing notes; for no other body politic or corporate, nor any firm of more than six partners can transact the same kind of business in England.

The business of the bank is divided into two departments; the one under the chief cashier, and the other under the general accountant. The chief cashier is the banker, who transacts all the receipts and payments of money, and issues the bank notes. The general accountant posts these notes as they are issued, and as they are paid off by the chief cashier; he also keeps the accounts of the public funds, and transacts other concerns relating to the *national debt*.

The chief management of the bank is under 24 directors, with a governor and deputy goveror, who are all annually chosen by the proprietors. Four general courts are held every year, and others may be convened at the request of nine or more proprietors. The purpose of these meetings is to make or revise laws, to determine questions relating to the institution, and to elect officers. The qualification of a governor is to be possessed of £4000, capital bank stock; of a deputy governor £3000; of a director £2000; and of a proprietor or elector £500; and these sums must have been possessed for six months previous to the election, unless they come by bequest or inheritance.

There are in London about 70 banking houses; and in the other parts of England nearly 600, which are called country banks. The principal business of London bankers is to keep cash for others; but they do not issue their own notes. Their profits arise from laying out part of the money lodged in their hands, in good and beneficial securities (commonly stock or other government papers; but chiefly from discounting bills).

Country bankers, like those of London, keep cash for others and discount bills; but they differ from them in many respects, viz: some pay an interest for money lodged in their hands, on condition of receiving a certain notice before it is withdrawn; some keep a mutual interest account, and charge commission on their payment.

Many country bankers likewise issue their notes, that is, in discounting bills, or making advances upon other securities, they give, instead of cash, their own promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand; which notes, having a local currency, so far answer the purposes of coin, or any other circulating medium; and when they are presented for payment, they must be redeemed, either in cash or Bank of England notes. Most of them are also payable at some London banking house, where the country banker keeps accounts in the same manner as any other customer. These country bank notes must be on stamps, and are not allowed to circulate for more than 3 years.

LUBEC. *(German Luebeck.)*

[Free commercial city in Germany, on the Baltic, on the river Trave, with 25,000 inhabitants; has manufactories in silk, camel's hair, calico, linen, sail-cloth, sugar of lead, brass, copper and tin, sugar refineries, &c. and trades chiefly in Russian produce.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in marks of 16 shillings Lubs current, the shilling being again divided into 12 pfennings, as in *Hamburg*, which see.

The rix dollar is 3 marks, or 48 shillings Lubs, and its value, together with the value of the mark, &c. in U. S. currency, is the same as that already explained under the article *Hamburg*.

Coins.

The gold coins of the city consist in pieces of 10, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ ducats, the ducat being coined after the German Convention footing, and worth $2.18 cents 7 mills United States currency, nearly.

The mark of fine silver is paid 33 marks currency, more or less.

Usances are the same as at *Hamburg*, which see.

Days of Grace are ten, Sunday and holy-days included.

Course of Exchange.

Lubec gives 117 rix dollars current, more or less, for 250 guilders in Amsterdam or Rotterdam.

" " 99¾ " " specie, " " " 100 bo. rix dollars, or 300 mark bo. in Hamburg.

[According to this course of *exchange* the Lubec rix dollar specie would be from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent better than the Hamburg banco dollar, valued at medium at $1.05 cents 4 mills United States currency.]

Weights and Measures.

The gold and silver weight is that of *Cologne*, which see.

(Wrought silver is 12 loths 3 grains fine.)

The commercial pound is divided into 2 marks, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quintleins, or 512 pfennings, and equals 7479½ grains troy.

100 lbs. of Lubec equal 106.85 lbs. avoirdupois.

The lies-pound contains 14 lbs; and the centner 8 lies-pounds, or 112 lbs. The ship pound is 2½ centners, 20 lies-pounds or 280 lbs; but the ship-pfund waggoner's weight, is 20 lies-pounds of 16 lbs. or 320 lbs; and sometimes 23 lies-pounds of 14 lbs. 322 lbs.

A ship pound of feathers weighs 20 lies-pounds of 16 lbs. the sack included.

A ton of honey or of butter, or of Luneburg, salt, great measure, weighs 20 common lies-pounds, or 280 lbs; a tonne of butter small measure 224 lbs. A stone of flax is 20 lbs; and a stone of wool or feathers 10 lbs.

Dry Measure. The last of corn is divided into 8 dromts, 24 tonnen or barrels, 96 sheffels or 384 fässer.

The sheffel, with which wheat or rye are measured, is equivalent to 0.949 English bushels; hence the last of wheat or rye equals 911.04, or omitting the fraction, 911 English bushels.

The sheffel of oat measure is $1\frac{1}{9}$ English bushels, nearly.

Liquid Measure. The fuder contains 6 ohms, 120 viertels, 240 stubgens, 480 kannen, or 960 quartiers, and contains $229\frac{1}{2}$ English gallons.

Spirits &c. are sold by the *oxhoft*, *ohm* and *anker*. The oxhoft contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ ohms, 6 ankers, 30 viertels, or 240 quartiers, and contains 57.37 English gallons.

A pipe of oil is reckoned 320 Lubec pounds net weight, answering 376.17 lbs. avoirdupois.

Long Measure. The ell equals 22.692 English inches; hence 100 ells equal 63.033 yards.

LUCCA

[Capital of the small but flourishing duchy of Lucca (a small country between Modena and Tuscany, in Italy, with about 140,000 inhabitants); has 20,000 inhabitants, and very important silk manufactories.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi, or 240 denari, also in scudi d'oro or di Cambio, of 20 soldi or 240 denari di scudo d'oro or di Cambio. The scudo d'oro is valued at $7\frac{1}{2}$ lire. The lira is sometimes divided into 10 bajocchi or Bolognini.

The ducat, ducatoon, or scudo corrente, is worth 7 lire or 140 soldi di lira. The ducato della Seta is 7 lire 18 soldi, 6 denari.

The scudo d'oro of Lucca is worth $1.02 cents $6\frac{3}{4}$ mills United States currency.

Hence 100 lire may be computed at	$24.27	cents	3	mills	}	U. S. currency.
100 scudi di Cambio " "	107.05	"	5	"		
100 " Carrente " "	99.91	"	8	"		

The *coins* of Lucca are gold pistols of 22, silver scudi of 7 lire 10 soldi, with half, thirds, and fifths in proportion, lire, barboni of 12 soldi, with halves and quarters in proportion; and copper Bolignini, soldi and quatrini.

The Florentine coins are current at an advance of 10 per cent on their nominal value. Thus the scudo d'oro of Florence, which in Florence is reckoned at $7\frac{1}{2}$ lire is in Lucco reckoned at $8\frac{1}{4}$ lire, and the lira of Florence, which there is reckoned at 20 soldi, passes in Lucca for 22 soldi.

Usance, Days of Grace, &c. Usance and days of grace are as in Florence, through which place most of the business transacted at Lucca is done.

Payment of bills must be made in Lucca or Tuscany coins; all others may be refused.

Course of Exchange (holding also for the towns Piortebino, Porto Ferrajo and Sienna.)

Lucca gives 1 scudi di Cambio, more or less, for 102 Bolignini in Bologna.
" " 53 Bajocchi " " " 1 florin moneta lunga in Bolsano (or Botzan.)

Lucca gives 110 scudi di Cambio " " " 100 scudi d'oro in Florence.
" " 1 scudo d'oro for 136 soldi, more or less, in fuori banco in Genoa.
" " 6 lire 6 soldi more or less, for 1 pezza of 8 reali in Leghorn.
" " 52 scudi di Cambio " " " 100 ecus of 3 livres in Lyons.
" " 168 " " " " " " 100 scudi d'oro marche in Novi.
" " 93 " " " " " " 100 scudi moneta in Rome.
" " 86 " " " " " " 100 ducati di banco in Venice.

Weights and Measures.

The pound is divided into 12 ounces; and the ounce is subdivided into 24 denari or 576 grani. This weight answers to 5213½ English grains.

The pound *gross weight* (peso grosso) equals 8.234 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the staja, which is equal to 0.6344 English bushels.

Oil is sold by the coppo, containing 26.37 English gallons, weighing generally 24 lbs. peso grosso, or 197.6 lbs. avoirdupois.

Long Measure is the braccio, which is of two sorts. viz: the braccio for woollens, which measures 23.8 English inches; and the braccio for silk, which is equal to 22.8 English inches. Hence

100 braccii for woollens equal 66.11 yards.
100 do. " silk " 63.33 ditto.

LUNEBURG.

[City in the kingdom of Hanover, on the Ilmeran, 1000 houses, with 10,000 inhabitants; has important salt-works.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 24 good groschen, each groschen being again subdivided into 12 pfennings.

The rix dollar is also divided into 36 marien groschen, 32 schwere shillings, 48 common shillings, 72 matthiers, 96 wittens, 288 pfennings, or 768 scherffen.

For the value of these moneys, and the circulating coins, see *Hanover*.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight is divided as in Hamburg, but is something heavier, the pound weighing 7540 English grains. Hence

100 lbs. of Luneburg equal 107.71 lbs. avoirdupois.

Corn is measured by the wispel, containing 20 sheffels, 40 himtens or 160 spints.

The sheffel contains 1.767 English bushels.

A *tonne or cask of Luneburg salt* weighs a ship pound or 280 lbs. and contains 6 himtens or 5½ English bushels.

A cask of honey weighs 300 lbs. and contains about 26½ English gallons.

The Luneburg ell measures 22.9 English inches: Hence

100 Luneburg ells are equal to 63.61, yards.

For further particulars see *Hanover*.

LYONS OR LIONS.

[In the department du Rhone, on the Saone and Rhone, the second largest city in France, with 8000 houses and upwards, of 150,000 inhabitants; has the most important silk manufactories on the whole continent of Europe, although velvets, black silks, &c. are made in a superior style in Italy, and even in some parts of England.]

Coins, Moneys, and Measures.

Although the French coins and moneys, as well as the modern weights

and measures are generally introduced in Lyons, yet there are some peculiarities in the course of exchange and the measures which it will be well here to mention.

Course of Exchange.

Lyons gives 3 francs for 57½ grotes, more or less, in Amsterdam.
" " 25½ " more or less, for £1 sterling in London.
" " 184 " " " " 100 marks bo. in Hamburg.
" " 251 " " " " 100 guilders current in Augsburg.
" " 253 " " " " 100 guilders Convention money in Vienna.
" " 101 " " " " 100 francs in Basil.
" " 99¼ " " " " 100 " in Geneva.
" " 510 " " " " 100 pezza da otto reali in Leghorn.
" " 99¾ " " " " 100 lire nuove in Genoa.
" " 15⅝ " " " " 1 peso of old plate in Cadiz.
" " 3 " " " " 3½ more or less lire Austr. in Milan.
" " 100⅛ " " " " 100 francs in Paris or Bordeaux.
" " 100½ " " " " 100 francs in Frankfort on the Main.

Spanish piastres are bought and sold by the poid de mark of France, at 50 francs, more or less.

Bills of Exchange were formerly settled at the fairs, held quarterly; but this practice is now discontinued, and bills subjected to the code de commerce, which see under the head *France.*

There are three different sorts of old weight yet partially used at Lyons, viz: the poids de mark, used for weighing precious metals; the poids de soie, used for weighing silk, and the poids de ville or poids de table, used for weighing all other kinds of goods.

The pound poids de marc, or old French pound is 16 ounces, 15 of which constitute the pound poids de soie, and 14 the pound poids de ville. Each of these pounds, however, is divided into 16 ounces respectively, which ounces therefore bear to each other the proportion of 16 to 15, to 14.

100 pounds poids de marc equal 108 pounds
100 " poids de soie " 101.25 " } Avoirdupois.
100 " poids de ville " 94.5 "

The corn measure, called asnée contains 6 bichets 24 coupes, or 96 picotins, and equals 5,44 English bushels.

The *aune* of Lyons is 1 per cent shorter than that of Paris, and measures 46.2 English inches. Hence

100 aunes de Lyons equal 127.778 yards.

The foot measures 13.48 and the toise 101.13 English inches.

MADEIRA.

[An island in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to the crown of Portugal; about 540 square miles, with nearly 100,000 inhabitants; healthy climate; natural produce—wine (principally), sugar, dates, oranges, &c. but great want of wood since the burning down of the large forests.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept here and in Porto Santo (a neighboring island) as in Portugal in rees and milrees, which are imaginary coins, (see *Lisbon.*)

The coins circulating on the island are

Spanish dollars, passing for 1000 rees=10 bits.
Pistareens, " " 200 " = 2 "
with halves and quarters in proportion.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial and the gold and silver weights are the same; the pound weighing 7076½ English grains. Hence

100 lbs. of Madeira equal 101.09 lbs. avoirdupois.

The divisions and multiples of this weight are the same as in Portugal, for which see *Lisbon.*

Dry Measure is the alquiere, 2½ of which equal an English bushel nearly.

Liquid Measure is the almuda, 23½ of which are reckoned to a pipe of 110 English gallons. Hence the almuda of Madeira is $\frac{1}{12}$ larger than that of Lisbon.

For further particulars see *Lisbon.*

MADRAS. (See *East Indies.*)

MADRID. (See *Spain* and *Castile.*)

MAJORCA.

[One of the *Balearic* Islands (the greatest), in the Mediterranean, subject to the crown of Spain, with the capital Palma, 3000 inhabitants, fortress, and considerable seaport.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in pesos of 8 reales, each real being subdivided into 34 maravedis of plate; also in *libras* of 20 sueldos, or 240 dineros.

The peso and libra are of the same value, each being worth 128 quartos, or 512 maravedis vellon. Hence 4 maravedis make 1 quarto, and 16 quartos 1 real of plate.

100 pesos or libras are equivalent to $75.29 cents 4 mills United States currency.

For further particulars, coins, &c. see *Spain.*

Weights and Measures.

The weight used for weighing gold and silver is the Castilian mark, for which see *Castile.*

The commercial pound, also called rottolo, is divided into 12 ounces, and weighs 6174 English grains.

The quintal or cantaro contains 4 arrobas of 26 lbs. each, and is equal to 91.73 lbs. avoirdupois.

Besides these there is yet the cantaro Berberesco of 100 rottolos, by which most articles in wholesale trade are weighed; but the regular carga or last of Majorca is 3 quintals, or 312 rottolos.

Dry Measure is the quartera. The *half* quartera, which is the largest measure generally used, is divided into 3 barcellas, or 18 almuts, with halves and quarters; and equals very nearly 1 English bushel.

Wine Measure is the quartin, divided into 6½ corters, or 26 quartas, which equals 7.168 English gallons. The quartin of brandy is divided into 4 quartinillos, or 64 llivras.

The quartin of oil weighs 9 rottolos; 12 cortans compose 1 odor.

Long Measure is the canna, which measures 67.5 English inches; hence 100 cannas equal 137.50 yards.

MALAGA.

[Seaport in the Spanish province of Grenada, with 45,000 inhabitants; carries on a considerable commerce in wine and olive oil. In the immediate neighborhood of the city are upwards of 7000 vineyards.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in reals of 34 maravedis vellon. The real vellon is also divided into $8\frac{1}{2}$ quartos, 17 ochavos, 68 blancas, 136 cornados or 340 dineros.

The peso or dollar of plate, the doubloon and other moneys of account, are explained under the head of *Castile*, which see.

For the *coins* and *weights* of Malaga see *Spain*.

Dry Measure. The fanega is divided into 12 selemines, 48 quartillos, or 192 raciones, and is computed at 1.66 English bushels.

Liquid Measure. The arroba or cantara is divided into 8 azumbres, or 32 quartillos, and contains 4.1875 English gallons.

The regular pipe of Malaga wine contains 35 arrobas; but is reckoned at only 34, and is sold by the arroba.

The *bota* of wine of Ximenes contains $53\frac{1}{2}$ arrobas.

The bota of oil contains 43 arrobas, and the pipe nearly 34 arrobas, or 360 lbs. avoirdupois. Oil is sold either by the pipe or the arroba.

Lastage of Ships. In computing the freight of ships

4 botas or 5 regular pipes of wine or oil . . .										
20 chests of lemons or oranges										
50 baskets of raisins										
22 barrels of almonds or raisins, each weighing 8 arrobas										
32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	
44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	
88	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	

} are reckoned to 1 Last.

MALTA.

[Now a British island in the Mediterranean, is the most peopled country in Europe; on a space of 170 square miles there are more than 120,000 inhabitants. Its natural produce consists in wine, wheat, sugar, cotton, and the best oranges in Italy. The capital is Valetta, 40,000 inhabitants; fortress and seaport, with two harbors.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in scudi of 12 tari; each taro being divided into 20 grani.

The taro is also divided into 2 carlini, or 120 piccioli.

The pezza, or dollar of exchange, is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ scudi, 30 tari, 60 carlini, 600 grani, or 3600 piccioli.

The *coins*, which circulate on the island, are principally the *Spanish dollar* and *doubloon*, together with Sicilian dollars and ounces.

The Spanish dollar passes for			30 tari	10 grani.
"	"	doubloon	"	" 38 scudi	9 tari.
"	Sicilian dollar		"	" 30 tari.	
"	"	ounce	"	" 6 scudi	3 tari.

This gives the value of 100 pezze or dollars of exchange at $98.36 cents American currency, nearly; or

$100 United States currency are equal to $101\frac{2}{3}$ pezze or dollars of exchange.

The scudo is wworth 41 cents 1.26 mills United States currency.

[The coins of the former order of Malta are nearly all out of circulation. They consisted of double, single, and half louis d'ors, coined by the Grand Master, worth 20, 10, and 5 scudi respectively. In *silver*, the dollar and half dollar, worth 30 and 15 tari re-

spectively; and of *copper*, pieces of 4, 2, and 1 tari. The copper coins having been rated above their intrinsic value, made the silver coins by ½ better than the copper coins, which gave the silver an advance of 50 per cent on copper.]

Usance. Bills on London are drawn at 30 or 60 days sight; on Turkey 31 days after sight; on Sicily 21 days sight; and on all other places at 30 days sight.

Course of Exchange.

Malta gives 4 tari 12 grani, more or less, for 1 lira fuori banco in Genoa.
" " 29 " " " " 1 pezza of 8 reales in Leghorn.
" " 1 dollar of exch'g. " " " 48 pence sterling in London.
" " 5 tari 12 grani " " " 1 franc in Paris, Marseilles or Bordeaux.
" " 25½ tari " " " 1 ducato di regno in Naples.
" " 6¼ scudi " " " 1 ounce in Palermo or Messina.
" " 14½ tari " " " 1 florin Convention money in Trieste.
" " 1 scudo " " " 104 paras, more or less, in Constantinople.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound or rottolo is divided into 30 ounces, and weighs 12216 English grains. Hence

100 rottoli or 1 cantar equal 174½ lbs. avoirdupois; but it is customary to reckon the cantar at 175 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and *silver* are weighed by the libra or pound of 12 ounces; each ounce being subdivided into 32 trapesi, and the trapeso into 18 grani. The libra is 4836 grains troy.

Dry Measure. The salma of corn, striken measure, is equal to 8.221 English bushels; when heaped it is reckoned 16 per cent more.

The *caffiso*, for oil, contains 5½ English gallons. The barrel contains 11 English gallons.

Long Measure is the *canna*, divided into 8 palmi, measuring 31.9 English inches. Hence

100 cannas equal 227½ yards.

N. B. It is customary for merchants to reckon 3½ palmi to 1 yard, or 2$\frac{2}{7}$ yards to 1 canna.

MANTUA.

[A strong fortress in the Austrian kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, with 20,000 inhabitants; trades in oil, wine and silk.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi; the soldo being subdivided into 12 denari; but now principally in livres of 100 centesimi.

20723 lire Italiane equal 31000 lire of Mantua; or, to express this ratio in a shorter manner, the lira of Mantua is to the lira Italiana as 10 is to 39.*

From these proportions we infer that

100 lire of Mantua equal $5.73 cents 5 mills United States currency, nearly.

The *scudo* of *account* is 6 lire, or 120 soldi, and equals 34 cents 5 mills United States currency, nearly.

The coins of Mantua are the silver ducatoon of 25 lire 7 soldi; the scudo Bianco of 19 lire 7 soldi; the tallero of 14 lire 6 soldi; and pieces of

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* This ratio differs from the first by less than $\frac{1}{1521}$ as may be easily proved, by changing the first ratio into a continued fraction, and taking the third approximate value.

1, 2 and 3 lire; also 5 and 10 soldi pieces, whose value may be inferred from that of the lira, as stated above.

The coins of Milan (for which see that article) are also current in Mantua, but pass for three times their nominal value. Thus the lira di Milan passes for 3 lire di Mantua, and so of the rest.

French, Austrian and Venetian coins pass at a nominal rate, with a small fluctuating agio or discount.

For further particulars, especially about coins, see *Milan.*

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound contains 4871 English grains. Hence
100 lbs. of Mantua equal 69.58 lbs. avoirdupois.
The gold and silver weight is the same as in *Milan*, which see.
Dry Measure is the stajo, which contains 0.998 English bushels.
Liquid Measure is the moggio, containing 29.45 English gallons, and
Long Measure the braccio of 25 English inches.
100 braccii equal 69.44 yards.

MARANHAM. (See *Brazil.*)

MARSEILLES.

[Capital of the Department des bouches du Rhône in France, with 116,000 inhabitants, and a harbor large enough for 1200 merchantmen, but not sufficiently deep for men of war; manufactures silks of all descriptions, stockings, gloves, calicos, &c. also sail-cloths, dyed cotton yarn, morocco, alum, &c.]

Coins and Moneys

Are the same as in the rest of France, for which see *France.*
The same will hold of usances, laws of exchange, &c.

Weights and Measures

Are by *law* the same as in Paris, viz: the decimal system of weights and measures for wholesale, and the *systeme usuel* for retail, but for weighing the precious metals the pois de mark is still used, and for common articles the *poids de table*, for both of which see *Lyons* and *France.* It will be well, however, to remark that the *pound poids de table* is here divided into 16 ounces, 128 gros or 9216 grains, and that it answers to 6296 English grains. Hence

100 lbs. poids de table equal 89.94 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the *charge*, divided into 8 panaux, and the panal is subdivided into 4 civadiers, and the civadier into 2 picotins.

This *charge* equals 4½ bushels, nearly

Wine Measure is the millerole, divided into 4 escandaux, 60 pots or 240 quarts, which equals 17 English gallons, nearly.

Long Measure is the canne, divided into 8 pans or 64 menus, and measures 79.238 English inches. Hence

100 cannes equal 220.01 yards.

Marseilles exchanges with Paris at a discount of from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

MAYENCE (*Mainz.*)

[The principal fortress of the German confederation, at the junction of the Maine and the Rhine, in the Grand duchy of Hessen; Darmstadt with nearly 30,000 inhabitants. It trades principally in German (Rhenish) wines, for which it has the best situation, being situated in the centre of its growth. The most respectable German wine merchants are located in this city and in Frankfort.]

For coins, moneys, &c. see *Frankfort.*

MEMEL. (See *Königsberg.*)

MESSINA. (See *Sicily.*)

MEXICO.

[An independent republic in *North America*: celebrated for the richness of its silver mines; is very fertile, and produces besides all European vegetables—indigo, cotton, rice, sugar, and all other productions of tropic climes. The principal cities are, *Mexico*, 150,000 inhabitants; *Santa Fe* on the North river, 4000 inhabitants (commerce with the United States); *Zacatecas*, 25,000 inhabitants (silver mines); *Quadalaxara* on the river St. Jago, 7000 inhabitants; *Acapulco*, seaport on the Pacific Ocean, 4000 inhabitants (trade with China); *Oaxaca*, 4500 inhabitants (manufactories); *Puebla* (commerce and manfactures) 5,200 inhabitants; *Vera Cruz*, in the Gulf of Mexico, seaport (commerce with Europe and the United States of America) now only 15,000 inhabitants (citatel San Juan de Ulloa); *Merida*, with the harbor Sizal, 30,000 inhabitants (capital of Yucatan).]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept, as in South America (with the exception of Brazil), in pesos or dollars divided into 8 reals, the real being subdivided into halves and quarters. The real is also divided into 16 parts, or into 34 maravedis of Mexican plate.

The coins are doubloons, worth 16 dollars (generally sold at a premium), with halves and quarters in proportion. In *silver*, Mexican dollars, with halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

Weights, measures, &c. are the same as in *Spain*, which see.

MILAN.

[Capital of the Austrian kingdom of Lombardy and Venice; the most cultivated and most industrious portion of all Italy. The province or territory of Venice has an extent of about 9,500 square miles, with upwards of 2 millions of inhabitants. The province of Lombardy extends only 7,575 square miles; but has nevertheless 2 millions of inhabitants. The capital, Milan (Milano), has 130,000 inhabitants. Other remarkable cities are, *Cremona* on the Po, fortress, manufactories, 25,000 inhabitants; *Brescia*, steel manufactories, 4000 inhabitants; *Bergamo*, on the Lago di Como (manufactories in optical instruments); *Lodi*, on the cedda, 12,000 inhabitants (Parmesan cheese); and *Pavia*, formerly residence of the kings of Lombardy, 24,000 inhabitants. To the most important of these cities we have devoted an article in the body of this work.]

Coins and Moneys

During the Austrian possession of Milan, previous to the French revolution, accounts were kept in lire of 20 soldi, each soldi being subdivided into 12 denari Correnti; but *payments* were made in *lire imperiali*, whose proportion to lire Correnti was as 53 to 75. To regulate the difference between the lire imperiali and the lire Correnti, a silver coin, the *Filippo* was set in circulation, which passed, and was invaribly reckoned at 106 soldi imperiali; but its value in lire Correnti was subject to fluctuation.

The gold coins were, sovereigns of 45 lire Correnti; single and double pistoles of 25 lire 5 soldi, and 50 lire 6 soldi, respectively; Milan zecchins and ducats, both valued 15 lire, 4 soldi Correnti.

The silver coins were, the ducaton, the Filippo, and the scudo, valued at 8 lire, 12 soldi, 7 lire 10 soldi, and 6 lire respectively.

During the French government in Italy a new mode of reckoning similar to that of France, was introduced by the issue of *lire Italiani*, which were divided into 100 centesimi. The ratio of the lira Italiana to the lira Correnti is as 27000 to 20723, or to express this ratio by an approximate fraction* as 23 to 30. According to this coinage 100 lire Correnti were equal to $76\frac{203}{270}$ lire Italiani.

Since the repossession of Milan by the Austrians, accounts are kept in lire d'Austria of 100 centesimi, 1,000 millesimi or 10,000 dixmillesimi.

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* Compare note to page 228.

60 lire d'Austria
$51\frac{4}{15}$ " Italiani } contain a Cologne mark of fine silver.
$67\frac{31}{32}$ " Correnti

From these data we are able to make the following valuation of these coins in United States currency, viz:

100 lire Austria are, at par, equivalent to	$16.20 cts.	2 mills		
100 lire Italiani are	" "	18.71 "	0 "	United States currency.
100 lire Correnti are	" "	14.37 "	0 "	
100 lire Imperiali are	" "	20.06 "	7 "	

Coins are

In gold,
Souverain d'or of 40 lire d'Austria equal to 13 guilders 20 kreuzers, Austrian Conv. money.

Half do.	" 20	"	"	"	"	6	"	40	"	"	"	"
In silver												
Scudo	" 6	"	"	"	"	2	"	0	"	"	"	"
Mezzo Scudo	" 3	"	"	"	"	1	"	0	"	"	"	"
Mezza Lira	" 50 centesimi			"	"	0	"	10	"	"	"	"
Quarta Lira	" 25	"		"	"	0	"	5	"	"	"	"
In copper												
Soldo	" 5	"		"	"	0	"	1	"	"	"	"
3 Centesimi	" 3	"		"	"	0	"	$\frac{3}{5}$	"	"	"	"
Centesimo	" 1	"		"	"	0	"	$\frac{1}{5}$	"	"	"	"

The gold of these coins is $\frac{9}{10}$ fine; but the coinage of silver corresponds exactly to that of the German (Austrian) money, as may be seen by the above tariff, and comparing it to the coinage of Germany, *which see.*

According to an imperial decree dated September 1st, 1823, 100 lire Austri. are to be equal to 87 lire Italiani, or to $113\frac{9}{32}$ lire Correnti; but merchants reckon

145 lire Correnti to 128 lire d'Austria.

*Tariff of Coins for both Provinces of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice.**

a. Coins of Austrian Lombardy.

		Lire Austri.	Centesimi.	Conv. Money. Guilder.	Kreuzer.
In gold.	Austrian ducat	13	50	4	30
	Double do.	27	0	9	0
	Souverain d'or old	40	0	13	20
	Half do.	20	0	6	40
	Souverain d'or new	40	0	13	20
	Half do.	20	0	6	40
In Silver.	Convention dollar	6	0	2	0
	Half do.	3	0	1	0
	Quarter do.	1	50	0	30
	15 Kreuzer pieces	0	75	0	15
	20 " "	1	0	0	20
	10 " "	0	50	0	10
	5 " "	0	25	0	5

Usance. Bills drawn from Genoa, Leghorn, Piedmont, and all Lombardy, 8 days sight.

From Rome, Florence, Augsburg, Vienna, and all Germany, 15 days sight.

From Venice 20 days after date.

From Naples, Palermo, and Messina, 20 days sight.

From France and Savoy, 1 month after sight.

The course of exchange does not vary much from that of *Venice*, which see.

* The value of these moneys in United States currency, may easily be deduced from that of the lira d'Austria given here above.

From Spain, Holland, and Flanders, 2 months after date.

From London, or England, 3 months after date.

The months are always counted 30 days each, Sundays and holy-days included.

Days of Grace, are *none* ordered. Bills at sight must be paid when presented. Bills payable at usance, or some days after sight, must be paid the day after their written term expires, and if this falls on a holy-day or Sunday, payment is to be made on the next working day. There exists, however, the following practice among the merchants of Milan: three days are generally granted by the holder for acceptance or payment of a bill; the bill, however, is for this purpose first carried to a notary, who writes on it *seen on such a day;* if the bill is afterwards accepted, the acceptance must be dated from the day the bill was noted; and if acceptance or payment is refused, the protest must also be dated from the day the bill was noted.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is of two sorts, viz: the *libra peso sotile*, and the *libra peso grosso*. The libra peso sotile is divided into 12 ounces (*oncie*), 288 denari, or 6912 grani, and equals 5044 English troy grains.

Hence 100 lbs. peso sotile of Milan equal 72.06 lbs. avoirdupois.

The libra peso grosso is divided into 28 ounces. 3 lbs. of the peso grosso are equivalent to 7 lbs. peso sotile.

100 lbs. peso grosso equal 168.2 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark, divided into 8 ounces, 192 denari, or 4608 grani, equalling 3627 grains. The *metrical pound* or kilogramme, is also used, weighing 15434 English grains; it is divided into 10 oncie, 100 grossi, 1,000 denari, or 10,000 granni; 10 libr emake 1 rubbo, and 10 rubbi, 1 centinajo.

Dry Measure is (now) the mina, divided into 14 rubbi, 28 sacci, 224 stari or 448 starelli, and equals 109.984 English bushels.

(During the French possession the *soma* was the dry measure, which was divided into 10 mine, 100 pinte, 1000 coppi, 5 staje, 1 quarto, or 512 meta, and equalled 2.8379 bushels.)

Wine Measure. The *brenta* is divided into 3 stara, 6 mines, 12 quartari, 48 pinte, or 96 boccali, and contains 18.86 English gallons.

(During the French possession wine measure was the *soma*, as above, divided into 10 mine, 100 pinte, or 1000 coppi.)

The rubio of oil weighs 25 lbs. of Milan, or 47½ lbs. avoirdupois.

The old measure of capacity, called the *moggio*, which is divided into 8 staja, or 32 quartari, equal to 4.15 English bushels, is now nearly out of use.

Long Measure is of two sorts, the braccio for woollen, and the braccio for silks. The former measures 23.426 English inches, and the latter 21.12 English inches. Hence

100 braccj for woollen equal 65.072 yards.
and 100 " " silk " 58.667 "

MINORCA.

[One of the Spanish Islands in the Mediterranean, of only one quarter the extent of Majorca.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in libras of 20 sueldos, or 240 denari, as at *Barcelona*. *Weights and Dry Measures* are as at *Majorca*, which see.

Liquid Measure is the gerra, or jar, divided into 2 quarters, 4 half quarters, and equals 3.187 English gallons. 80 quarters or 40 gerras, Mahon wine measure, are reckoned to an English pipe of 126 gallons.

MOCHA.

[City in Arabia, on the Red Sea, with about 10,000 inhabitants, seaport, commerce, the best coffee in the world.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres of 80 caveers current. This piastre is an imaginary coin; but payments are generally made in Spanish dollars.

100 Spanish dollars passing for 121½ piastres.

or 100 piastres being reckoned to 82.304 Spanish dollars.

Foreign gold coins are only taken as bullion, with the exception of the Venetian sequin, which passes generally for 2 piastres, 25 caveers.

Cotton is sold by the haraff, an imaginary money, valued at 1 piastre, 22 caveers; 9 haraffs equal 11½ piastres of account.

The coins, coined in the country, are commassees, containing but a small fraction of silver, and are only used in small payments. Their value compared to the dollar is fluctuating, averaging from $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ of a dollar. The carat is a small coin, $\frac{1}{7}$ of a commassee.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the vakia, divided into 10 coffalas, or 160 carats; 24 carats make 1 miscal, and 1½ vakia 1 beak.

100 *Spanish dollars weigh* 87 *vakias.*

Hence the vakia is 1 ounce troy weight nearly.

The commercial weight is the *bahar*, divided into 15 farzils, or 150 maunds. The maund contains 40 vakias.

A rattle is 15 vakias; but in coffee 14½ vakias are reckoned to a rattle, 2 rattles to a maund, and 10 maunds or 290 vakias to a farzil. The rattle is only used in the Bazar.

The bahar of Mocha equals nearly 18 maunds of Mocha, or 450 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the teman, which contains 40 mecmedas or kellas, and weighs filled with rice 168 lbs. avoirdupois.

Liquids are sold by the gudda, divided into 8 nusfias, or 128 vakias. This measure is nearly equal to 2 English gallons.

Long Measure is the guz measuring 25 English inches, and the cobido measuring 19 inches.

MODENA.

[Capital of the Duchy of the same name, with 20,000 inhabitants. To the westward of it are the cities Reggio and Carrara, the latter celebrated for its marble.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts were kept in lire, soldi, and denari Corrente; the lire being divided into 20 soldi or Bolignini, and the soldo again into 12 denari. Accounts are now principally kept in lire Italiane, divided into 100 centesimi.

Payments are made either in valuta di Modena, or in valuta di Reggio.

The following table will shew the comparative value of these moneys in relation to each other and United States currency.

100 lire di Modena are equal to $7.17 cents 6 mills
100 lire di Reggio " " " 4.78 " 4 " } United States currency.
100 lire Italiane " " " 13.71 " 0 "

Valuta di Modena being 50 per cent better than valuta Reggio.

Old Coins of Modena.

		Lire di Modena.	Lire di Reggio.
In Gold.	Doppie of	51	$76\frac{1}{2}$
	Scudini of	9	$13\frac{1}{2}$
In Silver.	Ducatoni of	$17\frac{2}{3}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$
	Scudi of	15	$22\frac{1}{2}$
	Ducati of	8	12
	Scudi Nuovi of	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	Scudi di Rinaldi I. of	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$
	Madonna di Reggio of	$2\frac{17}{20}$	$4\frac{11}{40}$
	Lire di Modena	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Lire di Reggio	$\frac{2}{3}$	1
	Small Coins.	Sold. di Modena.	Sold. di Reggio.
	Georgini	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	Marajoli	2	3

New Coins are

In gold, pieces of 40 and 20 lire Italiane. *In silver*, pieces of 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lire Italiane. *In copper*, Bolignini, passing for 1 soldo Modena, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ soldo of Reggio; soldi pieces worth 3 soldi di Modena, or 12 soldi of Reggio; and sixaini of 4 denari di Modena.

Tariff of Foreign Coins (April 15th, 1819).

Gold Coins.	Austrian ducats are taken	for 11 lire Italiane, 74 centesimi, or 30 lire di Modena 12 soldi.
	Hungarian ducats " "	for 11 lire Italiane 79 centesimi, or 30 lire di Modena $14\frac{1}{2}$ soldi.
In Silver.	The convention dollar	for 5 lire Italiane 60 centesimi, or 13 lire di Modena 9 soldi.
	20 kreuzer pieces	for 86 centesimi Italiane.

Usance, *Days of Grace*, and *Course of Exchange*, are as in *Milan*, which see.

Weights and Measures.

The quintal is reckoned at 100 lbs. and is equal to 70.45 lbs avoirdupois.

The pound is divided into 12 ounces of 16 ferlini each.

The weight for gold and silver is the same as that of *Milan*, which see.

Dry Measure is the stajo, which is nearly equal to 2 English bushels.

Long Measure is the braccio, measuring 24.3 English inches.

100 of these equal 67.5 yards.

There is besides the braccio di Reggio, measuring 19.865 English inches. Hence

100 braccj of Reggio equal 55.18 yards.

N.B. The annual fairs at Reggio, in the Duchy of Modena, is one of the most important ones in Italy. It begins on the 29th April, or, if this happens to be a Sunday or holy-day on the day after, and lasts 8 days; but business is frequently done as late as three weeks after the commencement of the fair.

MONTPELLIER.

[City in the 31st Department of France (Department d'Herault), with nearly 40,000 inhabitants. Manufactories in woollen and silks, commerce in wines, oil, perfumes, &c.]

Coins and Moneys, Usances, Days of Grace &c. are the same as in Paris, for which see *France.*

Weights and Measures

are likewise those of France; there are, however, the following ancient weights and measures partially in use, viz:

The quintal of 100 lbs. of Montpellier, which is equal to 39.9 kilogrammes, and weighs 88 lbs. avoirdupois.

The setier, corn measure, which is divided into 2 emines, or 4 quarts, and is 0.5285 hectolitre, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ English bushels.

Wine Measure is still the muid, divided into 18 setiers, 24 barrels, or 576 pots; it contains 161.06 English gallons.

Muscat wine is sold by the muid, but Vin du Rhône by the barrel; the cask contains from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.

Brandy is sold by the weight of 100 lbs.; $20\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of brandy are called a velte. A common cask averages about 70 veltes.

The charge of oil is composed of 4 barrels, 8 emines, 16 quartals, or 128 pots. The quartal weighs 21 lbs. of Montpellier, or $18\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois nearly.

The Ancient Long Measure is the canne, which is divided into 8 pans, and is equal to 78.24 English inches. Hence

100 cannes of Montpellier equal $217\frac{1}{3}$ yards.

Lastage. In reckoning the freight of ships from the port of Cette, the following quantities are estimated for a last, viz: 4 casks of brandy, each averaging 70 veltes, as above; 8 hogsheads of Muscat wine, called Frontignac, or 7 casks of Vin du Rhone, each averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.

There are annually two great fairs at Montpellier, the first beginning on the 10th of March, and the second on the 15th of September, or if either of these days happens to fall on a Sunday or holy-day, on the day immediately following, and last a fortnight each.

MOREA. (See *Patras.*)

MOROCCO.

[A country in Africa, situated between the Atlas mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, from the Strait of Gibraltar to the desert of Sahara. The most important cities are Morocco, capital, with 30,000 inhabitants, now the residence of the Emperor; Mekinez (Mesquinez) 15,000 inhabitants (former capital); Mogadore or Suira, on the Western Coast, 30,000 inhabitants, the centre of European commerce; Fez, in the Atlas Mountains, 100,000 inhabitants, (caravans;) Centa, on the Coast of the Mediterranean, 8000 inhabitants; and Tangar, fortress and harbor, 10,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in the whole empire, and all the Western parts of Barbary, in mitkuls of 10 ounces, the ounce being divided into 4 blankeels, and the blankeel into 24 fluce. The value of these moneys will be best inferred from that of the

Coins.

The principal coins in circulation are Spanish doubloons and dollars, with their divisions; also a gold coin, called Madrid, which is worth 10 dollars, and is struck in Madrid for the Barbary trade.

The coins of the country are, *in gold*, the mitkul or miscal of 10 ounces,

and the bendiky, or 2 dollar-piece of 27 ounces. *In silver*, the ounce of 4 blankeel.

In copper, pieces of 6 and 4 fluce.

$13\frac{1}{3}$ ounces, 9 six blankeel pieces, or 54 blankeels, make 1 Spanish dollar.

Hence 100 miscals are equal to $74.07 cents 4 mills } United States
" 100 bendiky " " " $200.00 " 0 " } currency.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is mostly regulated by the weight of 20 Spanish dollars. Hence

100 lbs. of Barbary are equal to 119 lbs. avoirdupois, nearly.

The market pound (for provisions) is reckoned 50 per cent heavier, and is therefore considered equal to weight of 30 Spanish dollars, or 1 lb. $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois, nearly.

Dry Measure is the almude or arroba, commonly called the mood and kroba. The almude of Sallee is reckoned at 40 selemenes of Castile, or 5.33 English bushels. The cahiz, fanega, and other Spanish measures, are also used; but their contents does not always agree with that of the same measure in Spain, *which see.*

The principal long measure is the canna or cubit, measuring 21 English inches. Hence

100 cannas equal 58.33 English yards.

In some parts of Barbary the pic is used, which equals 26 English inches. Hence

100 pics equal 72.22 yards, nearly.

MOSCAU *(Moskwa.)* (See *Russia.)*

MUNICH.

[Capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, on the Isar, with 70,000 inhabitants, now next to Berlin, the finest city in Germany, has manufactories in silks and velvets, porcelain and leather, mathematical and optical instruments, (the best in Europe,) trades in these and in wheat, corn, wood, salt, silver, copper and lead.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers each, divided into 4 pfennings, according to the 24 florin rate, explained under the head of *Germany*, which see.

Hence 100 guilders of Munich equal $40.50 cents 6 mills, United States currency.

Coins.

The gold coins are

Carolin d'or	18 carats	6 grains	fine,	worth	11	guilders.
Max d'or	18 "	6 "	"	"	$7\frac{1}{3}$	"
Ducats	23 "	6 "	"	"	$5\frac{1}{3}$	"
Gold guilders	18 "	6 "	"	"	$3\frac{3}{5}$	"

The value of these coins may be inferred from that of the guilder, which is 40.506 cents, United States currency.

The silver coins are

Crown dollars 13 loths 16 grains fine, worth 2 guilders, 42 kreuzers.
Convention dollar 13 " 6 " " " 2 " 24 "
Pieces of 24, 12, 6, 3 kreuzers.

The absolute fineness of gold is 24 carats, each carat being divided into 12 grains. That of *silver* is 16 loths, the loth being divided into 18 grains.

Usance is regulated as follows: half usance is 8 days, whole usance 15 days, 1½ usance 23 days, and doppia usance 30 days after acceptance.

Acceptance. Bills drawn after date need not be accepted but 14 days before they become due.

Days of grace are none ordered; but the laws of exchange fix upon *Monday* for the day of payment, and order, that since Monday is set aside for the day of payment, all bills of exchange which fall due on Tuesday, Wednesday, &c., inclusive of Sunday, shall not be paid until Monday following, and those bills which become due on Monday shall not be paid until the Monday following; but

Bills drawn at sight must be paid or protested within 24 hours after presentation.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark, for which see *Germany* and *Cologne.**

The commercial pound is equal to 3656 English grains. Hence

The centner equal to 5 stones or 100 lbs. of Munich equals 123.6 avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the sheffel of 6 metzen, 12 viertels, or 48 mässchens, which equals 10.29 English bushels. The sheffel of oats is ¼ larger.

Liquid Measure is the eimer of 60 maass or camer, or 240 quartels. The great eimer is 64 maass.

A fass of beer contains 25 eimers of 64 maass each.

Long Measure is the foot, measuring 11.375 English inches, and the ell of 32.9 inches. Hence

100 ells of Bavaria equal 91.39 yards nearly.

There are two annual fairs in Munich, each lasting 14 days.

MUNSTER.

[A town in the now Prussian province of Westphalia with nearly 27,000 inhabitants, trades in linen and wollen, cotton, yarn, &c.]

For the present Coins, Moneys, &c., see *Berlin.*

NANTES.

[City in the 70th department of France,(Département de la Loire) 7 miles from the sea, on the Loire, with 68,000 inhabitants; trades in colonial articles, wine, brandy, calicoes, glass, &c., especially in salt.]

Moneys, Coins, Weights and Measures are as in the rest of France, with the following exceptions:

The old weight of Nantes is 1 per cent heavier than the poids de mark. Hence

100 lbs. of Nantes are equal to 109 lbs. avoirdupois.

The most general measure for corn is the setier, divided into 16 boisseaux, which equals 4.063 English bushels.

The tonneau is 10 satier; and the muid of salt 4 quartauts.

A *charge* or last of salt is 28 sacs of 1 setier each.

The *tonneau* of wine is divided into 2 pipes, 4 barriques, or 480 pots.

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* The Cologne mark of Munich is a little heavier than that of Cologne, weighing 3609.87 English grains. Compare *Germany* Cologne mark.

The barrique measures 63.4 English gallons, (a little more than 1 hogshead.)

Brandy is sold by the 29 viertels in casks of from 50 to 60 veltes. The veltes is divided into 3 pots and contains 1.484 English gallons.

Train oil sells by the 30 velts.

The aune measures 55.8 English inches. Hence

100 aunes de Nantes equal 155 yards.

There are two annual fairs of Nantes, the first beginning on the 24th of February, lasting 8 days; and the second on the 2d of June, lasting 4 days.

NAPLES.

[Capital of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, (or both Sicilies,) in the Mediterranean, with 351,754 inhabitants. The manufactories and commerce of this city have been on a rapid decline during the last 50 years, and are far inferior to many small towns of Italy. The kingdom of Naples has an extent of 30,000 square miles, with a wretched population of 5,250,000. The country, though fertile, and enjoying a fine climate, is badly cultivated, and laid waste for many miles in the interior. Of all countries in Europe it has the most undue proportion of monks, beggars, and criminals of all description. There are, in the capital alone, more than 50,000 lazaroni or beggars. The principal cities next to Naples are *Aquila*, 70,000 inhabitants; *Gaëta*, fortress, 10,000 inhabitants; *Benevent*, 14,000 inhabitants; *Capua*, 8000 inhabitants; *Reggio*, 17,000 inhabitants; *Taranto*, 17,000 inhabitants; *Lecce*, 22,000 inhabitants; and *Foggia* with 20,000 inhabitants.] For further particulars see *Sicily*.

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in ducats del Regno of 100 grani; the ducat being divided into 10 carlini of 10 grani each. There are besides other moneys, both real and imaginary, whose proportion to the ducat will be seen from the following table.

Ducat del Regno	Palacas.	Tari.	Carlini.	Ciuquini.	Publicas.	Grani.	Tornesi.	Quartini.	Piccioli.	Cavilli.
1	2	5	10	40	66⅔	100	200	300	600	1200
	1	2½	5	20	33⅓	50	100	150	300	600
		1	2	8	13⅓	20	40	60	120	240
			1	4	6⅔	10	20	30	60	120
				1	1⅔	2½	5	7½	15	30
					1	1½	3	4½	9	18
						1	2	3	6	12
							1	1½	3	6
								1	2	4
									1	2

The old coins of Naples are

In gold. Pieces of 2, 4 and 6 ducati; and the Sicilian ounce, of 30 carlini, with doubles in proportion.

In silver. Ducati of 10 carlini, half ducats or pataca of 5 carlini, Sicilian scudi of 12 carlini, (with halves in proportion;) tari of 2 carlini, pieces of 12, 13, 24 and 26 grani, single carlini, with halves, &c. in proportion.

Spanish dollars were allowed to pass for 12 *carlini*, 4 *grani;* other foreign coins according to their intrinsic value, (as bullion.)

According to a royal decree, dated April 13*th*, 1818, *signed by the minister of finances,* (*De Medeci,*) *Spanish dollars are to pass for* 1 *ducato* 24 *grani* (124 *grani,*) *and the half dollar for* 62 *grani.*

The new system of coinage, (introduced in 1818) has for its unit the silver ducat, which weighs 515 Neapolitan grains, (acini,) or 354 troy grains, and is $\frac{5}{6}$ pure.

Its value in United States currency is 80 cents 6.45 mills.*

There are also pieces of 1, 2, 6 and 12 carlini; the ducat being 10 carlini, as above.

* Kelly states the value of the ducat at 79 cents 4.72 mills, which differs from the one just given (as fixed by the law) by 1 cent 1.73 mills.

Gold coins are minted $\frac{996}{1000}$ fine. The smallest piece is the oncetta, weighing 53.43 English grains, and passing for 3 ducats or 30 carlini. Pieces of 5 and 10 ounces pass for 15 and 30 ducats, respectively.

The copper coins are grani and halves, also pieces of 2, 3 and 5 grani.

From these statements it follows that

100 ducati del Regno are worth $80.64 cents 5 mills, United States currency. Or, $100 United States currency are worth 124 ducati del Regno, Neapolitan currency.

Usance. According to the new law the usance of Naples ought to be 30 days. There exists still the following practice:

The usance of bills drawn from any part of the kingdom of Naples is 15 days after sight, to be counted from Saturday, the only day on which bills are accepted.

On bills drawn from Sicily, or other Italian cities, 22 days sight, counted as in the case before.

On bills from England 9 months after date.

On bills from Holland 2 months after date.

Bills drawn from France, Spain, Portugal and Germany, are generally drawn at a fixed number of days after date. If a bill from either of these countries should happen to be drawn at *usance* it would be difficult to determine when the bill should become due.

The minister of finances has indeed *stated* the usance of these countries as follows:

From Lyons and Paris 80 days after date.
" Marseilles 70 days after date.
" Spain, Portugal, England and Hamburg 90 days after date.
" Augsburg 75 days after date.
And " Vienna 70 days after date; but there exists no *positive law* on this subject.

Days of grace are none. Bills must be paid or protested on the day after they become due; or if this should happen to be a holy-day or Sunday, on the next day following.

Acceptance. Bills drawn at usance are accepted on the Saturday following the day of presentation, before which day, therefore, no protest can be made out for non-acceptance. Bills drawn at sight (à vista) must be paid or protested within 24 hours. Bills drawn at a certain number of days after sight or date, must be immediately accepted or protested, without delay.

Course of Exchange.

Naples gives	$50\frac{9}{10}$	grani,	more or less,	for	1	guilder	in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.
"	" $126\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"		1 scudo Rom. in Acona and Rome.
"	" $61\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"		1 guilder current in Augsburg.
"	" $93\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"		1 hard Spanish dollar in Cadiz and Madrid.
"	" $20\frac{1}{5}$	"	"	"	"		1 lira in Florence.
"	" 20	"	"	"	"		1 lira fuori banco in Genoa.
"	" 122	"	"	"	"		1 pezze da otto reali in Leghorn.
"	" $44\frac{7}{10}$	"	"	"	"		1 mark banco in Hamburg.
"	" $56\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"		1 crusado of 400 reés in Lisbon.
"	" 617	"	"	"	"		1 £ sterling in London.
"	" $24\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"		1 franc in Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons and Paris.
"	" $20\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"		1 lira d'Austria in Milan.
"	" 120	"	"	"	"		1 scudo of 12 tari in Messina and Palermo.
"	" $20\frac{3}{8}$	"	"	"	"		1 lira d'Austria in Venice.
"	" $61\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"		1 guilder Convention money in Vienna.
"	" $20\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"		1 Lira d'Austria in Trieste.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the libra, of 12 ounces, 360 trapezi, or 7200 acini, which is equal to 4950 English grains.

The Commercial Weights are the cantaro and rottolo. The cantaro is of two sorts, viz. the cantaro grosso, and the cantaro piccolo. The cantaro grosso contains 100 rottoli, each weighing $33\frac{1}{3}$ ounces of the gold and silver weight, or $31\frac{3}{7}$ ounces avoirdupois. Hence

The cantaro grosso weighs $196\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

The cantaro piccolo weighs 150 lbs. of 12 ounces, and equals 106 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. The carro is divided into 36 tomoli, or 864 measures. The tomolo contains 1.451, or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ English bushels.

Liquid or Wine Measure. The carro is divided into 2 botte, 24 barili, or 1440 caraffi.

The barili equals 11 English gallons.

The pipe contains 14 barili, or 154 English gallons.

The salma of oil is composed of 16 staja, 256 quarti, 320 pignate, or 1536 misurelle; the weight of the stajo is $10\frac{1}{3}$ rottoli. Hence we infer that

The salma weighs 324.6 avoirdupois, and contains 42.79 English gallons.

Long Measure. The canna is divided into 8 palmi, or 96 onzie, and equals 6 feet 11 inches English.

Thus the palmo equals 10.33 English inches; and

100 cannas equal 230.55 yards.

Banks.

Of these there are seven, viz.:

1. The Bank del Salvatore.
2. " " dello Spirito Santo.
3. " " della Pieta.
4. " " dei Toveri.
5. " " del Populo.
6. " " di San Giacomo.
7. " " di San Eligio.

All these banks, with the exception of that of San Giacomo, which is now the bank of the court, have failed, or lost their credit. The bank of the two Sicilies was established in 1810, with a nominal capital of 1,000,000 ducati, divided into shares of 250 ducati each. By law they are not to charge more than 8 per cent per annum for money lent on security.

Fairs are two, annually, beginning on the 19th September and 20th October respectively, and lasting 14 days each.

NARWA. (See *Russia* and *Pernaw.*)

NAUMBURG. (See *Leipsic.*)

NAVARRE.

[A small kingdom in Spain, on the Pyrenees, with the capital *Pampeluna*, 12,000 inhabitants, fortress; and Tuledo, on the Ebra, 7000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in various ways; but most commonly in reals of old Plate, divided into 36 maravedis, instead of 34. (See *Spain.*)

Accounts are also kept in libras of 20 sueldos, or 240 dineros.

Other moneys of account are the ducado, tarxa graesos, ochavo and cornado, whose respective value in United States currency may be best inferred from that of the fundamental money, which is as follows:

The real, worth 9 *cents* 4.49 *mills, United States currency.*

The real equals $4\frac{1}{2}$ tarxas, 6 gruesos, 12 sueldos, 18 ochavos, 36 maravedis, 72 cornados, or 144 dineros.

5 reals are equal to 3 libras. Hence

The libra is worth 15 cents 8.16 mills, United States currency.

The libra equals $1\frac{2}{3}$ reals, $7\frac{1}{2}$ tarxas, 10 gruesos, 20 sueldos, 30 ochavos, 60 maravedis, 120 cornados, or 240 dineros.

The ducado equals $6\frac{8}{15}$ libras, or $10\frac{8}{9}$ reals, and is worth $1.02 cents 5 mills, United States currency, nearly.

The relation of the moneys of Castile to those of Navarre, are as follows:

40 doubloons of Plate	equal	144	ducats of	Navarre.
49 pesos of Plate	"	36	"	"	"
833 ducats of exchange	"	846	"	"	"
5 doubloons of Plate	"	96	libras of	Navarre.
5 pesos of Plate	"	24	"	"	"
35 ducats of exchange	"	564	"	"	"

The coins of Navarre are those of Spain, for which see that article. Their proportions to the moneys of account and United States currency, may be inferred from the following relations.

$6\frac{3}{8}$	libras	are equal to 1 hard dollar.
$10\frac{5}{8}$	reals	
$47\frac{1}{16}$	tarxas	
$63\frac{3}{4}$	gruesos	
$127\frac{1}{2}$	sueldos	
$191\frac{1}{4}$	ochavos	
$382\frac{1}{2}$	maravedis	
765	cornados	
1530	dineros	

784 hard dollars are equal to 765 ducados of Navarre.

Weights. The mark of Navarre is divided into 8 onzas, 32 quartos, 128 adarmes, or 4608 granos. Hence the mark of Castile and that of Navarre contain the same number of grains; but the grain of Navarre is $\frac{1}{16}$ heavier than that of Castile. Thus the proportion of the Navarre mark to that of Castile is as 17 to 16; or

100 marks of Navarre equal 107.78 lbs. avoirdupois.

For measures, and other particulars, see *Spain.*

NETHERLANDS.

See the articles *Holland* and *Belgium.*

NEUFCHATEL.

[Capital of the (now) principality (formerly county) of Neufchatel and Valangin, in the 22d Canton of Switzerland, on the border of France, with 5000 inhabitants, belongs now to Prussia; has manufactories in calicoes and lace.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in livres tournoi de Neufchatel, divided into 20 sols, each sol being subdivided into 12 deniers; or also in *franken,* or francs, of 10 batzen, each batzen being subdivided into 10 rappen.

The old system of keeping accounts, which is still partially retained in local business, consists in livres foibles, of 12 gros or 144 deniers each.

The relative proportions of the old and new moneys will be seen from the following table:

Livre Neuf.	Livres foibles.	Sols.	Gros.	Deniers.	Deniers foibles.
1	2½	20	30	240	360
	1	8	12	96	144
		1	1½	12	18
			1	8	12
				1	1½

100 livres Tournois de Neufchatel are equal to $26.28 cts. 2 mls. } U. S.
100 livres foibles " " " $10.51 " 3 " } cur-
100 franken (francs de Suisse) " " " $28.10 " 5 " } rency.

Coins are silver pieces of 20 and 10½ batzen; but French, and coins of other Cantons, are also in circulation.

40 francs are commonly reckoned to 27 livres Tournois de Neufchatel.

Brabant and German crown dollars pass for 42 batzen.

The Course of Exchange is regulated by that of Geneva and Basil, *which see.*

Weights and Measures.

Two different weights are used, viz. the old pois de marc of France, and the *poids de fer*, with which heavy goods are weighed.

100 lbs. poids de fer equal 114.7 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the same as in *Bern*, which see.

Wine Measure is the *muid*, of 5 gerle, 12 setiers, or 192 pots, measuring 18.548 English gallons.

Long Measure is the foot of 11.31 English inches, and the ell, measuring 43.8 English inches. Hence

100 ells of Neufchatel equal 121.667 yards.

NICE.

[Capital of the Countyship of Nizza, in the kingdom of Sardinia, with 20,000 inhabitants; seaport; is, on account of its beautiful climate and sea baths, the resort of many strangers.]

Coins and Moneys

Are the same as those of the capital of Sardinia, for which see *Turin.*

Weights and Measures.

The weight for gold and silver is the poids de marc, for which see *France.*

The commercial pound is composed of 12 ounces, and equals 4809 English grains.

100 lbs. of Nice are equivalent to 68.76 lbs. avoirdupois.

The quintal contains 6 rubbi, of 25 lbs. each.

Dry Measure is the *charge*, divided into 4 setiers, 8 emines, 16 quartiers, or 64 motureaux, and equals 4½ bushels.

Wine and Oil are sold by the rubbio, weighing 25 lbs. of Nice, or by the charge, composed of 12 rubbi, or 120 pints.

The rubbio of 10 pints equals 2.076 English gallons.

The ell of Nice is 46.77 English inches. Hence

100 ells of Nice equal 129.916 yards.

NORWAY.

[A Swedish province in the north of Europe, with an extent of nearly 130,000 square miles; but only a population of 1,050,000. The principal cities are Christiana, seaport, 20,000 inhabitants; Christiansand, 7000 inhabitants, seaport; Bergen, 21,000 inhabitants, principal commercial city in Norway; Drontheim, seaport, 12,000 inhabitants, fortress; Frederichall, 5,000 inhabitants; Kongsberg, 4,000 inhabitants, and Roeraas, with 3,000 inhabitants, the highest city in Europe, over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.]

(For Coins, Moneys, Weights, Measures, &c. see *Bergen* and *Sweden.)*

NOVI. (See *Genoa.*)

NUREMBURG.

[On the Pegnitz, in Bavaria, with 38,000 inhabitants, manufactories in children's toys, musical instruments, leather articles, canes, umbrellas, and such similar goods; but now not half as important as before the late French wars.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer being divided into 4 pfennings; or in guilders of 20 shillings or groschen; each groschen being subdivided into 12 pfennings.

The rix dollar of *account* is the specie dollar of Germany, which equals $1\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollar specie. In retail business the guilder is also divided into 3 kopfstücks (20 kreuzer pieces) or into 15 batzen of 4 kreuzers each.

All these moneys are either *banco valuta* or *moneta bianca*. *Banco valuta* is the 20 florin rate; and *moneta bianca* the 24 florin rate, the divisions of the moneys being the same in both, as has been explained under the head of *Germany*.

100 guilders of the 24 florin rate are equal to	$40.50	cents 6	mills	} U. S.
100 " " " 20 " " " " "	48.60	" $8\frac{1}{2}$	"	cur-
100 rix dollars of account " " "	97.21	" 7	"	} rency.

Bills are paid in the 20 florin rate (banco valuta); but *goods of all kinds are paid for* in the 24 florin rate, which, therefore, is the currency of the country.

Coins are, *in Gold*, the ducat, worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ guilders *banco valuta*, or 5 florins 24 kreuzers *moneta bianca*, and gold guilders of 3 guilders and 12 kreuzers banco valuta, or 3 florins 50 kreuzers in moneta bianca.

In Silver. Specie rix dollars with halves and quarters, Bavarian crown dollars, worth 2 guilders 42 kreuzers currency, and pieces of 24, 12, 6 and 3 kreuzers currency.

Usance is 15 days, half usance 8 days, double usance 30 days, $1\frac{1}{2}$ usance 23 days, all reckoned from the day of acceptance. When bills are made payable after date, the time is reckoned from the day after that on which the bill was drawn, including Sundays, holy-days, and vacation of the bank.

When bills are made payable one or more months after date or sight, they become due on the same day of the month on which they were drawn or accepted.

Days of Grace are six; but if the last should fall on a Sunday or holyday, payment or protest must be made the day previous; or if a bill should become due when the bank is shut, it must be paid or protested the day previous to the shutting of the bank. No days of grace are allowed on bills drawn at sight, or a shorter term than half usance.

If a bill after date should not arrive until some of the days of grace are elapsed, these days are not to be reckoned from the arrival of the bill; but

from the day on which it is made payable; and should all the 6 days of grace be elapsed, the bill must be paid or protested within 24 hours.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Nuremburg mark, which is divided into 8 ounces, 16 loths, 64 quintleins, or 256 pfennings, and equals 3670 grains.

The *commercial pound* is divided into 2 marks 4 viertings, 16 ounces, 32 loths, 128 quints, or 512 pfennings, and answers to 7870 English grains.

Hence 100 lbs. of Nuremburg equal 112.42 lbs. avoirdupois.

The ship pound contains 3 centners of 100 lbs. each.

Dry Measure. The malter is divided into 16 metzen, 32 diethaufen, or 128 maass.

A simmer of wheat, rye or peas contains 2 malters.

A simmer of barley or oats 4 malters.

The malter is equal to 47 English bushels.

Liquid Measure. The fuder contains 12 eimers visier measure, or $12\frac{3}{4}$ eimers *draft measure.*

The eimer is divided into 32 viertels, 64 maas, or 128 seidels.

The eimer visier measure contains 17.96
The eimer draft measure " 16.76 } English gallons.

Long Measure. The Nuremburg foot of 12 inches is equal to 11.96 English inches. The ell measures 26 English inches. Hence 100 ells of Nuremburg equal 72.22 yards.

Bank.

The bank of Nuremburg was established in 1621. All payments of bills above 50 guilders, and all payments for goods above 200 guilders, must be made through this bank. Christians pay 3 kreuzers per 100 guilders, Jews 6 kreuzers for ditto. The inhabitants pay this tax every 6 months; strangers immediately. The bank is shut twice a year; on the last of April and the last of October, and remains shut from 10 to 14 days. It is also shut on Sundays and holy-days.

Fairs.

There are three annual fairs at Nuremburg, and by a royal edict of the 1st of March, 1826, an annual wool market was also established, which begins on the first of July, and lasts 8 days. The excise on wool, during this fair, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers per centner of 100 lbs.

ODESSA.

[Now a Russian free port in the government Cherson, formerly called the Krimme, in a bay of the Black Sea, with nearly 36,000 inhabitants. The commerce of this once flourishing colonial city of the Genoese, was in the 15th century destroyed by the Tartars; but has much improved since the Russians declared it a free port. The number of vessels trading there in 1828, amounted to 1500 and the amount of merchandise, transported, to above six millions of silver rubles. The English, French, and Germans, have established manufactories in woollen and cotton.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept as in *Russia*, which see.

Of *Foreign Coins.* The *Spanish dollar* passes for 480 kopecks, more or less.
" *ducat* " " 1020 " " "
" *silver ruble* " " 373 " " "

Usance, days of grace, weights and measures as in the rest of the *Russian empire*, which see.

Course of Exchange.

Odessa gives 100 bank rubles for 44⅞ guilders Convention coins in Vienna.
" " 100 " " " 45¾ " current in Augsburg.
" " 64½ kopecks, more or less, for 1 piastre in Constantinople.
" " 445 " " " " 1 pezza da otto in Leghorn.
" " 1 bank ruble " " " 28¼ soldi fuori bo. in Genoa.
" " 1 " " " " 117½ centimes in Paris and Marseilles.
" " 2060 kopecks " " " 1£ sterling in London.
" " 100 bank rubles " " " for 100 bank rubles in Petersburg.

OPORTO. (See *Lisbon.*)

OSNABURG. *(Osnabruck.** See *Hanover.)*

OSTEND. (See *Antwerp.*)

OVIEDO. (See *Galicia.*)

PADUA.

[One of the oldest and largest cities of Italy, (now in the united kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice, half deserted, only 32,000 inhabitants, with 79 churches and a university,) to the westward of the city the Euganean Alps.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in ducats of 24 grossi, or 288 denari; or also in lire of 20 soldi, or 240 denari, as at *Venice*, which see. Or accounts are also kept in Italian livres and centesimi.

100 Italian livres are equivalent to $18.71 cents 0 mills United States currency.

The coins are those of *Venice.*

Weights and Measures.

There are two different weights in Padua as at Venice, viz: the peso grosso, which is the same as at Venice; and the peso sottile, which is 12½ per cent less than that of Venice, Hence

100 lbs. peso grosso of Padua equal 105.55 lbs.
100 lbs. peso sotile " " " 75. lbs. } Avoirdupois.

The foot of Padua is 13.93 English inches.

The braccio is of two sorts, viz:

The braccio for silk measures 25.3
" " " linen or woollen measure 26.8 } English inches.

Hence 100 braccj of silk measure 70.277
100 " " woollen measure 74.444 } Yards.

For further information see *Venice.*

PALERMO. (See *Sicily.*)

PARIS.

[Capital of the kingdom of France, in the département de la Seine, with 27,000 houses and 830,000 inhabitants; is the centre of trade, commerce, and the arts of all France. As unrivaled are considered the Gobelins' carpet manufactories of the king, the manufactories of China, looking-glasses, and jewelry of all descriptions.]

Coins, moneys, weights, measures, &c. have already been explained under the head of *France.*

* This city has now only 9000 inhabitants.

Course of Exchange.

Paris gives	3	francs	for	57¾	grotes	Flemish current,	more or less,	in Amsterdam.
" "	3	"	"	57½	"	"	" "	in Antwerp.
" "	12	"	45 centimes,	more or less,	for	1 oncia	in	Messina or Palermo.
" "	3	"				622½ rées,	more or less,	in Oporto.
" "	105⅜	centimes,	more or less,	for	1 bank ruble	in		Petersburg.
" "	184½	francs	"	"	"	100 marks banco	in	Hamburg.
" "	367	centimes	"	"	"	1 rix dollar Prussian currency	in	Berlin.
" "	25	francs 35 centimes,	more or less,	for	1£ sterling	in		London.
" "	15	" 41	"	"	"	"	1 doppia of 32 reals de Plata effective	in	Madrid.
" "	15	" 35	"	"	"	"	1 doppia	in	Cadiz and Bilboa.
" "	336	centimes		"	"	"	1 pezza of 5¾ lire fuori banco	in	Genoa.
" "	516	francs		"	"	"	100 pezza da otto reali	in	Leghorn.
" "	420	"		"	"	"	100 duc del regno	in	Naples.
" "	85¼	"		"	"	"	100 lire d'Austria	in	Milan.
" "	253	"		"	"	"	100 guilders Convention money	in	Vienna.
" "	254½	"		"	"	"	100 " current	in	Augsburg.
" "	101¾	"		"	"	"	100 francs	in	Frankfort on the Main.
" "	3	"		"	"	"	617½ rées,	more or less,	in	Lisbon.
" "	159	"		"	"	"	100 livres	in		Geneva.
" "	100½	"		"	"	"	100 francs de France	in		Basil.
" "	100¾	"		"	"	"	100 " " "	in		Antwerp.
" "	83	"		"	"	"	100 lire d'Austria	in		Venice.

PARMA.

[Capital of the Duchy of *Parma*, *Piazenza*, and *Guastala*, belonging to the widow of Napoleon, Maria Louisa of Austria, with 30,000 inhabitants. The fortress Piazenza on the Po, is larger but has only half the number of inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in the whole duchy in lire of 20 soldi, or 240 denari; also in lire Italiana of 100 centesimi.

100 lire Italiane are equivalent to $18.71 cents 0 mills } U. S.
100 " of Parma " " 4.53 " 3 " } currency.

6 lire of Parma are equal to 5 of Piazenza, and
24 " " " " " " 25 " Quastala.

The scudo is reckoned at 7 lire 6 soldi.

Coins. The *gold coins* are the doppie or pistoles, some reckoned at 93 lire 10 soldi, and others only at 72 lire 12 soldi. Those coined since 1786 pass for 90 lire; sequins pass for 45 lire.

The *silver coins* are ducatoni of 21 lire; scudi of 8 lire 8 soldi; testoni of 6 lire 6 soldi; pieces of 3 lire, and smaller pieces of 20, 10, and 5 soldi.

French coins pass at their nominal value.

Weights and Measures.

The weight for gold and silver is the same as that of Milan.

The *commercial pound* is divided into 12 ounces 288 denari, or 6912 grani, and weighs 5038 English grains. Hence

100 lbs. of Parma equal 71.97 lbs. avoirdupois.

The *stajo* corn measure is divided into 16 quartarole, and contains 1.458 English bushels.

The braccio silk measure	equals 23.1 }	
" " cloth "	" 25.1 }	English inches.
" " land and road measure	" 21.3 }	
Hence 100 bracci of silk	" 64.166 }	
100 " " woollen cloth	" 69.722 }	Yards.

PATRAS.

[Fortress and seaport in the Morea, before the year of 1826, with 15,000 inhabitants. The other large trading places in the Morea are Navarino, 4,000 inhabitants (battle of 1827); Koron, 5,000 inhabitants, Misitra, in the interior, with 15,000 inhabitants: Nauplia or Napoli di Romano, 7,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres of 80 aspers, and the Turkish *coins* are also current, for which see *Constantinople.*

Weights and Measures.

The quintal contains 44 okes, or 132 lbs; the oka is 3 lbs. 36 ounces, or 400 drachms.

100 lbs. of Patras equal 88 lbs. avoirdupois.

The pound, silk weight, is one fifth heavier, containing 15 ounces, or 166⅔ drachms.

100 lbs of silk equal 105.6 lbs. avoirdupois.

A sack of currants weighs 140 lbs. of the common weight, or 123 lbs. avoirdupois.

Corn measure is the staro, which is composed of 3 bachels, and equals 2.33 English bushels.

Long Measure is the pic, which is of two sorts, one being 8 per cent longer than the other.

The long pic (for linen and woollen) is 27 } English inches.
" short " (used for silks) " 25 }

Hence 100 long pics . . . equal 75. } Yards.
100 short " . . . . " 69.44 }

PERNAU.

[Seaport and commercial city in the (now) Russian province of Livonia, with 8000 inhabitants.]

Accounts were formerly kept in rix dollars of 64 wittens, or 80 kopecks, but now in rubles of 100 kopecks each.

A current rix dollar is reckoned at 60 wittens.

For the value of the ruble, which varies according to the coinage, see *Russia.*

The coins are also those of Russia. Russian bank assignations are current at a considerable discount against silver.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is divided into 16 ounces, 32 loths, or 128 quintleins, and contains 6430 grains. Hence

100 lbs. of Pernau equal 91.85 lbs. avoirdupois.

The lies-pound is 20 lbs.; the centner 120 lbs., and the ship-pound 20 lies-pounds or 400 lbs.

Dry Measure. The last of corn is divided into 24 tonnen, 48 loofs, or 192 kullmits; and renders 86.25 English bushels.

A *last* of linseed is reckoned as 12 tonnen, or 21 loofs; and a last of salt at 18 tonnen, each of 18 kullmits.

Wine Measure. The ahm of wine is divided into 4 ankers, 120 stofs, or 480 quarters; and equals 40.93 English gallons.

A hogshead contains 1½ ahms; a fass of beer or brandy 128 stofs.

The *Pernau* ell is 21.6 English inches. Hence

100 ells of Pernau equal 60 yards.

PERSIA.

[A large empire in Asia, whose inhabitants are the most civilized people of that continent, with a fine climate, and rich in silk, cotton, copper, iron, camels and horses. Agriculture is, owing to the incessant wars in the interior, much neglected, and whole tracts of land laid waste. The principal cities are, Tauris or Tabris (in Media) the largest city of Persia, 100,000 inhabitants, (formerly much more peopled); Teheran (Cherray), now the residence of the Shah and capital of West Persia; Ispahan, formerly the capital of Persia, now only 50,000 inhabitants; Schiras, (in the neighborhood of the ruins of Persepolis) 50,000 inhabitants, (wine, otto of roses, and glass manufactories); Herat, in East Persia, near the caravan road, 100,000 inhabitants; Kabul, capital of the kingdom of the same name, 100,000 inhabitants; Kandahar, fortress, commerce, 100,000 inhabitants, and Kelat, 80,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in tomans of 50 abassis, 100 mamoodis, 200 shatrees or chayés, 1000 dinars-bisti, 2000 kasbequis, or 10000 dinars simple. The toman and dinar are imaginary moneys.

100 tomans equal $554.75 cents United States currency.

Coins. Large payments are made in silver; there, are, however some gold coins, called cherassi, which are struck for distribution at coronations, and are of different values. Thus the piece of Iman Riza is worth $0.96 cents 4½ mills; that of Aboul Faiz $2.83 cents 3 mills; and that of Kouli Khan $7.06 cents, nearly, United States currency.

The silver coins of Persia are haser denaries of 10 mamoodis; daezajies of 5, larins of 2½ albaajers, or abassis of 2; and single mamoodis, half mamoodis or chayés; and copper kasbequis of 5 dinars. The values of these moneys may be inferred from that of the *toman*, as stated above.

In large payments the sums are not counted but weighed, mostly in bags of 50 tomans, or 2500 abassis; if any of the pieces are thought light, they are weighed in lots of 25 each.

Weights and Measures.

Two sorts of weights are used in Persia, the batman of Cherray, and the batman of Tauris; the former being exactly double that of the latter. Their divisions are the same, viz: the batman contains 6 rattels 300 derhams, or 600 miscals. The batman of Cherray weighs 38771 English grains, and the batman of Tauris, being ½ the contents, is equal to 6.34 lbs. avoirdupois.

The derham used for gold and silver, is 151 English grains.

Pearls are weighed by the abas, which answers to 3⅔ grains English, diamond weight, or 2¼ grains troy weight.

Dry Measure. The artaba of corn contains 25 capichas, 50 chenicas, or 200 sextarios, and equals 1.86 English bushels.

Long Measures are of two sorts: the royal guerze, also called monkelser, is 37½ English inches, and the common guerze being only ⅔ of the royal guerze, is 25 inches English. Hence

100 royal guerzes equal 104.166
100 common do. " 69.444 } English yards.

Another measure is sometimes used, called *arish*, which equals 38.27 English inches.

For further particulars see the articles *Bassorah* and *Gamron*.

PETERSBURG. (See *Russia.*)

PIEDMONT.

[A principality belonging to the crown of Sardinia, extending 7,650 square miles, with 1,700,000 inhabitants, climate and produce is similar to Lombardy and Venice. The most important cities are *Turin*, capital and residence of the king of Sardinia, 120,000 inhabitants, one of the finest cities of Europe, university, silk manufactories; *Pignerolo*, strong fortress, with 11,000 inhabitants; Coni, (Cunea) fortress, 18,000 inhabitants; and Aosta, 6,000 inhabitants, (Roman antiquities) from here, roads over the Alps.]

For Coins, Weights and Measures, see *Turin*.

POLAND.

[Now only a province, the most western part of the Russian empire, nearly 100,000 square miles, with probably only 3,000,000 of inhabitants, (before the last struggle with Russia nearly 4,000,000). It was formerly more than 10 times as large, and one of the most powerful empires in the north of Europe. The soil is more fertile than that of Germany, but badly cultivated, and since the late war almost entirely laid waste. The principal cities are, Warsaw, on the Vistula, capital, with 130,000 inhabitants; Praga, (almost a suburb of Warsaw, a strong fortress); Sandomir, 4,000 inhabitants, Zamosk, 6,000 inhabitants; Lublin, 10,000 inhabitants; Kalish, 8,000 inhabitants; Pultusk, 1,500 inhabitants, (battle 1806); Modlin, a small fortress south west of Pultusk and Ostrolenka on the Narew (battle of 1831).]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in gulden or florins of 30 groschen or grosz, and each groschen is divided into 18 pfennings. Florins are also called *Zloti.* Also in guilders of 30 groschen, of 10 deniers each.

The Polish guilder is only worth 11 cents 2.37 mills United States currency. Hence

100 Polish guilders are worth $11.23 cents 7 mills.

The present coins are

In gold, double ducats of 50 guilders, and ducats of 25 guilders.

In silver, pieces of 5, 2 and 1 guilder. The coinage, fineness, &c. is similar to that of Russia.

N. B. *The Russian silver ruble passes invariably for* $6\frac{2}{3}$ *Polish guilders*, and from this fact the value of the Polish guilder has been stated as above.

Prussian dollars pass for 6 Polish guilders, with a premium of 3 per cent, more or less.

Prussian groschens pass for 6 Polish groschens.

There are until the present moment no fixed laws of exchange in Poland.

Payments are generally made in Dutch ducats, according to the *Course of Exchange*, which see.

Course of Exchange.

Warsaw gives 20 ducats for 104 guilders in Amsterdam.
" " 1 " " 6 marks banco in Hamburg, with 1 per cent, more or less, premium.
" " 40 to 42 and 43 guilders for 1£ sterling in London.
" " 1 ducat for 11 francs, more or less, in Paris.
" " 1 " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ guilders Conv. money in Vienna.

Weights and Measures.

Since 1819 the following weights and measures have been introduced into Poland founded upon the metrical system of France:

The *commercial weight* is the kilogramme (for which see *France.*)

100 kilogrammes make 1 centner.

The kilogramme is divided into 16 ounces, 32 loths, or 128 drachms. The drachm is subdivided into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 24 grains.

The centner has 4 stones of 25 lbs. each, and equals 220.486 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure and *Liquid Measure* is the French litre, called *kwarty.*)

128 litres make 1 korgez. The korgez is divided into 4 quarters or 8 garcy. The last is 30 korgez.

The corgez is equal to 3.6325 English bushels, or to 33.816 English gallons, wine measure.

Long Measure is the ell of 2 feet.

100 of these ells are equal to 63.63 yards.

Bank.

The bank of Warsaw was established in 1830, and issues paper money of 5, 10, 50 and 100 guilders. It discounts bills, and lends money on security.

Fairs are annually two in *Warsaw*, each lasting 3 weeks. An annual wool fair is also established since 1823; the business transacted amounts to 6000 centner, or 600,000 lbs.

PORTUGAL,

[According to the most modern geographers, has an extent of 35,972 square miles, with a population of 3,500,000. The country is fertile and produces wine, olives, citrons, figs, raisins, sumac, almonds, all kinds of European fruits of a superior quality, silk, wool, and salt. Of the wines those of *Santarem*, *Alenquer*, Torras Vedras, Oporto, and Setubal, are the best, and the annual exportation amounts to more than 60,000 pipes. That of salt to 54,000 tons. The minerals are gold, silver, and marble. The principal cities of Portugal are, Tavira, capital of Algarve, 8,000 inhabitants: St. Uval or St. Yves, in Estramadura, 14,000 inhabitants, seaport: Lisbon, capital and residence of the king, seaport, with 250,000 inhabitants: Cintra, near Lisbon, 2,000 inhabitants: Mafra Caldas, in Estramadura, celebrated baths: Coimbra, 15,000 inhabitants, university: Porto or Oporto, in the province of Minho, 70,000 inhabitants, seaport, commerce, and manufactories; and Braganza, on the Spanish frontier, 5,000 houses, native place of the present Royal family of Portugal.]

For Coins, Moneys, Weights, and Measures, see *Lisbon*.

PRAGUE. (*German*, *Prag.*)

Capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, on the Moldaw, with 3,200 houses and 120,000 inhabitants; carries on an important trade in Bohemian, Moravian, and Hungarian wool; has manufactories in glass, woollen, linen, &c. The *Kingdom of Bohemia* belongs to the crown of Austria, extends 20,100 square miles, and has 3,500,000 of inhabitants. Principal products are tin, glass, timber, and hops. The principal cities besides Prague are Reichenberg, 10,000 inhabitants: Töplitz, 2,000 inhabitants: Karlsbad, with 3,000 inhabitants: Eger, fortress, 8,000 inhabitants: Budweis, with 7,000 inhabitants: and Collin, on the Elbe, with 4,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers; each kreuzer being subdivided into 4 pfennings, or also into guilders divided into 20 groschen, or böhmens, of 12 pfennings each; according to the 20 florin rate, as explained under the head of *Germany*, which see.

100 guilders, of the 20 florin rate, equal $43.60 cents 8 mills, United States currency.

The rix dollar is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ florins, 30 böhmens, $33\frac{4}{7}$ weiss groschen of account, 90 kreuzers, 120 groschens, 270 weiss pfennings, or 360 pfennings; these divisions, however, are only known in retail business.

For coins, see *Vienna*.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance.

Days of Grace are three, as in *Vienna*, which see.

Weights and Measures.

The Prague mark for weighing gold and silver, weighs 3916 English troy grains.

The commercial weight is the pound divided into 32 loths, weighing 7940 grains.

100 lbs. of Prague equal 113.4 lbs. avoirdupois.

The centner contains 6 stones of 20 pounds each.

Dry Measure was the strick of 4 viertels, 16 massels, or 192 seidels; containing 3.03 English bushels.

Wine Measure. The fass is composed of 4 eimers, 128 pints, or 512 seidels, and answers 67.8 English gallons.

Long Measure is the ell, measuring 32.2 inches, English. Hence 100 ells of Prague equal 89.44 yards.

These measures are nearly all abolished, and in their stead the Austrian weights and measures have been introduced throughout the kingdom, for which see *Vienna*.

PRUSSIA.

[This kingdom, in the north of Germany, has, including the Rhenish provinces and the Swiss Canton of Neufchatel, an extent of 106,107 square miles, and a population of nearly 12,000,000. The climate varies according to the situations of the different parts of this disconnected empire. The inhabitants are industrious and have manufactories in linen, woollen, and cotton articles, hard ware, silks, leather, porcelain, &c. The cities on the Baltic carry on considerable commerce with Poland, Russia, and England. The principal cities are: In *East Prussia*—Königsberg (which see), with nearly 70,000 inhabitants: Pillau, seaport, 2,000 inhabitants: Memel, 5,000 inhabitants: Tilsit, 12,000 inhabitants. In *West Prussia*—Dantzig (which see), 53,000 inhabitants. In the *Grand Duchy of Posen*—Posen, 25,000 inhabitants. In the *Province of Pommerania*—Stettin (which see), with 24,000 inhabitants: Schwinemündi, seaport, with 5,000 inhabitants: Stralsund, seaport, 15,000 inhabitants: Greifswalde, 8,000 inhabitants. In the *Province of Brandenburg*—Berlin, with 220,000 inhabitants: Potsdam, with 30,000 inhabitants: Frankfort on the Oder, 20,000 inhabitants. In the *Province of Silesia*—Breslau, with 80,000 inhabitants: Oppeln, with 5,000 inhabitants: Liegnitz, with 10,000 inhabitants: Hirschberg, 7,000 inhabitants: and Görlitz, (manufactories) with 11,000 inhabitants. In the *Province of Saxony*—Magdeburg, 36,000 inhabitants: Halberstadt, 15,000 inhabitants: Merseburg, 9,000 inhabitants: Naumburg an der Saale, 10,000 inhabitants (fairs): Halle, (university,) 24,000 inhabitants: Wittenberg, fortress, 7,000 inhabitants: Erfurt, 20,000 inhabitants, fortress: Nordhausen, formerly a free city, now 10,000 inhabitants. In the *Province of Westphalia*—Münster, 22,000 inhabitants: Minden, 8,000 inhabitants: Paderborn, 7,000 inhabitants: Arensberg, 4,000 inhabitants: Iserlohn, (which see,) manufactories. In the *Province of Jülich-Cleve-Berg*—Cologne, on the Rhine, (which see,) fortress, manufactories, 60,000 inhabitants: Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, 24,000 inhabitants: Bonn, (university,) 10,000 inhabitants: Elberfeld, (which see) 22,000 inhabitants, (manufactories): Solingen, 10,000 inhabitants, (steel manufactories). In the *Province of the Nether Rhine*—Coblenz, on the mouth of the Moselle, 15,000 inhabitants: Trier (wine), 10,000 inhabitants: Aachen or Aix la Chapelle, 33,000 inhabitants. In the *Canton of Neufchatel or Neuenberg*—Neufchatel, with 5,000 inhabitants, important manufactories.]

The most important cities in Prussia will be found separately treated of in the body of this work. The new laws of exchange, coins, moneys, and weights and measures, which, according to a late decree, are to be introduced throughout the whole of the 10 provinces of Prussia, will be found under the head of *Berlin*.

RAGUSA. (See *Trieste*.)

RATISBON. (*German, Regensburg*.)

[Bavarian city on the Danube, with 21,000 inhabitants; trades principally with Vienna in wood, timber, potash, salt, and grain.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept, as in the rest of Bavaria, in guilders of 60 kreuzers; each kreuzer being subdivided into 4 pfennings, according to the 24 florin rate, for which see *Germany*.

The florin is divided into 15 batzen, 20 imperial groschen, 24 land münzen, 30 Alberts, 60 kreuzers, 240 pfennings, or 480 hellers. The rix dollar current is 1½ guilders.

The moneys of Regensburg were formerly distinguished into *white money* and *black money* (weisse münze and schwarze münze); the former is principally used in common transactions of business, and the latter only in payment of taxes and other contributions to the government. The divisions of the white money were those just given; but the black money was divided as follows:

The pfund Regensburg was composed of 41 black shillings, 164 groschens, 492 Ratisbonias, 1230 black pfennings, or 2460 hellers.

7 pfunds black money equalled 41 florins white money.

100 guilders of the present currency, in which all payments of bills and goods must now be made, equal $40.50 cents 6 mills United States currency.

For the present Moneys of Account, Coins, Weights, and Measures, see *Munich*.

N. B. As long as Regensburg was a free city, a bill of exchange was only considered as an evidence of a civil contract; but now the Bavarian laws of exchange are applied.

Usance is 15 days, as at Nüremberg.

The *Course of Exchange* is regulated by that of *Nüremberg* and *Augsburg*, which see.

REGGIO. (See *Modena*.)

REVAL.

[Capital of the Russian Province of Esthland, on the Baltic, with 15,000 inhabitants; trades in grain, hemp, flax, brandy, wax, &c.; and has manufactories in cotton, glass, leather, porcelain, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept, as in Petersburg, in rubles of 10 grieveners, 80 wittens, or 100 kopecks. Also sometimes in rix dollars of 80 kopecks, or 64 wittens. The thaler is 52 wittens, or 65 kopecks.

Hence 4 rubles equal 5 rix dollars, and 4 wittens, 5 kopecks.

100 rubles are worth \$74.90 cents 9 mills } United States currency.
100 rix dollars " \$59.92 " 7 " }

The current coins are those of *Russia*, which see.

There is also the Livonia, struck by the empress Elizabeth in 1757, at 96 kopecks; but now raised to the value of 112 kopecks. There are also pieces of 4 and 2 kopecks.

Course of Exchange.

Reval gives 138½ kopecks more or less for 2½ guilders in Amsterdam.
" " 147¼ " " " " 3 mark-banco in Hamburg.
" " 658¼ " " " " 1£ sterling in London.
" " 119½ " " " " 1 rix dollar current in Lubec.

Weights and Measures.

The *mark gold weight* is divided into 16 ounces, 64 quentins or 256 oertlins; and contains 3326 English grains.

The *pound commercial weight* is divided into 32 loths and also into halves, quarters and eights, and contains 6652 English grains. Hence 100 lbs. of Reval equal 95.03 lbs. avoirdupois.

Silver is also weighed by this pound.

The lies-pound is 20 lbs.; the ship-pound contains 20 lies-pounds; and the tonne 2 centners 12 lies-pounds, or 240 lbs.

Dry Measure. The tonne of corn is divided into 3 lofs, 9 kulmits or 103 stofs.

The last of corn contains 24 tonnen of 3 lofs each.

The last of salt is 18 tonnen of 4 lofs each, and

The last of herrings 12 tonnen of 4 lofs.

The tonne of corn equals 3.356 English bushels.

Liquid Measure is the *stoof*, 32½ of which make 1 anker; and 4 ankers or 130 stoofs make a cask or ahm.

The stoof contains 1.375 English quarts, and the oxhoft of 1½ ahm is therefore equal to 67.03 English gallons.

Long Measure is the foot divided into 12 inches, which answers to 10.53 inches English.

The ell is 2 feet, or 21.06 English inches. Hence
100 ells of Reval answer to 58½ yards.
[The same weights and measures are also used in Haspal, Baltic Port, Wesenberg, Weissenstein, and other parts of the Russian Province of Estland, or Esthonia.]

RIGA.

[Capital of the Russian Province of Leifland, on the Duna with 40,000 inhabitants, exports grain, tobacco, potash, hemp, flax, timber, brandy, &c.; has manufactories in leather, silk, cotton, glass, tobacco, paper, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept here in rix dollars of 30 ferdings, or 90 groschen; or also in rubles of 100 copecks as in St. Petersburg.

The rix dollar is valued either in alberts money or in currency.

Alberts Money consists of Dutch alberts dollars, with halves and quarters called orts.

Riga Currency consists of the current coins of the country; the *current* rix dollar being divided into 11¼ marks of Riga, 30 marks ferding, 60 ferdings, or 90 current groschen.

Currency is commonly valued 33⅓ per cent or ⅓ worse than alberts money; the albert dollar being reckoned at 15 marks of Riga, 40 marks ferding, 80 ferdings or 120 current groschen. The agio or advance on alberts dollars, however, frequently rises above 40 per cent and has been as far as 42 per cent, which raises the value of the alberts dollar to from 84 to 87 *ferdings.*

Spanish dollars were formerly taken at par for albert dollars; but those coined since 1772 lose about 6 per cent against alberts dollars, so that

100 alberts dollars are on an average equal to 106 Spanish dollars. The *intrinsic* value of the alberts dollars is $1.01 cents, 3.49 mills, so that 100 alberts dollars are equivalent to only $1.01 34 cents 9 mills, United States currency, and

100 rix dollars currency $72. 39 cents 2 mills, reckoning 40 per cent discount.

In exchange with Russian coins

100 albert dollars are given for	139 rubles, or
1 alberts dollar for	139 kopecks.

Coins. The current rix dollar is an imaginary money; the *Riga Mark* is a very old silver coin, which is no longer current; but of which the name has been preserved as a money of account, particularly in the hemp-seed trade. The mark ferding and the ferding are likewise old coins seldom used. The groschen in both sorts of money is imaginary. The coins which now circulate, are chiefly Russian, for which see Russia.

The Livonina, (for which see *Reval)* passes for 70 ferdings. Dutch ducats are commonly valued at 2 alberts dollars, but when new and full weight they bear an agio of from 3 to 6 alberts groschen—making the value of the ducat in Russian coins equal to 2 silver rubles, 95 copecks more or less.

Bank assignations are also a circulating medium; but as they are much below par, their value has been fixed by the government in 1831, viz:

370 kopecks in bank bills, or assignations, are to be reckoned for 1 silver ruble, and at this rate bank assignations are taken in payment of taxes, duties, and all other contributions to the government.

Course of Exchange.

Riga gives 1 bank ruble for 10½ pence sterling, more or less in London.
" " 1 " " 52½ cents in Amsterdam.
" " 1 " " 9½ shillings in bo. in Hamburg.
" " 1 " " 107½ centimes in France.
For usance, days of grace, &c. see *Russia.*

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark, which is half a pound of Riga, commercial weight, and equals 3226 English grains.

The mark of fine gold is reckoned at 24 carats of 12 grains; and the mark of fine silver at 16 loths of 18 grains each. Wrought silver is 13 loths fine. The commercial pound is divided into 2 marks or 32 loths, and also into halves, quarters, and eights, &c.—and contains 6452 English grains. Hence

100 lbs. of Riga equal 92.17 lbs. avoirdupois.

The lies-pound is 20 lbs. and the ship-pound 20 lies-pounds. The last is 12 ship-pounds.

Dry Measure is the loop, 48 of which or 24 tonnen make the last of wheat, barley, and linseed—45 loops make the last of rye, and 60 the last of oats. The loop equals 1.9375 English bushels.

Liquid Measure. The fuder is divided into 6 ahms, 24 ankers, 72 Russian wedro, 120 viertels or 720 stoofs. The hogshead is 6 ankers, 30 viertels, or 180 stoofs. The anker equals 10½ English gallons.

The *piece* of French brandy is 180 stoofs.

Long Measure. The Riga foot, which is divided into 12 inches, equals 10.79 inches English. The ell is 2 feet and the clafter 6.

100 ells of Riga are equal to 59.944 yards; and 100 Russian archeens equal 130 Riga ells.

Masts are measured by palms of 3 Riga inches or 2.7 inches English. Hence 10 Riga palms equal 27 English inches.

A last of French or Portuguese salt is 18 tonnes of 18 lies-pounds each.

A last of barreled salt is 16 tonnes of 18 lies-pounds each.

A last of fine salt, linseed, potash, herrings, tar, beer, &c. is 12 tonnes.

A last of Liverpool white salt is 18 barrels, and weighs about 2½ tons avoirdupois.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

[Capital of Brazil, with nearly 200,000 inhabitants, one of the finest and most capacious seaports in the world, trades principally in sugar, coffee, dye-wood, precious stones, rice, indigo, and cocoa.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept as in Portugal in rees, reis, or reas: 1000 reas make 1 milrea; 100,000 reas 100 milreas, and 1000,000 reas 1000 milreas, commonly called a *conto* of rees.

100,000 rees or 100 milreas, as computed from the Spanish dollar, may be valued at $104.16 cents 6.66 mills United States currency.

The gold coins are pieces of 1000 reis, 2000 reis, and 4000 reis, besides the coins of Portugal, (for which see *Lisbon.*)

The silver coins are pieces of 60, 75, 80, 120, 150, 160, 240, 300, 320, 480, 600, and 640 reis.

The piece of 320 reis is called the *pataca*, and that of 180 reis the *crusado novo.*

The copper coins which have as undue a circulation in Brazil, as the copecks have in Russia, are vintems of 20 reis (not possessing half that intrinsic value) with half and quarter vintems, and also 2 vintem pieces.

There is also a paper currency consisting in bills of the junta of Rio de Janeiro. This paper circulates only in Brazil, where with the copper coins it is the principal circulating medium; but it has no credit in foreign markets, and payment of bills and goods are generally stipulated in gold and silver.

The principal foreign coin is the Spanish dollar, which formerly passed for 800 *reis ; but is now valued at* 960 *reis.*

The exchanges of Rio de Janeiro are nearly the same as those of Lisbon ; but no paper being adopted, London gives 60 pence sterling more or less for one milrea in silver.

The weights and long measures, are accurately those of Portugal, for which see *Lisbon.*

Dry Measure. The *alquiere* of Maranham, which is used for the measuring of corn, rice, coffee in husks, and other dry commodities, is computed to contain $1\frac{1}{4}$ English bushels ; that of *Bahia* is only 1 English bushel and the alquiere of Rio de Janeiro, and Pernambuco are also at variance with each other ; both, however, are nearly three times larger than the Portuguese standard, which is only 0.3838 of a bushel.

Wine and Oil imported pay duty by the pipe, hogshead or barrel ; but there is no fixed standard measure for these liquors. They are retailed by the frasco, or case bottle, which contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ pints English wine measure nearly. Cachaça or Brazil rum, oils, &c. made in Brazil, are retailed by the standard measure, called quartilho and its divisions. The quartilho contains 3 English pints, wine measure, nearly.

ROCHELLE. *(La Rochelle.)*

[On the Atlantic Ocean in the 49th Département de Bas-Charente in France ; seaport fortress with 18,000 inhabitants ; carries on an important trade in colonial articles ; exports, chiefly brandy, and salt.]

For Coins, Moneys, Laws of Exchange, Course of Exchange, &c. see *France.*

Weights and Measures.

The ancient measures, still partially retained, are the following :

Corn is measured by the tonneau of 42 boisseaux. The boisseaux of wheat weighs about 52 lbs. poids de marc, and is equivalent to 0.933 English bushels.

The hundred of salt contain 28 muids, each of 24 boisseaux. It corresponds, therefore, to $1\frac{3}{4}$ Hondert of Amsterdam, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lasts in Hamburg, or to 1120 bushels United States measure, equivalent to 14 English lasts nearly.

$11\frac{3}{4}$ *muids* of coal are equal to 52 Newcastle chaldrons.

Brandy from Rochelle, Cognac, Isle de Rhé, and Charente, is sold in casks of 3 barriques, containing together from 75 to 90 veltes of 1.93 English gallons each.

Bargains are generally made by the 27 veltes.

A barrique of wine from Rochelle, contains 46.04 English gallons. 4 barriques make 1 tonneau.

The *aune* or ell measures 46.5 English inches. Hence

100 aunes equal 129.166 English yards.

ROME.

[Capital of the Popish dominions in Italy, on the Tiber, with 140,000 inhabitants; is not remarkable as a commercial place; the banking houses in Rome are chiefly supported by travellers, especially Englishmen; the number of strangers residing in Rome at all times being nearly 40,000. The dominions of the Pope have an extent of 17,000 square miles with nearly 2,500,000 inhabitants. Agriculture is much neglected; commerce destroyed by heavy duties and excise. The principal cities, besides Rome are Perugia, 45,000 inhabitants; Ancona, seaport, with 30,000 inhabitants; Loretto, 7,000 inhabitants; Ravenna, 20,000 inhabitants; Bologna, 64,000 inhabitants, the best University in Italy; Ferrara, (much in decay) 24,000 inhabitants; and San Marino, 6,000 inhabitants, a small republic under the protection of the Pope.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in crowns or scudi, called *scudi romani* and scudi moneta; each scudi being divided into 10 paoli or guli, and each paoli into 10 bajocchi. The scudo is likewise divided into $3\frac{1}{3}$ testoni 500 quatrini, or 1,000 mezzi quatrini. Thus 5 quatrini make 1 paolo and 3 paoli 1 testoni.

The following table will show the proportion of these moneys.

Scudo.	Testoni.	Papeti.	Paoli.	Bajocchi.	Quatrini.	Mezzi Quatrini.
1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	5	10	100	500	1000
	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	30	150	300
		1	2	20	100	200
			1	10	50	100
				1	5	10

The *scudo di stampa d'oro* is an imaginary money by which many foreign exchanges are yet regulated. When a bill is drawn from Rome, on a foreign place the scudo di stampa d'oro is reckoned at 1523 mezzi quatrini; but when drawn from another place on Rome it is reckoned at 1525. This scudo is divided into 20 soldi of 12 denari. In Rome 2 scudi di stampa d'oro are reckoned for 3 scudi Romani.

The *ducato di camera* is another imaginary coin reckoned at 16 paoli. Hence 5 ducati di camera are equal to 8 scudi Romani.

100 scudi Romani equal . .	$100.06 cts 7 mills	United States currency.
100 " di stampa d'oro of 1523 mezzi quatrini	$153.10 " 2 "	
100 ducati di camera . .	$162.10 " 7 "	

Coins. The *gold coins* now in circulation are the doppia nuova or pistol of $31\frac{1}{2}$ paoli or 315 bajocchi; zechines of 215 bajocchi; and the new coin, called Leonince worth 4 scudi 40 bajocchi in silver. The value of these coins in the United States currency may be readily inferred from that of the scudo Romano, in the above table.

The *silver coins* are the scudi Romani of 100 bajocchi; the mezzo scudo of 50 bajocchi; testoni of 30 bajocchi; the papeto of 20 bajocchi; double and single carlini Romani of 15 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ bajocchi respectively and pieces of 4, 2 and 1 bajocchi.

In *copper*, pieces of 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocchi, of 10, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ quatrini respectively.

Paper Money. All payment above 5 scudi are made in schedules (cedole) a sort of bank-notes, which cannot be refused in payment and which suffer a considerable discount in exchange for specie. These schedules are issued by the bank *dello spirito santo* joined to the *monte di pieta*, which lends on pawns, and consist of bills of 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 and 100 scudi, &c. They are made payable to bearer; but the banks never pay more than 5 per cent in specie and give smaller notes for the rest. The small bills of 5, 10, and 20 scudi bear an average discount of 15 per cent against specie; but the larger bills, which are not so much liked, have frequently suffered a discount of from 30 to 10 per cent.

Tariff of Foreign Coins.

Gold Coins.	German and Dutch ducats	2 scudi	13—17	bajocchi.	
	Old Shield louis d'ors	4	"	60	bajocchi.
	New louis d'or	4	"	32	"
	Genoese of 50 lire nuove	8	"	6	"
	Milan pistols	3	"	57	"
	Souverain d'or	6	"	36	"
	Portuguese Lisbonnine	8	"	20	"
	24 lire of Savoy	5	"	44	"
	Ditto of 1787	5	"	16	"
	Spanish pistols	3	"	81	"
	Spanish gold piastres	1	"	—	"
In Silver	German convention dollar	—	"	95	"
	French new dollar	1	"	08	"
	Scudo di Milano	—	"	83	"
	Brabant dollars	1	"	4	"
	New Savoy scudo	1	"	28	"
	Spanish piastre or dollar	1	"	—	"
	Toscan, French, and Leopold dollar	1	"	—	"
	Double eagle	—	"	95	"

Usance. Rome draws on most places at usance, which is 3 weeks after acceptance; but bills on Paris are drawn at from 30 to 90 days date, and on London at 3 months.

Bills on Rome drawn at usance, from any part of the Papal dominions are accepted on the Wednesday or the Saturday in the week, in which they are received, except those from the kingdom of Naples, which are accepted on the Friday. Protests for non-acceptance or non-payment are to take place on those days.

The *usance* is properly two weeks after acceptance, and it has been the constant practice of bankers to pay their bills at the expiration of 14 days; *a week of grace*, however, is generally allowed, and merchants and all other traders, except bankers, avail themselves of it. This week is understood in the following manner: bills accepted on Friday or Saturday are paid 21 days after acceptance; but the period for bills accepted on Wednesday is only 18 days; because Saturday is considered the day of payment.

Bills drawn at so many days sight, must be paid on the day the term expires.

Bills drawn at usance on strangers in Rome must be carried to a notary public, whose *vide* answers the purpose of an acceptance.

Course of Exchange.

Rome gives	39½ bajocchi	more or less for	1 guilder current in Amsterdam
"	99¾ scudi moneta	" "	100 scudi moneta in Ancona.
"	47⅜ bajocchi	" "	1 guilder current in Augsburg.
"	105¼ scudi moneta	" "	100 Francesconi in Florence.
"	1 scudi moneta	" "	5 lire 25 centesimi more or less in Genoa.
"	98⅝ bajocchi	" "	1 pezza d'otto in Leghorn.
"	1 scudo di stampa d'oro	" "	596 marravedis de plata effec. in Madrid.
"	48½ bajocchi	" "	3 lire d'Austria in Milan.
"	100 scudi moneta	" "	125½ duc. del regno more or less in Naples.
"	1 scudo moneta	" "	5 francs 28 centimes more or less in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles.
"	47 9/10 paoli	" "	1£ sterling in London.
"	47⅖ bajocchi	" "	1 guilder conv. money in Vienna.
"	48 "	" "	3 lire d'Austria in Venice.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Roman pound or libra, which is

divided into 12 once, 288 denari, or 6912 grani; and contains 5234 English grains. The *decina* contains 10 libras.

The mercantile pound is the same as that used for weighing gold and silver. Hence

100 *lbs. of Rome are equivalent to* 74.77 *lbs.* avoirdupois.

There are, however, three different cantaros or quintals, viz: of 100 lbs. 160 lbs. and 250 lbs. and also the migliajo of 1000.

In all sales of merchandize by the cantaro, 4 lbs. per cent are allowed; 2 lbs. of which go to the chamber of commerce, and 2 lbs. to the buyer for good weight.

The freight of ships is computed by the rubbio of corn, which is 640 lbs.

The rubbio of salt, is	600 lbs.	Roman weight.
" peas, beans, &c.	720 "	
The peso or load of quick-lime	400 "	
The load of hay	300 "	

Dry Measure. The rubbio contains 4 quarte 22 scorzi or 88 quartucci; and is sometimes divided into 12, and also into 16 stari.

The rubbio answers to 8.356 bushels.

In measuring salt, the rubbio is divided into 2 quarte, 12 scorzis, or 48 quartucci; chalk is sold by the decina.

Liquid Measure. The barile of wine contains 32 boccali, or 128 foglietti; it is also divided into halves and quarters. The barile answers to 15.409 English gallons; and the baccale to 1.926 quarts.

The botte is composed of 16 barili.

The barile of oil is divided into 28 boccali, 112 fogliette, 448 quartucci; and equals 15.13 English gallons.

The *soma of oil*, which is used in wholesale trade, is composed of 80 boccali; being divided into 2 pelli, or mastelli, or 20 cugnatelle, each of 4 boccali. The soma corresponds to 164.23 litres.

Long Measure. The foot of Rome equals 11.72 English inches.

The canna called mercantile, is 78.34 English inches, and is divided into 6 palmi, or 24 parti.

100 mercantile canas equal 217.61 yards.

40 Roman miles equal 37 English miles.

ROSTOCK.

[City in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, in Germany, not far from the Baltic, (port Warnemüde,) with 18,000 inhabitants, trades in wool, yarn, coarse linen, grain, and horses.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 48 shillings, or 3 marks of 16 shillings each. The shilling is subdivided into 12 pfennings.

The rix dollar contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ rix guilders, (reichsgulden;) 2 Mecklenburg guilders, 3 marks, 24 good groschen, 192 wittens or 576 pfennings.

The rix guilder or piece of $\frac{2}{3}$, is worth 2 marks or 16 groschen.

A Mecklenburg guilder is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks or 12 groschen.

A groschen 2 shillings, and a shilling 4 wittens.

100 rix dollars are equivalent to $85.83 cents 7 mills } United States
100 marks of Mecklenburg are $28.93 cents 4 mills } currency,

which gives the value of these moneys the same as those of Hamburg currency.

Coins. The current coins of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, are pieces of 36, 12, 16, 8, 4, 2 and 1 shillings, and pieces of 6 and 3 pfennings currency.

The ducat is worth 7 marks 3 shillings more or less.

The frederic d'or is 13 marks 4 shillings; the ducat is reckoned at $2\frac{3}{4}$ rix dollars with about 10 per cent discount against currency; and the frederic d'or at 5 rix dollars with about 13 per cent.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne mark, for which see *Germany*, and *Cologne*.

The commercial weight is the same as that of *Hamburg*, and *Lubec*, which see. But besides these weights there is also a town standard called Rostock weight, chiefly used in the trade with Russia, which is 5 per cent heavier than the Hamburg weight; so that the Rostock pound equals 7852 English grains; and

100 lbs. of Rostock, correspond to 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

The *ship-pound* for merchandize is 20 lies-pounds or 320 lbs. The ship-pound of lead, or iron is 280 lbs. The centner is 8 lies-pounds, and the lies-pound 20 lbs. The stone of flax is 20 lbs.; the stone of wool, or feathers, 10 lbs.

Liquid Measure is exactly the same as in *Hamburg*, which see.

Dry Measure is the sheffel, which is divided into 4 fässer, or 16 spints, and contains 1.103 English bushels.

The last is composed of 8 dromts or 96 sheffels.

The last of oats is equal to 119.28 English bushels.

The last of other sorts of grains equal 105.952 bushels.

Long Measure. The Rostock foot measures 11.38 inches English. The ell is 2 feet or 22.76 English inches. Hence

100 ells of Rostock equal 63.22 yards.

For the exchanges of Rostock see *Hamburg*.

ROTTERDAM.

[City in Holland (Province of Holland) with 60,000 inhabitants—at the mouth of the Merve; has important manufactories in sugar of lead, tobacco, sugar refineries, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts were formerly kept, as at Amsterdam, in guilders or florins of 20 stivers; and the stiver was again divided into 16 pfennings; but the new monetary systems of Holland is now adopted, for which see *Amsterdam*.

Other moneys of account, coins and other particulars will also be found under the head of *Amsterdam*.

Usance is 30 days; *doppia usance* 60 days after acceptance. Days of grace were *six;* but now no days of grace are allowed.

For the Dutch laws of exchange see *Amsterdam*.

Course of exchange is as in Amsterdam; but exchanges in Rotterdam are made in current money, and not in imaginary coin, as is sometimes the case in Amsterdam.

Weights and Measures.

The weight for gold and silver is the Dutch troy, for which see *Amsterdam*.

Two different commercial pounds are used in Rotterdam; one is the Amsterdam weight, 100 lbs. of which are equal to 103.93 lbs. avoirdupois. The other is 5 per cent lighter, and is used only by retailers.

100 lbs. of this weight answer to 103.43 lbs.

Dry Measure. The last of corn contains 29 sacks or 87 agtendeels; a

hoed is $10\frac{2}{3}$ sacks, or 32 agtendeels. The agtendeel is divided into 4 vierlings or 16 maats, and equals 0.978 of an English bushel.

37 agtendeels are commonly reckoned for 36 English bushels. Hence

The last of Rotterdam is 35.136 English bushels.

Salt is sold by the hondert of 404 maats. The maat weighs $103\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Coals are sold by the hoed; 9 hoeds answer to 5 Newcastle chaldrons.

The principal liquid measure is the stoop, which is divided into 2 kannes, 4 pints or 16 muschjes, and contains 2.666 English quarts.

The ahm is 4 ankers or 60 stoops; and is equal to 40 English gallons nearly.

Brandy is sold by the 30 viertels, or velts, which equal 59.44 gallons.

Oil of olives and train oil are sold by the tonne of 340 stoops. The stoop weighs 5 lbs. of Rotterdam light or retail weight. Hence

The tonne contains 1763 lbs. avoirdupois nearly.

Long Measure. The Rhineland foot answers to 12.356 English inches. The ell is 27.2 English inches. Hence

100 ells of Rotterdam equal 75.55 English yards.

The commercial allowances in Holland in 1817 have already been stated under the head of *Amsterdam*, but the following alterations were made in 1821.

Coffee is to be quoted per half kilogramme, and the allowances of 2 lbs. and 2 per cent on the money hitherto granted, will be supplied by a simple deduction of 1 per cent for prompt payment.

Bags and casks are to be weighed in whole killogrammes without taking any account of fractional parts, and without any tacit allowances whatever. The tare on bags remains at 3 per cent; and to the real tare of casks, 1 killogramme is to be added, and 1 per cent for over weight.

Cotton will in future be quoted in half kilogrammes; and the tail allowance of 6 lb. per bale will not be deducted.

ROUEN.

[City in the 70th department (de la Seine, inferieure) in France on the Seine, with nearly 90,000 inhabitants. Has very important manufactories in linen, woollen, and leather.]

Moneys, coins, usance, days of grace, are as in the rest of *France.*

Besides the metrical weights and measures explained under the head of France, the following are used at Rouen:

The common French *Poids de marc*, (see France) and a peculiar weight, called the Poids de Vicomté, which is 6 per cent heavier.

The quintal of 100 pounds de Vicomté equals 117.73 lbs. avoirdupois.

The *muid* of corn is divided into 12 vetiers, 24 mines, or 96 boisseaux, and equals 60.93 English bushels.

Brandy is generally sold by the barrique of 120 pots; which equals 51.688 English gallons.

The aune, used for measuring linens, is 55 English inches; that for silks and woollens is 45.8 English inches.

Hence 100 aunes for linen equal 152.778 } English yards.
" 100 " " silk and woollen 127.222 }

RUSSIA.

[Perhaps the most powerful empire on the globe, has, inclusive of the Duchy of Warsaw, (kingdom of Poland,) an extent of nearly 1,700,000 square miles, with about 55,000,000 of inhabitants. The southern provinces are fertile, enjoy a fine climate, and are rapidly increasing in population and industry; but to

the north the fields are, 8 or 9 months of the year, covered with ice and snow. Natural produce, FOR EXPORTATION, are *flax*, *hemp*, *furs*, *iron*, *copper*, and *platinum*. The annual exportation is computed at from 70 to 73 millions of rubles; and the importation only at 45 millions; the wants of the lower, frugal orders of society being satisfied without the aid of foreign manufactures or luxuries. The whole mass of money circulating in Russia is computed at 92 millions of rubles in gold and silver; 2 millions in platinum coins, 56 *millions* in *copper*; and above 600 millions of rubles in bank assignations, so that about the one sixth part of the circulating medium is gold or silver. According to an accurate statistics of 1826, there were in that year 6000 manufactories of all kinds in Russia exclusive of the large manufactories of all descriptions which are carried on for the account of the government!

The commerce with China is growing every year more important, the Russians being the only people who are permitted to trade to Pekin. It is supposed that the amount of tea and rhubarb annually imported into Europe by Russian caravans exceeds 15 millions of rubles.

The principal cities in the North of Russia are *Wasa*, in Bothnia, 8,000 inhabitants; Abo, in Bothnia, with 12,000 inhabitants; (the University, which was here established has, since the fire in 1827, been abolished.) Helsingfors in Finland, now the capital of Finland with the fortress Sweaborg, 13,000 inhabitants, (University); Kronstadt in the Gulf of Finland, 20,000 Inhabitants, fortress, navy-yards; *St. Petersburg* on the Newa, 400,000 inhabitants, residence of the Emperor, commerce, university; Reval, 15,000 inhabitants, navy-yard; *Pernau*, 8,000 inhabitants, seaport, commerce; Libau, 5,000 inhabitants, seaport; Mitau, 16,000 inhabitants, (formerly the residence of the Dukes of Curland); *Riga* on the Baltic in Liefland, 40,000 inhabitants, commerce, fortress; *Dorpat*, 9,000 inhabitants, university; Twer, 20,000 inhabitants; Jaroslaw, 25,000 inhabitants; Perm, 8,000 inhabitants, (iron and copper mines in the neighborhood); Nowgorod, 16,000 inhabitants, (formerly residence and capital, of 400,000 inhabitants;) Archangel on the Dwina, 16,000 inhabitants, seaport, commerce; Kola on the Frozen Ocean, 1,200 inhabitants, (in Russian Lapland.) The principal cities in Central Russia are Kasan, (much enlarged since 1812) 50,000 inhabitants, leather and morocco manufactories; Nischegorod, (Nishnei-Nowgorod) on the Wolga and Occa, 15,000 inhabitants, commerce and annual fairs; Moscow on the Moskwa, since the conflagration in 1812, rebuilt on a larger scale, 280,000 inhabitants, university; *Mosaïsk* on the Moskwa, 4,000 inhabitants, (battle of Borodino); Tula, not far from the source of the Don river, 36,000 houses, (gunsmiths); Orel on the Occa, 20,000 inhabitants, (commerce and manufactories; Kaluga on the Occa, 25,000 inhabitants, commerce and manufactories); Smolensk on the Dnepr, 10,000 inhabitants, fortress; Borisow on the Beresina, (battle in 1812); Wilna, 25,000 inhabitants, university; Bialystock, 6,000 inhabitants, (formerly in New Prussia). The principal cities in Russian Poland (Duchy of Warsaw) have already been mentioned under the head of Poland (which see).

The chief towns in Southern Russia are Bender, in Bessarabia on the Dniester, now only 10,000 inhabitants, fortress; Kaminiez, in Podolia on the Dniester, a celebrated fortress in the former (united) kingdom of Poland: *Kiew* on the Dnepr, 40,000 inhabitants (porcelain manufactories); Pultawa 10,000 inhabitants, (battle of 1709 between Charles XII. and Peter I.): Charkow, 15,000 inhabitants, University; Woronesch on the Don, 15,000 inhabitants, (woollen cloth manufactories); Saratow on the Wolga, 8,000 inhabitants, (a German Colony in the neighborhood); Sarepta on the Wolga, 3,000 inhabitants, (Moravian Colony); Astracan, principal commercial city in the South of Russia, 36,000 inhabitants (fishery): Tarkhu, near the Caspian Sea, 10,000 inhabitants, (cultivation of silk-worms); Tcherkask on the Don River, capital of the Don Cosacks: Taganrock, (near the Sea of Asow), 15,000 inhabitants, fortress, seaport: Simferopel or Achmetsched, the present capital of the Krimme, 20,000 inhabitants: Kaffa or Feodosia in Tauria, 5,000 inhabitants, seaport: Cherson on the Dnepr, 20,000 inhabitants, new fortress, seaport: *Odessa* on the Black Sea, 36,000 inhabitants, and important commerce.

Asiatic Russia consists of the large desert of Siberia and the peninsula of Kamtschatka. Siberia contains 5 millions of square miles, with the small population of only 4 millions. Kamtschatka extends nearly 85,000 miles, but has not yet 5,000 inhabitants. The principal produce and riches of these countries consist in furs; the chief towns are—Orenburg on the Oral River (caravans to Khiwa and Buchara, banishment for political offenders): Katharinenburg, capital of Asiatic Russia, 15,000 inhabitants (new rich gold mines): Werchoturie on the Tura (in the neighborhood rich gold mines, extending 500 miles in length); Tobolsk, 20,000 inhabitants, fortress, capital of Western Siberia (banishment of political offenders): Irkutsk, on the Angara, 30,000 inhabitants, fortress, commerce, since 1823 capital of Eastern Siberia: Barnaul, on the Oby, 6,000 inhabitants: Kiachta on the Selenga, on the Chinese frontier, 4,000 inhabitants: Nertschinsk, in Da-uria, 2,000 inhabitants (banishment of political offenders, silver mines); Jakusk, on the Lena, 3,000 inhabitants (furs): Ochotsk, seaport, 2,000 inhabitants, commerce with Kamtschatka.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rubles of 100 kopecks. The other divisions of the ruble will be seen from the following table :

Ruble.	Griwens.	Altins.	Groschen.	Kopecks.	Denushkas.	Polushkas.
	10	$33\frac{1}{3}$	50	100	200	400
	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	5	10	20	40
		1	1	3	6	12
			1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
				1	2	4
				$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2

The value of this ruble is either fixed in silver or in paper currency, (called bank rubles.)

100 rubles in silver (since 1811) are worth $74.90 cts. 9 mills United States currency.

The value of the paper ruble is fluctuating, but its average value in silver, as quoted for the last 10 years, is 3 rubles, 74 copecks, in bank-notes, for 1 silver ruble, which agrees with the exchange on London, which is 1 bank ruble for $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling, (see further on exchange of

St. Petersburg). At this rate the bank ruble is worth 20 cts. 2.907 mills; or 100 bank-rubles equal to $20.02 cts. 9 mills United States currency.

Coins. The *gold coins* are the imperial, and half imperial, of 10 and 5 rubles respectively, with single and double ducats in value of 2 rubles, 80 kopecks, and 4 rubles 60 kopecks respectively.

The *silver coins* are the ruble of 100 kopecks, Poltins of 50 kopecks, polpoltins of 25 kopecks, double and single griewen of 20 and 10 kopecks, and pieces of 5 altins or 15 kopecks.

The *copper coins* are pieces of 10, 5, 2, and 1 kopeck; also denushkas or half kopecks, and polushkas or quarter kopecks.

The *paper currency* consists in bank bills, or bank assignations of 100, 50 and 25 rubles, (these bills are on white paper,) bills of 10 rubles (on red paper) and bills of 5 rubles, (on blue paper.) These bills constitute, properly speaking, the circulating medium of the country, and in it most of the exchanges with foreign countries are regulated.

Values of coins. The only gold coins, at present struck in Russia, are the half imperial, or five ruble piece, whose intrinsic value in gold is $3.62 cents, 6.35 mills, very nearly. Hence

The gold ruble ($\frac{1}{5}$ of a half imperial) *is* $0.72 *cents* 5 *mills*, United States currency.

In the coinage of the silver ruble there have also been various changes since the time of Peter the Great, viz.:

The Russian ruble of Peter the Great contained 312.1 grains of fine silver, and is worth 84 cts. 0.68 mills.

The ruble of Catherine I. contains				309.9	grains of fine silver, and is worth							83	"	4.74 "
"	"	"	Peter II.	"	310.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	83	" 5.02 "
"	"	"	Anne	"	317.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	85	" 4.41 "
"	"	"	Elizabeth	"	321.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	86	" 6.79 "
"	"	"	Peter III.	"	277.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	74	" 7.48 "
"	"	"	Catherine II.	"	275.9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	74	" 3.16 "
"	"	"	Paul	"	280.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	75	" 6.36 "
"	"	"	Alexander	"	278.1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	74	" 9.09 "

The value of the Russian 10 kopeck piece (coined since 1802) is 7 cents 6.23 mills; and that of the 5 kopeck piece (coined since 1801) 4 cents 1.21 mills, United States currency.

Besides these regular coins there is yet a platinum coin set in circulation, of the size of a French franc, and in value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ silver rubles; but the taking of such coin in payment is altogether optional.

The fineness of both gold and silver is expressed in *solotnicks*, the pound or any other weight being divided into 96 solotnicks; and the solotnick is subdivided into 96 parts, called dolis.

The ukase of 1817 establishes the standard of gold at $\frac{88}{96}$ and directs that each half imperial shall contain $1\frac{39}{96}$ solotnick of pure gold; and that 66 half imperials, 2 rubles $88\frac{8}{9}$ kopecks shall be struck out of a pound of standard gold; and it is from this proportion that the above value of the half imperial is derived.

The ukase of 1813 fixes the standard of silver at $83\frac{1}{3}$; and directs that 100 rubles are to be coined out of 5 Russian pounds, 6 solotnicks of that standard, which makes the value of the silver ruble 74 cents 9.09 mills.

Each ruble contains 4 solotnicks, 21 dolis, of fine silver.

The pieces of 5, 10, 20 kopecks, and the smaller coins were agreeable to an ukase of 1800, struck according to the old standard of $\frac{72}{96}$; but this having led to much confusion, the standard $83\frac{1}{3}$ was by the ukaze of 1813 established for all silver coins without exception, and no alteration has since taken place.

The copper coinage fixed as in 1810 consists of pieces of 2 kopecks, 1 kopeck and $\frac{1}{2}$ kopecks.

The pood of 40 lbs. is coined into 24 rubles, or 2400 kopecks.

The introduction of foreign small coins was expressly prohibited on the 1st of January, 1812; and their prohibition has since been renewed in 1828.

Mint Regulations. It is declared by an ukase of 1810 that all expenses incident to the coinage of silver, shall be borne by the crown, except a small deduction for refining, where the fineness of such shall be found below the proof of $\frac{64}{96}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$.

The following are the prices paid by the different mints of the Russian empire.

For 1 lb. of gold,	96	solotnicks	fine,	338	rubles	59⅓	kopecks	in	silver.
" 1 " " "	94⅔	"	"	334	"	87½	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	90	"	"	214	"	56½	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	80	"	"	379	"	29½	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	75	"	"	261	"	66	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	72	"	"	251	"	7¾	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	60	"	"	208	"	75½	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	50	"	"	173	"	48½	"	"	"
For 1 pud of silver	96	"	"	887	"	65	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	84	"	"	776	"	69½	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	83⅓	"	"	772	"	64½	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	80	"	"	725	"	68½	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	75	"	"	679	"	23¾	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	72	"	"	651	"	36¾	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	70	"	"	632	"	78¾	"	"	"
" 1 " " "	60	"	"	539	"	89¼	"	"	"

N. B. Although the regulation of the mint directs that silver coins shall be delivered for silver received, yet it reserves to itself *the option of delivering either gold or silver when gold is received.*

The mint further reserves to itself the option of delivering for every pound of gold, of the proof $\frac{94}{96}$, 117½ Dutch ducats, or the value as above stated. The ducat is therefore reckoned at 2 rubles 85 kopecks, in silver.

Usance is not determined, it being not customary to draw upon Russia in this manner.

Days of grace. Bills drawn in Russia which are payable after date, are allowed 10 days grace; but if payable at sight, three days only are granted, Sundays and holy-days being included in both cases; payment must be demanded in the morning of the day the bill becomes due, and in case of non-payment, protest should be made out, at latest, on the following day. The 10 days grace are allowed, even though the written term of the bill should be elapsed before it is presented or accepted. But bills payable at so many days after sight are not allowed any days of grace; and if the acceptance be delayed, the term is reckoned from the day on which the bill was presented.

Reckoning of Time. Throughout all Russia the Julian calendar, or old style, is still retained, which (since the year 1800) is 12 days later than the new style, and in leap-years 13 days. This way of reckoning extends through the whole century. From the year 1900 till 2000 the difference will be 13 days, and in leap-years 14 days. From 2000 till 2100 it will be 14 days, and in leap-years 15 days, and so on. This deviation commences always on the 1st of March of each year.

Course of Exchange.

Petersburg, Moscow, Archangel, &c., draw on the following places, and give:

1 ruble bank-notes for 52¾ cents, more or less in Amsterdam, (65 days after date.)
1 " " " 9½ shillings in Hamburg, (65 days after date.)
1 " " " 10½ pence sterling in London, (6 months after date.)
1 " " " 100 centimes in Paris.
1 " " " 18¼ paras in Constantinople and Smyrna.

The value of these exchanges fluctuates considerably with the decreased or improved value of the paper currency.

Weights and Measures.

The Russian pound is the same for gold, silver and merchandise. It is divided into 32 loths or 96 solotnicks, and weighs 6318½ English grains.

Hence 100 lbs. of Russia equal 90.26 lbs. avoirdupois.

40 Russian pounds make 1 pood, and 10 poods 1 berkowitz. Thus

The pood weighs 36 lbs, 1 oz. 11 dr. avoirdupois.

The common computation, among merchants, is that the pood equals 36 lbs. avoirdupois.

The government hospitals, civil and military, and apothecaries, make use of the Nuremberg pound; for which see *Nuremberg*.

For pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones, the Dutch carat is used.

Dry Measure. The principal measure is the *Chetwert*, which is divided into 2 *osmins*, 4 *pajacks*, 8 *Chetwericks*, *or* 64 *garmez*, and contains 5.952 English bushels, or

100 Chetwerts equal 74½ English quarters.

Liquid Measure. The oxhoft is divided into 6 ankers, 12 stekans, 18 wedros, 72 Chetwerki, or 240 bottles.

The wedro contains 3.246, or nearly 3¼ English gallons.

The wedro is divided into 8 krushkas, or osmushki, and the krushka into 11 charkeys, or cups; but since 1819 the krushka is divided into 100 charkeys.

The *sarokowaja botshka* contains 13⅓ ankers, 40 wedros, 160 tschetwerki, or 320 osmushki, and equals 13.984, or 14 English gallons nearly.

Long Measure. The English inch is universally adopted throughout the Russian empire, except in levying the duties on wood destined for exportation, when the Dutch or Rhineland foot and palm are employed, for which see *Amsterdam*.

The arsheen, or cloth measure, is divided into 16 parts, called *wershocks*, and contains 28 English inches. Hence

100 Russian arsheens equal 77.778 English yards.

The sashine or fathom is 3 arsheens, or 7 *English feet.*

[The Russian foot is 13⅓ English inches, and the Moscow foot is $13\frac{17}{100}$ English inches; but the English foot, and Rhineland foot, are generally used as stated above.]

A *werst*, or Russian mile, contains 500 fathoms, or 1500 arsheens, and equals 3500 English feet.

Hence 1 werst equals 5 furlongs, 12 poles, English.

104 wersts, nearly, are one degree of the meridian.

Note. Hemp, flax and tallow, (the three principal articles for exportation,) are sold by the berquet; copper, iron, cordage, horse-hair and tails, linseed and hempseed oil, isinglass, morocco leather, potash, wax, bristles and tobacco, are sold by the *pood;* sail-cloth and mats, by the piece; diaper and linen, by the 1000 archines, or 777.78 yards.

Banks.

During the reign of empress Catherine, three different banks were established at St Petersburg, viz., the *loan bank*, the *assignation bank*, and the *loan bank for the nobility and towns.* During the reign of the Emperor Paul, the aid bank and the discount office were formed; and under the Emperor Alexander the present *commercial bank* of Russia was formed, which superseded nearly all others.

The *Loan or Lombard bank* lent money on gold, silver and jewels, viz. on gold and silver, three fourths of the value; on other metals, one half; and on jewels a certain proportion fixed according to circumstances. A year's interest is taken in advance, which is the lawful interest of 6 per cent per annum. Money may be deposited in this bank and drawn out again on giving two days notice. No interest is paid by the bank for such money; but if a declaration is made that the money shall be left there for the space of at least one year, and that 3 months notice shall be given previous to withdrawing it, then the legal interest (6 per cent) is allowed, and paid in the same kind of money in which the deposit was made. The property of this bank belongs to the Foundling Hospital of St. Petersburgh.

The *loan bank for the nobility and towns*, and the *aid bank* are establishments of a different nature, their utility being chiefly local, the bill discount department of the first being now transferred to the Commercial Bank.

The *Assignation Bank* was opened in St. Petersburgh and Moscow in 1770; and branches of it have since been established in all principal towns of the Russian empire. It issues notes of 5, 10, 25 50 and 100 rubles. This bank was converted into an Imperial establishment in 1786, when all the old notes or assignations were called in, and exchanged for new ones; an operation which is occasionally repeated for the substitution of more perfect notes. The amount of notes in circulation was never precisely ascertained; *but they have become the regular currency of the country;* and the European exchanges are quoted in reference to this currency, and to its par in silver, according to the variation of the day. In the beginning of the establishment the owner of a note could, at any time, demand payment in *copper;* but this regulation has since been discontinued. On the 27th of May, 1810, however, a sinking fund was created by the disposal of certain imperial domains, by which means, and by loans contracted abroad, a sum not less than 153 millions 867.010 rubles has been withdrawn, at the end of the year 1820, and it is computed that (by the operation of this fund) there are now (in 1834) but 600,000,000 of paper rubles in circulation throughout the empire. (Compare statistics of Russia.)

The *discount office*, established in 1797, is now abolished, and its funds were directed to be paid into the Commercial Bank.

The Commercial Bank of Russia was established in 1818. It receives deposits in gold and silver, foreign as well as Russian coin, and in bars and ingots. It has a department for transferring the sums deposited in it, on the plan of the Bank of Hamburg, from the account of one merchant to that of another, as well in gold and silver, as in bank notes at interest. It discounts bills, and lends money, on deposits of merchandise of Russian produce or origin.

Its capital consists of 30 millions of bank rubles; and it is administered by a governor and 4 directors, appointed by the Emperor, and 4 directors elected by the commercial body of St. Petersburgh.

The property in this bank is protected against all taxation, sequestration, or attachment; and it is promised that subjects of countries, with whom Russia may be at war, shall be *entitled, at all times, to receive back their money without reservation.* It is also declared that the bank shall at no time be called upon for any part of its capital to assist the government.

All deposits must be made for at least 6 months, and be repayable at, or before that period, and not be less than 500 rubles. Sums to be deposited pay $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The deposits, if in bars, ingots, or foreign specie are estimated in Russian silver coins, and so registered in the attestation;

and if not demanded back within 15 days after the expiration of 6 months, or the necessary premium paid for the prolongation, the owner loses the right of claiming his original deposit, and must take its estimated value in Russian silver coin.

The regulations for deposits at interest, are the same as those of the *Loan* or *Lombard* bank, and are repayable on proper notice, which varies from 7 days to 3 months, according to the magnitude of the sum. All bills discounted must be drawn, or accepted, or at least endorsed by *one* person of satisfactory credit, residing at Petersburgh.

No bills having less than 8 days, or longer than 6 months to run, are discounted; and the preference is at all times given to bills of the shortest term.

This bank has branches at Moscow, Jaroslaw, Sucolensk, Welickoustjug, Astracan, Nishegorod, Nowgorod, Plescow, Wischnewolotshok, Twer, Neshna, Kiew, Kursk, Charkow, Tambow, Oree, Tuka, Kasan, Cherson, Archangel, Reval and Riga.

ST. GALL.

[Capital of the Canton of the same name, in Switzerland, with 1000 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants; has manufactories in muslin, cotton and linen.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in florins of 60 kreuzers, or 480 hellers. The florin or guilder is also divided into 10 shillings, 15 batzen, 60 kreuzers, 240 pfennings, or 480 hellers.

The *Swiss franke*, which is a new money of account, contains 10 batzen, or 100 rappen.

Accounts are kept either in specie, which is the money of exchange, or in currency.

1190 florins specie are equal to 1383 florins current; which makes the difference between specie and currency, $16\frac{26}{119}$ per cent.

The value of these moneys in United States currency is as follows:

100 gulden or florins specie, or account, are worth $52.92 cts. 8 mls } U. S.
100 " " " currency, " " $43.92 " 9 " } currency.
100 Swiss franken " " $28.10 " 5 " }

(For further particulars see *Switzerland.*)

The coins are gold ducats, in value of $2.08 cents 9 mills, United States currency; silver rix-dollars at $2\frac{2}{5}$ florins; pieces of 30, 24, 20 15 12, 10, and 6 kreuzers, also batzens and half batzens, of 4 and 2 kreuzers respectively, and single kreuzers.

Usance is 15 days; double usance 30 days; $1\frac{1}{2}$ usance 23 days; and half usance 8 days, the day of presentation being included.

Days of Grace. Bills drawn at usance have no days of grace allowed them; but those which are drawn at a longer or shorter period are allowed two days, Sundays and holy-days included.

Extract from the Laws of Exchange.

Tit. III. § 3. No acceptance is valid if not *written* on the bill. No other promise, written or verbal, is binding as respects a bill of exchange.

Tit. IV. § 9. If a bill of exchange contains a word inserted, or struck out, or scratched, then such bill is *not valid*, and whoever pays such a bill has lost his right of redress against the drawer and endorsers.

Weights and Measures.

There are two different weights used in St. Gall, viz.: the light and the

heavy weights, bearing to each other the proportion of 35 to 44, that is 35 lbs. of the heavy weight are equal to 44 lbs. light weight.

100 lbs. heavy weight equal 128.8 lbs.
and 100 lbs. light do. " 102.5 " } avoirdupois.

The charge corn measure equals 2.066 English bushels.

Long Measure is of three kinds, viz.:

For muslins, fine calicoes, silk, &c., the French aune, for which see *France.*

For linen the large ell, containing 31.6 English inches.

And for woollen the short ell, of 24.2 " "

ST. HELENA.

[An island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 3000 feet above the level of the sea; 110 square miles; with 7000 inhabitants; British possession. Here died Napoleon Buonaparte, on the 5th of May, 1821.]

Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence sterling, as in *England;* but coins of various denominations, particularly those of Spain, and the East Indies are also current, viz.:

Porto Novo pagodas pass for 7s. 6 pence sterling.

Spanish dollars " " 4s. 6 " "

English guineas and bank notes pass at a premium.

The Weights and Measures are chiefly *English,* for which see *London.*

ST. MALOES.

[A seaport in the 66th Department of France, on a rock of the island St. Aron, with 10,000 inhabitants; trades in oysters and stock fish, and exports linen and cotton yarn.]

For Coins and Moneys, Weights and Measures, see *France.*

The old corn measure is the tonneau of 31¼ boisseaux, answering to 39.19 English bushels.

Salt is measured by the *jutte;* 21 juttes make 1 tonneau, which weighs 2303 lbs. avoirdupois, nearly.

The aune is 53 English inches.

SARDINIA.

[This province of Italy consists of an island, and constitutes, together with the Duchy of Savoy, the poorest part of the *kingdom of Sardinia.* It is like Corsica, a mountainous country; but, nevertheless, more fertile, better populated, and nearly twice as large. It contains nearly 8274 square miles, with 550,000 inhabitants. The two principal cities are *Cagliari,* capital, with 30,000 inhabitants; seaport, university; and *Sassari,* in the interior, with 20,000 inhabitants, university.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 4 reali, 20 soldi, or 240 denari. The scudo is worth 2½ lire, 10 reali, 50 soldi, 300 cagliaresi, or 600 denari.

5 lire of Sardinia are equal to 8 lire of Turin.

The following table will show the proportions of these moneys:

Scudo.	Lire.	Reals.	Soldi.	Caglearesi.	Denari.
1	2½	10	50	300	600
	1	4	20	120	240
		1	5	30	60
			1	6	12
				1	2

100 lire of Sardinia are equal to $35.12 cents 8 mills, United States currency, from which the value of its subdivisions, and that of the scudo follow, of course.

Coins. The coins before 1768 were those of Piedmont; since that time coins were struck for Sardinia in Turin; which are

In gold. Carlini of 25 lire, with halves in proportion, and doppiette, or gold scudi, of 5 lire.

In silver. Scudi of 2½ lire, with halves and quarters in proportion; whole and half reals of 5 and 2½ soldi, respectively; and 1 soldo pieces.

In copper. Half soldi; cagliaresi of 6, 2 and denari.

In paper. Bills of 10 and 20 scudi.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is divided into 12 ounces, and contains 6125 English grains. Hence

The castarello of 100 lbs. equals 87.5 lbs. avoirdupois.

The weight for gold and silver is that used in *Turin*, for which see that article.

Dry Measure is the restiere, divided into 3 starrelli, or 48 imbuti. The starello contains 1.389 English bushels.

Long Measure is the palmo, measuring 9.78 English inches, and the raso or ell, containing 21.625 inches. Hence

100 ells of Sardinia equal 60.069 yards.

SAVOY.

[A Duchy belonging to the crown of Sardinia, on this side of the Alps, has an extent of 10,600 square miles, with only 500,000 inhabitants. The only considerable city in this excessively poor country is Chambery, the capital, with 2,000 houses and 12,000 inhabitants. At the foot of Mont Blanc is the celebrated valley of Chamouny, the summer residence of many English families.]

The Coins, Weights, and Measures, are the same as in *Piedmont*, for which see *Turin*.

SAYDE or SIDON.

[A town in Syria, with 16,000 inhabitants, seaport, commerce in silks.]

Accounts, Weights and Measures.

Accounts are kept in piastres or medini of 80 aspers, as at *Aleppo*, which see.

The coins are principally Turkish, for which see *Constantinople*.

Silks and cotton-yarn are weighed by the rottolo of 600 drams.

100 rottoli equal 410.6 lbs. avoirdupois.

Heavy goods are weighed by the rottolo of Arce.

100 of these equal 482 lbs. avoirdupois.

The pic, long measure, is 23.8 English inches. Hence

100 pics equal 66.111 yards.

SHAFFHOUSE. *(Schaffhausen.)*

[Capital of the Swiss Canton of the same name, with 7,000 inhabitants; in the immediate neighborhood of the falls of the Rhine.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers; the kreuzer being again divided into 4 hellers, according to the German 24 florin rate.

Another way of keeping accounts is by marks of 60 batzen.

The mark equals 4 guilders, 6 pfund hellers, 60 batzen, or 240 hellers.

100 marks equal $162.02 cents 4 mills } United States currency.
100 guilders " 40.50 " 6 " }

In commerce 27 Swiss franken are considered equivalent to 40 francs of France.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound is divided into 40 loths, and is of two sorts, viz: *heavy* and *light* weight.

100 lbs. heavy weight are equivalent to 127.716 lbs. } avoirdupois.
100 lbs. light " " " " 102.143 lbs. }

Dry Measure. The malter, rough measure, contains 4 mult, 16 viertels, 64 viertlings, or 256 mässlein. The malter, struck measure, contains 2 mult, 8 viertels, 32 viertlings, or 128 mässleins.

The rough viertel contains 72.292 } English bushels.
The struck viertel " 64.145 }

Wine Measure. The saum contains 4 eimers, 16 viertels, or 128 maass, and equals 44.42 English gallons. New wine is sold by the saum *trüben sinn*, which is 7 per cent better than the measure just explained.

Long Measure. The Shaffhouse ell measures 264 French lines, or 23.447 English inches. Hence

100 ells equal 65.130 yards.

SCOTLAND.

[The narrower northern part of Great Britain, from the 55th degree of north latitude, a highland, which is far less fertile, and less populated, than either England or Ireland. While England, on a surface of 58,000 square miles, contains a population of 14,000,000, Scotland contains upon 30,000 square miles, but 2,000,000 of inhabitants. The climate is similar to that of the lower provinces of Germany, but less severe in winter. The natural productions of Scotland are, coals, lead, iron, copper, marble, cornelions, sapphire, topaz, rubies, amethyst, chalcedons, granads, and emeralds. The sheep in the county of Wigton are small, but their wool is as fine as the Spanish. The manufactories yield linen, calicoes, camblets, thread, worsted stockings, carpets, worsted yarn, and silks. In Edinburgh and Glasgow are manufactories of earthen or china ware, glass, sugar refineries, &c. The annual distillery of whiskey, in Scotland is computed at 1,600,000 gallons; Edinburgh alone has more than 2,000 distilleries. The principal cities are,—*Edinburgh*, with the harbor of Leith, 150,000 inhabitants, capital, university, commerce; Glasgow, now 200,000 inhabitants, seaport, university; Paisley, in the interior, 38,000 inhabitants, principal manufacturing establishments; New Aberdeen, 22,000 inhabitants, university, seaport; and Inverness, 12,000 inhabitants, capital of the highlands.]

Coins and Moneys.

Since the union in 1707, accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, as in England. Some business transactions, however, are still made in Scottish money, which is divided in the same manner as sterling; but is only $\frac{1}{12}$ of its value. Thus

1 pound Scottish is equal to 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling.
1 shilling " " " " 1*d.* "
1 penny " " " " $\frac{1}{12}d$ "

The penny, Scottish, is divided into 3 placks.

100£ Scottish equal £8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.
100£ " " $38.57 cents $3\frac{1}{3}$ mills United States currency.

The coins are the same as in England.

Weights and Measures.

Although the English weights and measures are generally introduced, the old Scottish measures and weights are still partially retained. Of these there exists a great variety, the principal standards being distributed among

the oldest boroughs, viz: the elwand or ell is kept in Edinburgh; the pound, at Lanark; the pint, at Stirling; and the firlot, at Linlithgow. The following are their divisions and contents:

Troy or Dutch weight. The stone contains 16 lbs. of 16 ounces each; and each ounce is again divided into 16 drops. This weight is chiefly used for iron, hemp, flax, meal, and most Dutch and Baltic goods.

35 lbs. of this weight equal 38 lbs. avoirdupois.

Old or Trone weight, is still used for butter, cheese, wool, hay, &c. This pound varies in different places from 20 to 28 Dutch ounces, and is subdivided into 16 of its own ounces. 16 lbs. of this weight make 1 stone.

Long Measure.
37 inches make 1 ell.
6 ells " 1 fall.
40 falls " 1 furlong.
8 furlongs " 1 mile.

The ell is 37$\frac{1}{5}$ English inches. Hence
100 Scotch ells equal 103.333 yards.
80 Scottish miles equal 91 miles English.

Dry Measure.
4 lippies make 1 peck.
4 pecks " 1 firlot.
4 firlots " 1 boll.
16 bolls " 1 chalder.

The Linlithgow wheat firlot, which is the standard, is used for wheat, rye, peas, beans, salt, &c., and contains 2197$\frac{1}{3}$ English cubic inches.

The barley firlot is used for barley, malt, oats, fruit, and potatoes, and measures 3205$\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.

The wheat firlot equals 1$\frac{1}{46}$
The barley firlot equals 1$\frac{1}{2}$
} English bushels nearly.

Liquid Measure.
4 gills make 1 mutckkin.
2 mutckkins " 1 choppin.
2 choppins " 1 pint.
2 pints " 1 quart.
4 quarts " 1 gallon.
16 gallons " 1 hogshead.

105 Scottish pints equal 47 English wine gallons.
11 Scottish pints equal 6 English ale gallons.

The Scottish quart is commonly reckoned at $\frac{1}{16}$ less than the English wine gallon; and about $\frac{1}{4}$ less than the English ale gallon.

Banks.

There are three chartered banks in Edinburgh, viz: the *Bank of Scotland,* the *Royal Bank of Scotland,* and the *British Linen Company.*

The Bank of Scotland, sometimes called the *old bank,* was instituted in 1695, with a stock of £100,000 sterling, or £1,200,000 Scottish. None were allowed to be competent partners or proprietors who did not hold a share of £1000 Scottish; and none could have a larger share than £20,000. The qualification for a governor was £8,000 Scottish money; for a deputy governor £6,000; and for a director £3,000. £1,000 entitled to a vote, £2,000 to 2 votes, and so on. In 1774 the Bank stocks and qualifications for governor, deputy governor, &c., were doubled.

In 1784, 1792, and 1794, the Bank capital was successively increased to 12,000,000 pounds Scottish, or £1,000,000 sterling; and the qualifications for officers were raised in proportion. Finally in 1804, the capital was increased to £1,500,000 sterling, and the mode of reckoning in Scottish money abolished.

The qualifications for governor, deputy governor, and director, are £2,000, £1,500, and £1,000 respectively; and the qualification of a proprietor £300; and no proprietor can hold more than 20 shares.

The *Royal Bank of Scotland* was established in 1727, with a capital of £111,347 19*s.* 10*d.* sterling which, in the year 1738 was increased to £150,000.

In 1783, the capital was doubled, and 1788 again doubled, making in all £600,000 sterling.

Finally in 1793, it was increased to £1,000,000 sterling, and the company allowed the privilege to increase the stock, when they should think proper, to £1,500,000 sterling.

The qualifications for officers, &c., in the Royal Bank are the same as in the Old Bank, except that no proprietor can hold more than 4 shares.

The *British Linen Company* was established in 1746, in order to promote the linen manufactory in Scotland; its capital is now £200,000 sterling. The qualifications for governor, deputy governor, and director, are £1,000, £500, and £300 respectively. Any partner or proprietor who holds a share of £200 is entitled to 1 vote, of £500 to 2 votes, and if £1,300 to 4 votes, no greater number of votes is allowed.

The Royal Bank has a large agency-house at Glasgow. The other two Banks have also branches in different parts of the country.

The private banks throughout Scotland are numerous, and are on a more extensive scale than in England, the number of partners being not limited. Their business, with a few exceptions, is the same as that of the English country banks. All these banks allow 3 per cent on money lodged with them; and if left for 6 months, 4 per cent per annum; deducting in some cases a small charge for banking operations. On money advanced by them they charge 5 per cent per annum.

All banks in Scotland issue their own notes, payable to bearer on demand. Private bank notes are generally paid off in public bank notes, which are finally discharged in cash, in Bank of England notes, or in bills on London; and as each country bank has an agent in Edinburgh to pay its notes, such notes have a general currency throughout the country.

There are about 30 private banks; one or two in each large town, and these have agency or branch banks, amounting to nearly 100 in the smaller towns. Each of the latter is confined to the circulation of the notes issued by the principal banks.

In 1819, the whole number of banks in Scotland amounted to 128, and the number of partners to 1478.

Scotland draws on England at a small exchange or premium, which is always in favor of London, and is allowed in the term of the bill; 40 days being reckoned the *par date;* the exchange, however, varies from 40 to 60 days, and is generally larger on small bills.

All other mercantile regulations are the same as in England, for which see *London.*

SEVILLE. (See *Cadiz* and *Castile.*)

SICILY.

[An Island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the crown of Naples. Its extent is 10,600 square miles, with 1,750,000 inhabitants. The natural produce of the country consists in wine, fruits, cotton, olives, oil, honey, manna, sugar, hemp, silk, salt, soda, corals, &c. Manufactures are in a miserable state. The principal towns of this once thickly inhabited country are,—Messina, 70,000 inhabitants, free seaport, (silk manufactories); Catanea, near Mount Ætna, 60,000 inhabitants; Syragosa, seaport, 15,000 inhabitants; and Palermo, the capital, on the north coast, with 150,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in onzie of 30 tari; each taro being subdivided into 20 grani. The taro contains 2 carlini, 20 grani, 15 ponti, or 120 piccioli.

The scudo, or Sicilian dollar, contains 12 tari; the florini, 6 tari, or 12 carlini, and the ducat 10 tari.

The following table will show the respective proportions of these moneys.

Oncia.	Scudi.	Florini.	Tari.	Carlini.	Ponli.	Grani.	Piccioli.
1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	30	60	450	600	3600
	1	2	12	24	180	240	1440
		1	6	12	90	120	720
			1	2	15	20	120
				1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	60
					1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	8
						1	6

100 Sicilian oncie are worth $238.30 cents 2 mills } United States
100 scudi " " 94.68 " 0 " } currency.

From which, by means of the above table, the values of the subdivisions are easily found.

The gold coins are pieces of 6 ducats or double onzie, and single ducats or pieces of 3 onzie.

The silver coins are the onzia, the Sicilian scudo of 12 Sicilian tari, pieces of 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 tari; carlini and halves at 10 and 5 grani respectively; and besides all the coins of Naples, for which see *Naples*.

It is necessary to observe, that the Sicilian coins have but half the value of the same denominations in Naples. Thus the Sicilian ounce passes at Naples only for 15 tari, the scudo only for 6 tari, &c.

Usance. Bills are drawn on Leghorn and Genoa at usance, which is 1 month after acceptance, or at 2 months from date; or at a few days sight.

Bills on Rome, Venice, and Naples, are drawn at 8 or 15 days sight. On London 3 months from date.

The usance for bills drawn from Naples, Ancona, Rome, and Venice, is 21 days after sight; from the rest of Italy it is 15 days after sight; from France it is 30 days after date; from Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Portugal, and Spain, 2 months after date; and from England 3 months after date.

No Days of Grace are allowed in Sicily on any bills whatever.

Course of Exchange.

Messina and *Palermo* draw upon one another at 1 per cent more or less premium. The exchanges of Palermo are as follows:

Palermo gives $12\frac{1}{5}$ carlini more or less for 1 crusado of 100 reés in Lisbon.
" " $12\frac{1}{2}$ tari " " " 1 pezza d' otto in Leghorn.
" " $61\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " 1 £ sterling in London.
" " 100 scudi " 120 ducati del Regno more or less in Naples.
" " 48 grani " " " 1 franc in Paris, Lyons, or Marseilles.
" " 13 tari " " " 1 scudo Rom. in Rome.
" " $7\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " 1 ducat p. c. in Venice.
" " 6 " " " " 1 guilder conv. money in Trieste or Vienna.
" " $5\frac{7}{10}$ tari " " " 1 guilder current in Augsburg.
" " 4 tari 6 grani " " " 1 mark-banco in Hamburg.
" " 40 grani " " " 1 lira fuori-banco in Genoa.
" " 95 grani " " " 1 florin current in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Weights and Measures.

Three different weights are used in Sicily, viz: the rottolo grossa of 33 ounces, the rottolo sottile of 30 ounces, and the libra or pound of 12 ounces.

100 lbs. of Sicily equal 70 lbs. avoirdupois.

The cantaro grossa contains 100 rottoli grossi, and answers to 192½ lbs. avoirdupois.

The cantaro sottile contains 100 rottoli sottile, and is therefore equal to 175 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. The *salma* is divided into 4 bisaccie, 16 tomoli, or 64 mondelli; but the salma grossa contains 14 staja Leghorn measure, whilst the salma generale equals only 11¼ such staja.

The salma grossa is therefore equal to 9.77 } English bushels.
The salma generale " " " 7.85 }

Wine is also measured by the salma, 4 of which make 1 botte, and 3 botti 1 tonna. The salma of Messina contains 8 barili, 16 quartari, or 320 quartucci, and contains 23.06 English gallons.

The salma of Syracuse is ⅛ less than that of Messina, and is therefore equal to 20.177 English gallons.

Oil, in the neighborhood of Messina and in Messina itself, is sold by the caffiso, weighing 12½ rottoli, or about 24 lbs. avoirdupois.

5½ caffiso equal 17 English wine gallons.

In Palermo, oil is sold by the cantaro grosso.

Long Measure is the canna, divided into 8 palmi, each of which measures 9.5 English inches. The canna, therefore, is equal to 76¼ English inches.

100 cannas equal 211.805 English yards.

SMYRNA.

[The principal seaport in Asia Minor, belonging to Turkey, with 120,000 inhabitants; much frequented by Americans and Europeans of all denominations. Its commerce consists chiefly of cotton, silk, rice, grain, wine, all kinds of southern fruits, opium, marble, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres or gooroosh, called dollars. The piastre is divided into 12 tomins, and also into 40 paras or medini; but the general division is into a variable number of aspers, viz: the English and Swedes divide the piastre into 80 aspers; the Dutch, French, and Venetians, into 100 aspers; and the Turks, Greeks, Persians, and Armenians, into 120 aspers.

The value of the piastre is variable and subject to constant variations. Thus within the last 30 years the value has diminished from 36 to 5 cents United States currency, its present value (1834).

The coins are principally Turkish, for which see *Constantinople.*

The principal foreign coins are the Spanish and Austrian dollars, Hungarian and Dutch ducats, and Venetian sequins, each of which is rated at a variable number of piastres according to the exchange of the day.

Course of Exchange.

The exchange of Smyrna with Constantinople is generally at a small advance, which is in favor of Constantinople. As regards the exchange with other places

Smyrna gives	321 paras	more or less for	1 florin current in Amsterdam.
" "	152 "	"	1 franc in Paris or Marseilles.
" "	24 "	"	1 ruble banco in Odessa.
" "	801 "	"	1 pezza de 8 reals in Leghorn.
" "	97 piastres	"	1 £ sterling in London.
" "	390 paras	"	1 guilder conv. money in Vienna.

Weights and Measures.

The oke or oka is used for weighing gold and silver and most other goods.

It is divided into 4 chequeqs; the chequee being subdivided into 100 drams, and each dram into 64 grains.

The oke weighs 2 lbs. 13 oz. 5 dr. avoirdupois; and the kintal of 45 okes or 100 rottolos equals, therefore, 127.43 lbs. avoirdupois; but merchants generally reckon it at 125 lbs.

The oke used in retail business is $1\frac{1}{2}$ dram or about 63 English grains heavier than the above.

The cantaro, or kintal, is the largest commercial weight, and is divided either into $7\frac{1}{2}$ batmans; or, also, 45 okes; or into 100 rottoli or Lodra, which is an imaginary weight of 180 drams, principally used in weighing heavy goods, by the steelyard; but the precious metals and other articles of value are weighed by the beam and scales.

It must be mentioned that although the kintal of Smyrna is composed of 45 okas, or 13,000 drams; that of the surrounding country and of Constantinople is only 44 okas, or 17600 drams. Several kinds of goods are even in Smyrna sold by the kintal of 44 okas, or by the rottolo, the chequee or the oka, or even by the Miscal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ dram.

Corn Measure is the killow, which answers to 1.456 English bushels, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ wine gallons.

Long Measure is the pic, measuring 27 English inches, or
100 pics equal 75 yards.

SPAIN.

[This once powerful kingdom of Europe has an extent of 180,000 square miles, with a population, which at the time of the Romans was 40,000,000, at the time of the Arabs 20,000,000, and is now hardly 10,000,000. More than half the country was already laid waste before the war of 1808 and 1813. Natural products are wool, silk, all sorts of southern fruits, olives, honey, oil, wine, sheep, and horses (in Andalusia). Among the minerals we must mention platinum, quicksilver, silver (not taken advantage of), iron, and salt. The manufactures of this country are in a wretched state. The most important silk manufactories are at Talavera de la Regna; in the province of Valencia there are about 5,000 silk looms, and in Toledo there are one or two manufactories in velvet; Madrid manufactures damasks and carpets, and Segovia the finest linen. Hemp is cultivated only in the provinces of Aragon, Catalonia, Castile, Estramadura, and Granada; and sail-cloths are manufactured only at Carthagena, Sadava, and Real-Puerto. The number of sheep is computed at 7 millions; the wool of Segovia and Avila are considered the finest and best in all Spain; the annual exportation of wool may be estimated as follows: to England 40,000 cwt., to France 30,000 cwt., to Holland 30,000 cwt., and the remainder is used in Spain. The only woollen manufactories of importance are at Quadalaxara and Segovia. The principal cities of Spain, are: in *Andalusia*—Seville, 96,000 inhabitants, (formerly 400,000); Cordova, 35,000 inhabitants; Cadiz, 70,000 inhabitants, (seaport); (Gibraltar belongs to the English). In *Granada*—Malaga, 45,000 inhabitants; Granada, 70,000 inhabitants, university, silk manufactories. In *Murcia*—Carthagena, 30,000 inhabitants, seaport, navy yards; Murcia, 32,000 inhabitants. In *Valencia*—Alicante, (seaport) 20,000 inhabitants; Valencia, 100,000 inhabitants. In *Catalonia*—Barcelona, (seaport) 130,000 inhabitants; Mataro, 30,000 inhabitants; Gerona, 10,000 inhabitants. In *Aragonia*—Saragossa, 40,000 inhabitants. In *Navarre*—Pamplona, 12,000 inhabitants. In *Biscaya*—Bilboa, 15,000 inhabitants, seaport; San Sebastian, 13,000 inhabitants, seaport. In *Old Castile*—Burgos, 16,000 inhabitants; Santander, 10,000 inhabitants; Segovia, 8,000 inhabitants. In *New Castile*—Madrid, the capital of Spain, with 7,000 houses and 130,000 inhabitants, (340 toises above the level of the sea); Toledo, (formerly 200,000 inhabitants,) now only 25,000 inhabitants. In *Estramadura*—Badajoz, 14,000 inhabitants. In *Leon*—Salamanca, 15,000 inhabitants; Valladolid, 30,000 inhabitants. In *Asturia*—Oviedo, 7,000 inhabitants. In *Gallicia*—Compostella, 30,000 inhabitants; Corunna, 11,000 inhabitants; and Palma, on the island of Majorca, with 30,000 inhabitants.]

Coins and Moneys.

Most of the provinces of Spain have peculiar modes of keeping accounts, some of which have been already explained under the heads of *Alicant, Arragon, Barcelona, Cadiz, Malaga,* &c. It will, nevertheless, be proper, under this head, to give a comparative view of the whole.

The most general mode of keeping accounts in Spain, is in reals of 34 maravedis; but there are nine different reals, four of which are of general application; the other five are only local.

Another mode of keeping accounts is in libras of 20 sueldos, or 240 dineros.

The four principal moneys of Spain are vellon, new plate, old plate, and

Mexican plate. The (Castilian) real vellon, which is the 20th part of the hard Spanish dollar (peso duro), may be taken for the basis of all the rest. This real, which is also called billon, is divided into $8\frac{1}{2}$ quartos, 17 ochavos, or 34 maravedis vellon.

The real of *new plate* is double of the real vellon, and is divided into 34 maravedis of new plate, or 68 maravedis vellon, with quartos and ochavos in proportion. It is a real coin, but not often used as a money of account.

The real of old plate is to the real vellon as 32 to 17. Hence

17 maravedis of old plate are equal to 32 maravedis vellon.

The division of this real is into 16 quartos, or 32 ochavos.

The real of old plate is not a coin, and is only used as a money of exchange in some provinces of Spain. 8 reals of old plate make 1 peso de plata or piastre, which is the dollar of exchange. When plate only is mentioned, old plate is to be understood.

The *real* of Mexican plate is the 8th part of a hard dollar, and is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ reals vellon; it is divided into halves and quarters, called medio and quartillo, respectively. This real is yet the chief money of account in Spanish America, where it is divided into 16 parts, while in Spain it is sometimes divided into 21 parts.

The real vellon serves also as a basis of several moneys employed in the inland trade, viz: 60 reals vellon make 1 doubloon de plata sencillo; 15 reals vellon make 1 peso sencillo; and 11, the ducado de vellon.

There are yet 5 reals in *local* use, besides those already mentioned; these are

The real of Alicante . . .	$13\frac{9}{32}$	of which	equal	1	hard	dollar.
" " " Catalonia . . .	$12\frac{19}{48}$	"	"	"	1	"	"
" " " ardite of Catalonia	$18\frac{19}{32}$	"	"	"	1	"	"
" " " current of Gibraltar	12	"	"	"	1	"	"
" " " Valencia . . .	$17\frac{17}{24}$	"	"	"	1	"	"

All these moneys are imaginary, and for the most part only used in exchange.

The *principal moneys of exchange* are

The peso de plata or piastre, containing 8 reals, or 272 maravedis of plate, or 15 reals 2 maravedis vellon. The doubloon de plata or pistole of exchange, which is 4 times the value of the piastre just explained; and the ducado de plata or ducat of exchange, worth 11 reals 1 maravedi of plate, or 20 reals, $25\frac{15}{17}$ maravedis vellon.

The value of the real vellon, computed from its sterling value, which is 1£ equal to $91\frac{1}{2}$ reals vellon, is 5 cents 0.59 mills; but from assays made at London, the following are the

Value of these moneys in United States currency.

100 reals vellon	are worth	$4.99	cents	7	mills	U. S. currency.
100 " of new plate	" "	9.99	"	3	"	
100 " of old plate or exchange	" "	9.41	"	4	"	
100 " of Mex. plate	" "	12.47	"	1	"	
100 dollars of old plate	" "	75.22	"	9	"	
100 hard Spanish dolls. (late coinage)	"	99.90	"	5	"	

Table of comparative values of Spanish Coins.

The following table shows at once, the different proportions of the various Spanish moneys, with their values in United States currency:

Names of Moneys.	Hard dollar.	Dollar of exchange.	Reals new plate.	Reals of old plate.	Reals vellon.	Quartos.	Maravedis of old plate.	Maravedis vellon.	Value in United States currency.
Hard dollar	1	$1\frac{21}{64}$	10	$10\frac{5}{8}$	20	170	$361\frac{1}{4}$	680	99 cts. 9.05 m.
Dollar of exchange or old plate	$\frac{64}{85}$	1	$7\frac{9}{17}$	8	$15\frac{1}{17}$	128	272	512	75 " 2.23 "
Real of new plate	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{17}{128}$	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$	2	17	$36\frac{1}{8}$	68	10 " 0.00 "
" " old plate or of exchange	$\frac{8}{85}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{16}{17}$	1	$1\frac{15}{17}$	16	34	64	9 " 4.26 "
" vellon	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{17}{256}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{17}{32}$	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{16}$	34	5 " 0.00 "
Quarto	$\frac{1}{170}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{17}$	1	$2\frac{1}{8}$	4	0 " 5.88 "
Maravedi of old plate	$\frac{4}{1445}$	$\frac{1}{272}$	$\frac{8}{289}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{16}{289}$	$\frac{8}{17}$	1	$1\frac{15}{17}$	0 " 2.76 "
Maravedi vellon	$\frac{1}{680}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{68}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{17}{32}$	1	0 " 1.47 "
Libra of Catalonia	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{35}{48}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$10\frac{2}{3}$	$90\frac{2}{3}$	$198\frac{1}{3}$	$362\frac{2}{3}$	53 " 2.82 "
" " Arragon	$\frac{16}{17}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{7}{17}$	10	$18\frac{14}{17}$	160	340	640	94 " 0.28 "
" " Alicant and Valencia	$\frac{64}{85}$	1	$7\frac{9}{17}$	8	$15\frac{1}{17}$	128	272	512	75 " 2.22 "
" " Navarre	$\frac{8}{51}$	$\frac{5}{24}$	$1\frac{29}{51}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{7}{51}$	$26\frac{2}{3}$	$56\frac{2}{3}$	$106\frac{2}{3}$	15 " 6.71 "
Real of Catalonia	$\frac{48}{395}$	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{96}{119}$	$\frac{102}{119}$	$1\frac{73}{119}$	$13\frac{5}{7}$	$29\frac{1}{7}$	$54\frac{6}{7}$	12 " 1.40 "
" " Valencia	$\frac{24}{425}$	$\frac{51}{680}$	$\frac{48}{85}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$1\frac{13}{85}$	$9\frac{2}{5}$	$20\frac{2}{5}$	$38\frac{2}{5}$	5 " 6.42 "
" " Alicant	$\frac{32}{425}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{64}{85}$	$\frac{68}{85}$	$1\frac{43}{85}$	$12\frac{4}{5}$	$27\frac{1}{5}$	$51\frac{1}{5}$	7 " 9.63 "
" ardite of Catalonia	$\frac{32}{5995}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{64}{119}$	$\frac{68}{119}$	$1\frac{9}{119}$	$9\frac{1}{7}$	$19\frac{3}{7}$	$36\frac{4}{7}$	5 " 3.73 "
" of Gibraltar	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{85}{768}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{85}{96}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$14\frac{1}{6}$	$30\frac{5}{48}$	$56\frac{2}{3}$	8 " 3.25 "

Coins. The following are the principal coins now current in Spain:

	reals vellon.	maravedis.		commonly valued at
In Gold.				
The doubloon of 8 escudos or quadruple pistole, which passes for	320	0	or	$16.00
" " " 4 " or double pistole	160	0	"	8.00
" " de oro or pistole which passes for	80	0	"	4.00
" escudo	40	0	"	2.00
" coronilla or veinten de oro	20	0	"	1.00
In Silver.				
" dollar or peso duro	20	0	"	1.00
" half dollar or escudo vellon	10	0	"	0.50
" peseta Mexicana	5	0	"	0.25
" real of Mexican plate	2	17	"	0.12½
In Base Silver.				
" peseta provincial	4	0	"	0.20
" real of provincial plate	2	0	"	0.10
" real vellon	1	0	"	0.05
In Copper.				
" piece of two quartos	0	8	"	0.01.17
" quarto	0	4	"	0.00.58
" ochavo	0	2	"	0.00.29

The fineness of gold is expressed in quilates or carats, and grains; the mark being divided into 24 carats, or 96 grains, and the grain subdivided into 8 parts.

The fineness of silver is expressed in dineros and grains; the mark being divided into 12 dineros, and each dinero being subdivided into 24 grains.

The present standard for the doubloons and their division is 21 carats, and for the coronilla or veinten de oro it is 20⅝ carats.

The silver in the dollars and half dollars is 10¾ dineros, and that of the pesetas and reals 9¾ dineros fine.

Paper Currency. This consists of royal bonds called *vales reales*, which were first issued by the Spanish government in 1800. They bear an interest of 4 per cent per annum, and are transferable by endorsement; but they have a depreciated and fluctuating value. These vales reales are generally quoted at so many per cent loss. Thus when they are noted 75, the real meaning is that their real value is but 25 per cent of the nominal. In Cadiz, however, they are quoted at a variable number of hard dollars, which is then their current value *for the time being*.

Usance. The usance and days of grace are different in different parts of Spain. At Madrid and Seville the usance for bills drawn from England, France, Genoa and Leghorn, is 60 days after date; from Amsterdam, Hamburg and other places in the north of Europe, it is two calendar months.

At Cadiz and Bilboa the usance from France is one month after date; and from the other parts of Europe two months after date.

At Barcelona the usance for all foreign bills is 60 days after date.

In all parts of Spain the usance for bills drawn from Rome is 90 days after date, without any days of grace.

Days of Grace. The days of grace for all other bills than from Rome, drawn on Madrid, Seville, Bilboa and Barcelona, are 14 days; provided the bill be accepted before they become due; otherwise no days of grace are allowed; and in case payment is refused protest must be made out immediately.

At Cadiz 6 days of grace are allowed in all cases.

In drawing bills on Spain it is customary to write " PAYABLE IN EFFECTIVE," *in order to distinguish cash from* VALES REALES, *which, as we have explained before, suffer a considerable loss in exchange against specie.*

Laws of Exchange.

There being no general laws of exchange neither for the whole kingdom of Spain, nor even for single provinces, it is exceedingly difficult to state the various rules by which the principal mercantile communities of that country are governed. Bilboa and St. Sebastian are the only cities of Spain which have a regular code of exchange (see Suarez tratado Legal di Cambio); but the capital, Madrid, is not governed by these laws, but simply by some royal decrees contained in the *recopilation*. In 1830 a regular code of commerce was to be prepared; but nothing further has, as yet, been published.

In Seville, Bilboa and *Cadiz, no acceptance is valid which is not written on the bill.*

According to the laws of *Bilboa* each bill of exchange must be paid in the money mentioned in the bill. In case of the failure of several parties to a bill of exchange, it is ordered that the acceptor is to pay 50 per cent, the drawer 30 per cent, and the endorser 20 per cent.

Bills drawn at 2 or 4 days sight, have but 8 days of grace.

Bills from any part of Spain on St. Sebastian, drawn at one or two months after date, ought to be presented for acceptance at least 20 days before they become due.

Bills which have already been protested for non-acceptance enjoy no days of grace, but must be protested on the day they become due. If such a bill, however, has, before it became due, been accepted by any of the parties in honor of the drawer or endorser, then such bills enjoy the usual days of grace.

An old law of *Madrid*, which is still in force, frees the acceptor from all obligation if he can prove that he has received no funds from the party in whose behalf, or on whose account, he has accepted the bill.

Course of Exchange.

The exchanges of Cadiz, Bilboa, and other commercial cities of Spain have already been stated under their proper heads; we will here join the course of exchange of Madrid:

Madrid gives	1 duc. di Cambio	for 96½ grotes Flemish, more or less,	in Amsterdam.
" "	120½ pesos de plata, more or less,	for 100 pezze de 5¾ lire fuori bo.	in Genoa.
" "	1 duc di Cambio	" 90 grotes Flemish, more or less,	in Hamburg.
" "	1 doubloon de plata	" 2680 rées, more or less,	in Lisbon, and Oporto.
" "	124 dollars of plate, more or less,	for 100 pezze da otto	in Leghorn.
" "	1 peso de plata	" 39 pence, more or less	in London.
" "	290 maravedis of plate, more or less,	for 1 duc del regno	in Naples.
" "	1 doubloon of plate,	for 15 francs 80 centimes, more or less,	in Paris, Lyons and Bayonne.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Castilian mark; which, for gold is divided into 50 castellanos, 400 tomines, or 4,800 grains; and for silver, into 8 ounces, 64 ochavos, 128 adarmes, 384 tomines, or 4608 grains, and contains 3550½ English grains.

According to the mint regulations 1000 dollars ought to weigh 117 marks, 5 ounces of this weight, or 870 oz. English troy weight; but the average weight of 1000 Spansh dollars seldom exceeds 866 English troy ounces.

Diamonds are weighed by the ounce of 140 carats, or 560 Castilian grains, which equal 431.48 grains English.

Hence the Spanish carat is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain less than the English diamond carat (see *London.*)

The *commercial pound* contains 2 Castilian marks, or 16 ounces, each ounce being again divided into 8 drachms, 16 adarmes, or 576 grains.

The quintal of 4 arrobas or 100 lbs. equals 101.44 lbs. avoirdupois.

The apothecaries weight is also the mark of Castile; but divided into 8 drachms, 24 escrupulos, 48 obolos, 144 carracteres, or 576 grains.

Dry Measure. The cahiz contains 12 fanegas, or 144 celemines; the celemine is subdivided into halves, quarters and eighths, &c. The fanega contains 1.599 English bushels. Hence

5 fanegas are equal to 8 English bushels, nearly.

Liquid or Wine Measure. The mayo of wine contains 16 arrobas or cantaras; and the arroba 8 azumbras or 32 quartillos.

The arroba of wine, also called the *great arroba*, is to be the same all over Spain, and equals 4.245 or nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ English gallons.

The arroba of oil, also called the small arroba, is divided into 4 quartillos, or 100 quarterones or panillas, and contains $3\frac{1}{3}$ English gallons.

Long Measure. The Spanish standard foot is divided into 12 pulgadas, or 144 lines, and equals 11.128 English inches.

The *palmo* measures 9 pulgadas, or 12 dedos, and equals $8\frac{1}{3}$ English inches.

The *palmo de Ribeira* with which masts are measured is only 3 inches.

The *vara*, by which cloth, linen and silk are measured, is 3 feet or 4 palmos, and measures 33.384 English inches. Hence

100 varas equal 92.733 English yards.

(The braza or toesa is 2 varas or 6 feet; the passo 5 feet, the estadal 12 feet, or 4 varas; and the cuerda $8\frac{1}{3}$ varas.)

The legua (league) is divided into 3 miles, the mile into 8 estadios, and the estadio into 125 paces, each of 5 feet; but these measures vary exceedingly in different parts of Spain. On the roads which are made since 1766, 8,000 varas are counted to a league, which makes it equal to 4.291 English miles.

The judicial league is 5,000 varas, and equals 2.632 English miles.

STETTIN.

[Capital of the Prussian province of Pomerania, on the river Oder, 9 miles from the harbor of Swinemünde; fortress, with 24,000 inhabitants; has manufactories in woollen and cotton, sail-cloth, &c. and has a considerable carrying trade in her own ships.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 24 groschen; each groschen being again divided into 12 pfennings, as in *Berlin*, which see. The moneys are also explained under the head of *Berlin.*

Usance. The usance for bills from London and Bordeaux is 1 month after date; from Amsterdam 6 weeks; from Hamburg 4 weeks after date of the bill.

Stettin draws upon Denmark, Holland and Hamburg 3, 4, 6 or 8 weeks after date; but on England or France 2 months after date.

Course of Exchange

Is regulated by that of *Berlin*, which see; with this exception only, that *Stettin* gives $125\frac{1}{4}$ rix dollars Prussian currency, more or less, for 100 rix dollars Danish currency.

Days of Grace, Weights, Dry Measure and Long Measure, are the same as in *Berlin,* which see.

Liquid Measure. The oxhoft of wine is divided into 1½ ohm, 3 eimers, or 6 ankers; the anker is 30 quarts of Berlin and equals 13.7 English gallons.

Lastage. A last of salt is 18 tonnes; a Hamburg last of salt answers 14½ tonnes in Stettin; a hundred of salt from Amsterdam makes 5½ lasts, and a hundred of salt from France makes 9⅔ lasts in Stettin.

The freight of ships is generally valued by the Dutch ship-last, 5 of which equal 4 lasts of Stettin.

The following quantities are reckoned for a Dutch last.

4000 lbs. of iron, and other heavy goods.
2000 lbs. of lighter goods, such as hemp, flax, &c.
56½ sheffels of corn.
13 casks of herrings.
8 hogsheads of wine.
5 shocks (of 60 pieces each) of pipe staves.
7 shocks (of 60 pieces) of hogshead staves.
9 shocks (of 60 pieces) of barrel staves.
65 cubic feet of oak timber.
70 cubic feet of fir timber.

STOCKHOLM. (See *Sweden.*)

STRALSUND.

[Capital of the (now) Prussian province of Swedish Pomerania, at the isthmus of Gellen, which separates the island of Rugen from the continent; seaport, with 1,500 houses and 15,000 inhabitants; has manufactories in leather, linen, looking-glasses, wool, &c. The principal articles of trade are grains, peas, butter, tobacco, wool, flax, salt, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of 48 shillings, the shilling being again divided into 12 pfennings, or in Pomeranian guldens of 24 shillings current.

The rix dollar is reckoned at 2 guldens, or six marks Swedish, 24 good groschen, 48 shillings, 96 sechslings, 192 wittens, or 576 pfennings.

100 rix dollars are equal to $54.66 cents 6 mills
100 guldens " " " 27.33 " 3 " } U. S. currency.

The old Swedish Pomeranian *coins* are *in gold,* ducats of the same value nearly as those of the German empire; German pieces of 2 and 1 third (German gulden, and half gulden pieces); and in baser silver, pieces of 2 and 1 groschen, of 4 and 2 shillings respectively; 1 shilling pieces; sechslings, and wittens of 12, 6 and 3 pfennings respectively.

Since Swedish Pomerania has become a Prussian province, the Prussian coins, weights and measures, as well as the Prussian laws of exchange, have been introduced into Stralsund, for which see *Berlin.*

Usance on *all* bills of exchange is 1 month after sight.

Days of Grace are six, Sundays and holy-days included.

Course of Exchange.

Stralsund gives 143⅝ rix dollars Prussian currency, more or less, for 250 guilders in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.
" " 151¾ " " " " " " for 300 marks banco in Hamburg.

Stralsund gives 147⅛ rix dollars Prussian currency, more or less, for 100 rix dollars specie effective in Stockholm.
" " 6⅝ " " " " " " for 1£ sterling in London.

Old Weights and Measures.

The commercial weight of Stralsund is about ¼ per cent lighter than Hamburg weight. Hence

100 lbs. of Stralsund equal 106.57 lbs. avoirdupois.

The ship-pound contains 20 lies-pounds or 280 lbs.

The centner 112 lbs. The stone of wool is 10 lbs.

The retail weight is the Cologne weight (see *Cologne*) which is 3½ per cent lighter than that of Stralsund.

Dry Measure. The last is divided into 8 dromt, 32 tonnes, 96 sheffels, or 384 quarters (fehrts) or 1536 metzens.

The sheffel contains 1.105 English bushels; and the last equals 13.26 English quarters.

Liquid Measure. The oxhoft contains 1½ ohms, 6 ankers, 52 stubgens, 108 kannen, 216 pots, or 864 pegels.

The stubgen equals 1.027 English gallons.

Long Measure was the ell, composed of 2 feet, which equalled 22.6 English inches. The laken was 24 ells.

For the present weights and measures see *Berlin.*

STRASBURG.

[A city in the 84th department of France (département du bas Rhine), 4,500 houses with 50,000 inhabitants; has manufactories in leather, linen, wool, &c.; the principal articles of trade are hemp, wine, wheat, rye and tobacco.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept as in the rest of France, in francs of 100 centimes; but accounts are also kept by a few merchants and retailers in pounds of 20 shillings, in rix dollars of 90 kreuzers, or in florins or guilders of 10 shillings or 60 kreuzers.

The pound contains 1⅓ rix dollars, 2 guldens, or 4 French livres; the ecu, or rix dollar is worth 3 livres, the florin 2 livres, the livre 5 shillings, or 7½ batzen; the shilling 4 sous, or 6 kreuzers; a batzen 4 kreuzers, and a kreuzer 4 pfennings, or 8 deniers. Thus

100 pfunds or pounds are equal to $73.61 cents 0 mills, United States currency; whence the values of the inferior divisions follow of course.

The value of the franc has already been stated under the article *France*, which see.

Usance was formerly from Germany 15 days after sight; from France 30 days after date.

Days of Grace were 10.

For the *present* usance, days of grace, &c. see *France.*

Weights and Measures.

Although the metrical system is introduced into Strasburg, there are yet certain old weights and measures which deserve to be noticed, viz;

The Strasburg retail pound, which equals 7266 English grains.

100 of these pounds equal 103.8 lbs. avoirdupois.

The old measure for corn is the setier of 4 quarts or 16 mässels. There is, however, the country setier and the city setier.

The country setier equals 4.29 gallons ; and
The city " " 4.15 " English dry measure.

Corn is also sold by the sack or rezal of 6 boisseaux weighing 176 lbs. old French weight, and holding about 3 English bushels.

The ohm liquid measure is divided into 24 pots, 48 pintes or 96 chopines and contains 12.17 English gallons.

The Strasbury foot is 11.39 English inches ; and the ell measures 21.2 English inches. Hence

100 Strasburg ells equal 58.389 yards.

STUTGARD.

[Capital of the kingdom of Würtemberg, in Germany, with 24,000 inhabitants ; has manufactures in woolen, silk, cotton, and linen.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in rix dollars of $1\frac{1}{2}$ rix guilders, 90 kreuzers or 360 kreuzer; or in guilders of 60 kreuzers each kreuzer being again divided into 4 hellers; all according to the 24 florin rate explained under the head of *Germany*, which see.

100 rix dollars are worth $60.75 cents 9 mills } United States
100 " guilders " $40.50 " 6 " } currency.

Coins *in gold*, are ducats in value of $5\frac{2}{5}$ guilders, and whole and half Carolines of $11\frac{2}{5}$ and $5\frac{7}{10}$ guilders, respectively. *In silver* Brabant or crown dollars in value of 2 guilders, 42 kreuzers; convention dollars worth $2\frac{2}{5}$ guilders; 24, 12 and 6 kreuzer pieces; and in base silver, groschen of 3 kreuzers, and 1 kreuzer pieces.

Usance and laws of exchange as in *Leipsic*, which see.

Days of grace are three, Sundays and holy-days included. If all three are holy-days, then the bill has no days of grace. *It is to be observed that no days of grace are allowed on bills under* 1000 *guilders.*

Course of Exchange

is entirely governed by that of Frankfort on the Main.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial, and the gold and silver weight are the same as in *Cologne*, which see.

Dry Measure. The sheffel contains 8 simmern, 32 vierlinge, 64 ecklein, 128 achtels or 256 massle.

100 simmern are equal to 62.8392 English bushels.

Long Measure. The Stutgard ell measures 24.188 English inches.

Hence 100 ells of Stutgard, equal 67.189 yards.

SWEDEN.

[Sweden, with the joined kingdom of Norway, which has already been spoken of (page 243) is next to Russia, the largest European empire ; but on account of its climate and soil is so sparingly populated, that it is only a power of the second rank, less influential by far, in the councils of nations, than even Prussia. On a surface of more than 276,000 miles there is but a population of 3 millions. The principal natural produce of this country consists in reindeer, horses, cattle, sheep and goats ; in hemp, flax, hops and tobacco ; and from the mineral kingdom, in silver, copper, and principally *iron* ; lead, cobalt, salt, alum, sulphur, granite and marble are also found. The manufactories are in a good condition, and yield woollen cloths, silks, leather, calicos, linen, glass, looking-glasses, watches, porcelain, &c. annually in value of from 5 to 6 millions of rix dollars. The mines of Sweden yield annually 30,000 cwt. of copper, and 1,440,000 cwts. of iron. The country produces also excellent timber for ship-building, which furnishes a valuable article

of commerce. *Sweden* (without Norway) is divided into 3 large provinces, viz: into the *province* of *Sweden*, 42,000 square miles, with 950,000 inhabitants; *Gothland*, 43,000 square miles, with 1,600,000 inhabitants, and *Northland*, with 85,000 square miles, and 250,000 inhabitants. The principal cities in *Sweden* are, Stockholm, the capital, with 75,000 inhabitants. Carlstadt, 2,000 inhabitants (commerce in Swedish iron). Dannemora in the interior (greatest iron mines in Sweden), and Upsala, with 4,000 inhabitants (university). The most important cities in Gothland, are Gothenburg, seaport, with 25,000 inhabitants; Carlskrona, with 12,000 inhabitants (navy yard); Norköping, seaport, with 10,000 inhabitants; Lund, in the interior, with 4,000 inhabitants, (university); and Ystadt, seaport, 3,000 inhabitants (Baltic packets for Germany). Northland is almost one continued wild, and contains no large settlement.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in riksdalers of 48 skillings, the skilling being again divided into 12 rundstycken, or öre. This riksdaler is a real specie dollar, commonly called the *Swedish dollar, which, by a royal decree of* 1777, *was made the general money of account;* otherwise such accounts shall not be valid in a court of justice. Before that period accounts were kept in dahlers of 4 marks or 32 öre, either in silver or copper coin; but the former was reckoned three times the value of the copper denominations.

The different proportions of these moneys may at once be seen from the following table:

Rix daler. specie.	Dahler. (silver.)	Dahler. (copper.)	Marks. silver.	Skillings specie.	Marks. (copper.)	Ore silver.	Rundstycken, or copper ore.
1	6	18	24	48	72	192	576
	1	3	4	8	12	23	96
		1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	4	$10\frac{2}{3}$	32
			1	2	3	8	24
				1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	12
					1	$2\frac{2}{3}$	8
						1	3

100 riks dalers specie are worth $106.33 cents 4 mills United States currency, from which the values of the inferior moneys may easily be deduced by means of the above table.

Coins. The gold coins are ducats in value of 94 skillings specie, that is 1 rix daler, 46 skillings specie; or 11 dahlers, 24 öre silver; or 35 dahlers, 8 öre, copper, with double and half ducats in proportion.

In Silver, specie riks dalers, and pieces of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$ rix daler.

In Copper, single and double *slants* of 1 and 2 öre silver, respectively; rundstycken of 1 öre copper, and half rundstyckens.

96 double slants, 192 single slants, or 576 rundstycken, are to pass for 1 specie riks daler; but in large payments no person is obliged to take more than the value of half a rix dollar in copper.

The large copper pieces of 4, 3, 2, 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ silver dahlers are no longer legal tender, and are therefore only considered as an article of merchandize.

Paper Currency. The paper currency of Sweden is very extensive, and consists of two sorts of money, viz: *banco* and *riksgald.* Banco is issued by the national bank, and riksgald by the riksgald bank, which is under the direction of the government.

Banco is 50 per cent better than rixgald, hence

2 dahlers banco equal 3 dahlers riksgald.

Banco is a legal tender, and has, by royal authority, been declared the currency of the country.

The bank is entirely under the control of the *Diet*, which is composed of the deputies of the 4 orders of society, viz: the nobility, the clergy, the burgesses, and farmers. From these orders the directors, auditors and inspectors of the bank are chosen.

Bank notes are issued as low as $\frac{1}{8}$ of a dahler; but as no money can be taken out of the bank without an equivalent, its capital is supposed to be amply sufficient for the redemption of its notes.

The bank pays only copper in exchange of notes, which, in mercantile computation, is about half their nominal value in gold or silver.

Rixgald is current in all payments; but no fresh issues of paper having been made by government, it is continually decreasing in circulation.

Fineness of Gold and Silver. The fineness of gold is reckoned by carats and grains, the mark being divided into 24 carats, and the carat into 12 grains.

Gold is sold by the ducats, which are 23 carats 5 grains fine.

928 Swedish ducats are considered equivalent to 923 ducats in Hamburg; or 869 Swedish ducats to 12 marks troy of fine gold, in Amsterdam, or 537 Swedish ducats to 64 ounces of English standard gold.

The fineness of silver is expressed in lods and grains. The mark is divided into 16 lods, and the lod into 18 grains. The riks dalers, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ riks daler coins are 14 lods 1 grain fine; pieces of $\frac{1}{6}$ riks daler are 11 lods 1 grain fine; of $\frac{1}{12}$ riks daler 8 lods 2 grains, and of $\frac{1}{24}$ riks daler 6 lods 2 grains.

Usance is commonly reckoned at 1 month after sight, but Sweden generally settles its debts by remitting foreign bills, especially English.

Days of Grace are 6, Sundays and holy-days included. If the last of these days should fall upon a Sunday or holy-day, payment must be made, or protest made out the day previous. These 6 days are only claimed in cases of absolute necessity; all respectable merchants or bankers pay their bills on the day they become due.

Bills payable on demand, or only 2 or 3 days sight, have no day of grace.

Bills payable at the middle of the month are considered due on the 15th, in addition to which the 6 days of grace are allowed. Bills which are presented after 2 or 3 days grace are expired, enjoy but the remaining days of grace.

Course of Exchange.

a. *In Specie Riks dalers.*

Stockholm gives		$45\frac{3}{8}$	skillings	specie	more or less	for	$2\frac{1}{2}$	guilders current in Amsterdam.
"	"	$47\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 duca. di camb. in Cadiz.
"	"	$39\frac{5}{16}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 rix dollar bo. in Copenhagen.
"	"	$47\frac{7}{16}$	"	"	"	"	"	3 mark bo. in Hamburg.
"	"	$21\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 crusado in Lisbon.
"	"	$44\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 pezza da otto in Leghorn.
"	"	$4\frac{9}{16}$	riks daler	"	"	"	"	1£ sterling in London.
"	"	$8\frac{13}{16}$	skillings	"	"	"	"	1 franc in France.
"	"	100	riks daler	"	"	"	"	$136\frac{3}{8}$ rix dollar current more or less in Stralsund.
"	"	$11\frac{3}{16}$	skillings	"	"	"	"	1 bank ruble in Petersburg.

Course of Exchange.

b. *In Banco Money. (Paper Currency.)*

Stockholm gives		115	skillings	more	or less	for	$2\frac{1}{2}$	guilders current in Amsterdam.
"	"	125	"	"	"	"	"	3 mark bo. in Hamburg.
"	"	$106\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 duc. di cambio in Cadiz, and Madrid.
"	"	$60\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 rix dollar bo. in Copenhagen.
"	"	$106\frac{15}{16}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 pezza da otto in Leghorn.
"	"	$21\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 franc in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles.
"	"	$48\frac{13}{16}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 crusado of 400 rées in Lisbon.
"	"	$11\frac{1}{2}$	dahlers	"	"	"	"	1£ sterling in London.
"	"	$24\frac{3}{8}$	skillings	"	"	"	"	1 bank ruble in Petersburg.
"	"	$101\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"	"	"	1 rix dollar current in Lubec.
"	"	81	"	"	"	"	"	1 rix dollar current in Berlin.

Weights and Measures.

The mark, by which gold and silver are weighed, is divided into 16 lods, 64 quentins, or 4384 Swedish aas, and answers to 3252 English troy grains. (The Swedish aas is exactly the same as that of Amsterdam.)

Ducats are weighed by a particular weight, the nest of which being equal to the weight of 128 ducats, consists of $9275\frac{29}{128}$ Swedish aas, or 6880 English grains.

The apothecaries pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce being subdivided into 8 drachms, 24 scruples, or 240 grains. This pound equals 7416 Swedish aas, or 5250 English grains.

Besides these there are yet six different weights used for various purposes in Sweden, viz.:

1. The *victualie*, or *commercial weight*, the skolpund (pound) of which is divided into 32 lods, or 128 quentins. 20 lbs. of this weight make 1 lispund; 20 lispunds 1 skeppund; 32 lbs. 1 ston; 120 lbs. 1 centner; and 165 lbs. 1 waag.

100 lbs. victualie weight equal 93.76 avoirdupois.

2. The metal weight, also called the staple, town, and exportation weight, is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the victualie weight, and is divided into $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, &c.;

20 lbs. make 1 lispund, and 20 lispunds the skeppund.

100 lbs. metal weight are equal to 75.00 lbs. avoirdupois.

3. The uppstads weight, or inland town weight.

100 lbs. of which equal 73.91 lbs. avoirdupois.

4. The bergs weight, or miners' weight.

100 lbs of which equal 82.88 lbs. avoirdupois.

5. The raw iron weight.

100 lbs. of which equal 107.75 lbs. avoirdupois.

And 6. The raw copper weight.

100 lbs. of which equal 83.22 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. The tunna or barrel is divided into 2 spann, 8 fjerdingar, 32 kappar, 56 kanns, 112 stops, 448 quarters, or 1792 orts, or junkfras; and equals 4.157 English bushels. To every tunna of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or peas, 4 kappar are allowed for good measure, making the tunna 36 kappar; to every tunna of malt 6 kappar are allowed; and to every tunna of salt or lime 2 kappar. In the sales of coals and other articles, the over measure is taken by heaping the vessel.

Liquid Measure. The oxhufvud (or hogshead) contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ ahm, 3 eimer, 6 ankare, 90 kannor, 180 stops, 720 quarters, or 2880 jungfrur, and answers to 62.23 English gallons,

2 oxhufvud make 1 pipe; and 2 pipes 1 fuder.

The tunna of liquid, or soft substances, as well as of flour, meat, and fish, must contain 48 kanns.

A tunna of pitch or tar may contain 1 stop, or half a kann less.

The kann and its divisions are common to dry and liquid measures.

100 kanns equal 69.09 English wine gallons, or 7.42 bushels.

Long Measures. The Swedish foot is divided into 12 inches, or 144 lines, and answers to 11.684 English inches; engineers, however, divide it, for mathematical purposes, into 10 inches, 100 lines, or 1000 points.

The Swedish ell is 2 feet, or 23.368 English inches. Hence

100 Swedish ells equal 64.91 yards.

The *Swedish mile* is 6000 Swedish fathoms, of 3 ells or 6 feet each, and equals 11,700 English yards.

A Swedish mile, therefore, is equal to 6.64 English miles.

Lastage. A last of pitch, potash, Luneburg salt, or beer, is 12 tunnor (tuns); of tar, or train oil, 13 tunnor; of Spanish and French salt, 18

tunnor; of fish 12 tunnor, or 12,000 herrings; of hemp, flax, cordage, tallow, or hops, 6 skeppunds, or 120 lispounds, answering nearly to a ton avoirdupois.

Terms used in reckoning. A wahl is 20 kasts, or 80 pieces; a shock is 60 pieces; a tioguc, or styck, 20 pieces; a tolft 12 pieces; and a cast, 4 pieces.

A hand of paper is 24 sheets; a ream 20 hands; and a ballot 10 reams.

SWITZERLAND.

[A federative republic in Europe, with an extent of about 14,730 square miles, and nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants. The soil is inferior to that of Germany, and, on account of the large mountainous districts, but half cultivated. The natural product consists in cattle, butter and cheese; but there is a great want of grain and salt, which is principally supplied from Germany, (Wirtemberg.) Industry and manufactures of all kinds are flourishing. Among the various productions of art of Switzerland, it will be sufficient to enumerate watches, all kinds of Jewelry, silks, ribands, velvets, calicoes, cambrics, &c. Switzerland is divided into 22 Cantons, viz. Bern, Graubündt, Wallis, Waadt (Vaud,) Tessin (Tessino,) Zurich (Zürch,) St. Gallen (St. Gall,) Aargau, Lucern, Shaffhouse, Appenzell, Thurgau, Basil, Solothurn, Neufchatel (Neuenburg,) Fribourg, Unterwald, Uri, Glarus, Swytz, Zug, and Geneva (Genf.) The principal cities in Switzerland are, St. Gall, 10,000 inhabitants. capital of the Canton of the same name; Chur, 2 miles from the Rhine, 4000 inhabitants, capital of Graubündt; Lugano, in the Canton of Tessin, with 8000 inhabitants; Sitten, or Sion, capital of the Canton of Wallis, 5000 inhabitants; Geneva, on the Rhone, near the Lake of Geneva, 24,000 inhabitants, (watch manufactories;) Lausanne, in the Canton of Waadt, 11,000 inhabitants; Neuchatel, 5000 inhabitants, (manufactories;) Basil, 2000 houses, 16,000 inhabitants, manufactories, university; Bern, 18,000 inhabitants, manufactories, (and excellent institutions for the education of children;) Lucern, 6000 inhabitants, (commerce;) Zurich, 14,000 inhabitants, now (since 1833) university; and Shaffhouse, with 7000 inhabitants, (falls of the Rhine.)

Coins and Moneys, Weights and Measures.

Almost every Canton in Switzerland has a different mode of keeping accounts; and the same holds of the different weights and measures. The most important of these having a separate article devoted to them in this work, will be found under the head of Bern, Basil, Geneva, Neufchatel, St. Gall, Lausanne, Shaffhouse, Lugano (Tessino,) and Zurich; *which see.*

In 1798, when the different Cantons were united under the name of the Helvetic Republic, an effort was made to introduce a uniform method of keeping accounts. This, however, was never fully established, the aristocratic Cantons always refusing to comply with the measures of the others. This mode of keeping accounts consisted of francs (franken,) divided into 10 batzen, or 100 rappen. This franc is called livre de Suisse, and is equal to about 28 cents 1 mill, United States currency, (as has already been explained under the head of *Basil;*) or more accurately,

100 livres de Suisse equal $28.10 cents 5 mills, United States currency.

27 Suisse francs are reckoned at 40 French francs.

The *coins* of the Helvetic Republic consisted, *in gold*, of pieces of 32 and 16 francs; and *in silver*, in pieces of 40 and 20 batzen, or of 4 or 2 francs; also pieces in baser silver of 10 and 5 batzen.

In 1803 Switzerland became again a confederative republic, when each Canton was again allowed the right of coinage; but the standard of coinage was to be uniform, and the coins of one Canton were to pass current throughout the others.

In 1804 a silver coinage was introduced for all the Cantons of the Helvetic Republic, consisting of the before mentioned Swiss francs and its multiples; but no laws were made for the minting of gold coins, except that the coinage were to be made in such a manner that the franc may contain $8\frac{1}{5}$ Swiss grains of fine gold.

In 1811 a new trial was made to reduce the different coinage of the Cantons to one uniform standard, (that of 1804 having failed,) and the law of 1804 reenforced, according to which the Swiss franc was to contain $126\frac{99}{100}$ grains of fine silver. The standard of uniform weights and mea-

sures was referred to a committee; but nothing was done towards such a union.

In the eighth sitting at Luzern, on the 14th of July, 1819, the following change was made *in reference to the uniform system of coinage:*

1. Since it has been proved by experience that the rate of coinage of 1804 and 1811 is not only *injurious*, but also impracticable, therefore the Cantons of the Republic resolve to abandon it, and agree only (by concordate) to the following stipulations:

a. The Swiss rate of coinage is to be brought intrinsically to the value of the old livre Tournois, (see *France.*)

b. In order to prevent the over-issue of inferior or smaller coins, the several Cantons voluntarily resign the right of coining all pieces *under* 1 *franc* for the space of 25 years. In the same manner do they surrender their right of coining copper coins.

c. Nothing is to prevent or impede the free circulation of the said baser coins throughout the confederacy.

d. All foreign gold and silver coins shall be valued according to the new rate of coinage.

In July, 1825, the following Cantons agreed to a uniform rate of coinage, viz. Bern, Basil, Luzern, Friburg, Aargau and Wadt, (pays de Vaud.) According to this convention a mark of Swiss francs is to contain $125\frac{154\frac{3}{10}}{360}$ French grains of fine silver; which gives the value of the franc as stated above.

It was further agreed, that for the space of 20 years no smaller coins than 1 franc pieces should be coined by either of these Cantons; and that those already in circulation should be marked by a stamp. No other Canton has until now (1834) joined this convention.

Tariff of Foreign Coins. (*According to the Convention.*)

		Value in batzen, (10 of which make [1 Swiss franc.)
In gold.	Double new French Louis d'ors	320
	Single ditto	160
	Half ditto	80
	40 francs pieces	270
	20 ditto	135
	Austrian souverain d'or	230
In silver.	French 6 livres dollars	40
	German crown and Brabant dollars	39
	Half ditto ditto	$19\frac{1}{2}$
	German Convention dollars	34
	" half ditto	17
	Spanish piastre	$36\frac{1}{2}$
	ditto (without columns)	$35\frac{1}{2}$
	Piemontese dollars	46
	Half ditto	23
	Quarter ditto	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	Zurich 2 guilder pieces	32
	ditto 1 " "	16
	ditto 20 shilling pieces	8
	ditto 10 " "	4
	Friburg 20 sols pieces	6
	ditto 10 " "	3
	ditto 5 " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Swyz 20 " "	6
	ditto 10 " "	3
	ditto 5 " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The most important commercial Cantons being separately treated of in this work, we refer the reader to the articles *Bern, Basil, Shaffhouse, Lugano, Zurich, Lausanne,* &c.

TENERIFFE. (See *Canary Islands.*)

TOULON. (See *France* and *Marseilles.*)

TRIESTE.

[A city and seaport in the Austrian Province of Illyria, on the Gulf of Venice, 45,000 inhabitants, which is regularly increasing every year, in proportion as Venice sinks into insignificance; manufactories of velvet, silk, china, yarn, &c. The principal articles of exportation are steel, iron, quicksilver, lead, glass, linen, broadcloths, potash, sugar of lead, &c.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in four different ways, viz. in Convention guilders of 60 kreuzers, the kreuzer being subdivided into 4 pfennings, as in Vienna, *which see*; in lire of 20 soldi, or 240 denari de Trieste; in lire (florini) di piazza, divided into 20 soldi, or 240 denari; or also (now) in lire Austriache of 100 centesimi.

20 guilders Convention money (20 kreuzer pieces) are equivalent to $108\frac{4}{17}$ lire di piazza, or $105\frac{15}{17}$ lire currenti. Hence

92 lire di piazza are equivalent to 90 lire currenti, or 17 guilders (florins) Convention money. Further

100 lire d'Austria are equal to 87 lire Italiane.

And 256 lire Italiane " " " 99 guilders Convention money; which determines the relation of the Trieste moneys to that of other parts of Italy.

From these statements it is easy to infer that

100 guilders Conv. money are equivalent to	$48.60 cts.	8 mls.			
100 lire correnti	"	"	$9.18	" 1 "	U. S. currency.
100 lire di piazza	"	"	$8.98	" 1 "	
100 lire d'Austria	"	"	$16.20	" 2 "	

Coins. The coins are those of Austria, for which see *Vienna;* they pass at the rate of 90 lire correnti di Trieste for 17 guilders.

Prices of Foreign Coins.

Spanish piastres are valued at 2 guilders 5 kreuzers, more or less, Convention money.

German Convention dollars at	2	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"
New Louis d'ors at	9	"	10	"	"	"	"	"
Imperial ducats at	4	"	41	"	"	"	"	"
Venetian zechines at	4	"	41	"	"	"	"	"
Dutch ducats at	4	"	47	"	"	"	"	"

Usance and *days of grace* are as in *Vienna, which see.*

Course of Exchange.

Trieste gives $98\frac{3}{4}$ guilders Conv. money, more or less, for 100 guilders current in Augsburg.

" " $50\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers " " " " " 1 guilder current in Amsterdam.

" " 2 gldr's, $2\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzers, " " " " 1 scudo Rom. in Ancona.

" " $23\frac{9}{32}$ kreuzers " " " " " 1 lira moneta nuova in Genoa.

" " $43\frac{7}{8}$ kreuzers " " " " " 1 mark banco in Hamburg.

" " 9 gld'rs 55 kreuzers " " " " 1 £ sterling in London.

" " 1 " $58\frac{3}{4}$ kreuzers " " " " 1 pezza da otto reali in Leghorn.

" " $98\frac{5}{8}$ lire Austriache " " " " 100 lire Austriache in Milan.

" " 1 gldr. 39 kreuzers " " " " 1 ducat del regno in Naples.

" " 24 kreuzers " " " " " 1 franc in Paris.

" " $98\frac{3}{4}$ guilders " " " " " 100 guilders Convent. money in Vienna.

" " $98\frac{1}{2}$ lire Austriache " " " " 100 lire Austriache in Venice.

There is an annual fair at Trieste, beginning on the 1st of August, and ending on the 24th of the same month.

Weights and Measures.

The commercial pound of Trieste is that of Vienna, which is divided into 4 quarters, 16 ounces, 32 loths, or 128 quintleins (quents,) and equals 8639 English grains. Hence

100 lbs. of Trieste equal 123.6 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is chiefly the staro or stajo, divided into 3 polonichi, which equals 2.344 English bushels.

The Vienna *metzen,* which is used in measuring military rations, equals 1.723 bushels.

Liquid Measure. The orna, or eimer, is composed of 40 boccali (maass,) and equals 14.94 or very nearly 15 English gallons.

The barile, or cask, measures 173.3 English gallons.

The orna of oil contains 5½ caffisi, and weighs 107 Vienna pounds. It equals nearly 17 English gallons.

Long Measure. The ell is of two kinds; that for woollen measures 26.6 English inches; and that for silk 25.2 inches. Thus

100 ells for woollen are equal to 73.89 }
And 100 " " silks " " " 70.00 } English yards.

TRIPOLI.

[A city on the Coast of Barbary, about 75 miles South of Malta; large, but little populated, (only 15,000 inhabitants.)]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres of 13 grimellini, or 52 aspers. The grimellin is valued at 8 sous, which makes the piastre equal to 75 cents 2.28 mills, or

100 piastres are equal to $75.22 cents 8 mills, United States currency.

The *coins* are sultanins, of the finest gold, and ⅓ heavier than those of Egypt. The principal coins in circulation are Spanish dollars and Venetian zechines; but neither their value, nor that of the domestic coins, is permanently fixed.

The ghersch, an Arabic coin, is called the quarter dollar; but it varies from the Spanish coinage, both in quality of silver and weight, and may be estimated at 9¼*d.* sterling, or 17 cents 8 mills, United States currency, and the half ghersch in proportion. The quarter ghersch is 3 cents 8½ mills.

Weights and Measures.

The large commercial weight is the cantar of 100 rottol, which answers 109.71 lbs. avoirdupois.

The rottol is divided into 16 ounces (okie); and the ounce is subdivided into 10 drams, or 160 kharouba. This rottol equals 7680 English grains, making its ounce exactly equal to an ounce English troy weight.

The principal weight for wrought gold is the metikel, 6⅔ of which make an ounce. This weight is divided into 24 kharouba, and answers to 72 English grains. It is also called the *metikel mumini,* to distinguish it from the lesser metikel, which is called aghis.

The aghis is employed in weighing gold dust. Its contents is 63 English grains.

Gold lace and gold thread, as well as silver, are sold by the ounce.

Dry Measure is the ueba, which is divided into 4 temen, 16 orbah, or 32 nufs-orbah, and equals 3.046 English bushels.

At *Bengasi*, in the regency of Tripoli, corn is measured by the *saa* which is divided into 2 *nusfie*, and being reckoned 34 per cent less than the ueba, is very nearly equal to 2 English bushels.

[These measures are subject to variation in years of scarcity.]

Wine Measure. The principal measure for wine and spirits is the *barile*, which answers to 17⅛ English wine gallons, and is divided into 24 bozze, as in Venice.

The common oil measure is the *caraffa*, which weighs 3⅛ rottol.

The measure for pomatum is the same as for oil; but the caraffa weighs 4 ounces more.

The harbaia is a measure of 6 caraffa.

Long Measure. Cloth, linen, silk and cotton, are measured by the Turkish dreah or pic, which is divided into 3 palmi, and measures 26.42 English inches, or

100 pics equal 73.339 yards.

Ribands of all kinds, and linen from Alexandria, Egypt, and the Levant, and also linen and cloths of the regency, are measured by the arbi-dreah, or lesser pic, of 19.03 English inches. Hence

100 lesser pics equal 52.86 English yards.

TUNIS.

[Another city on the Coast of Barbary, and the greatest city on that coast, has 150,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of many European merchants. In the neighborhood, the ruins, or rather the place of the former Carthage.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are here kept in piastres of 16 carobas, or 52 aspers. The asper (an imaginary money) is divided into 2 bourbes, so that 6½ bourbes make 1 caroba.

The only gold coin coined in this city is the mahbub, or sultanin, valued at 4½ piastres, with halves and quarters in proportion. The silver coins are the piastre, with halves and quarters, and doublas valued at 24 aspers.

The value of foreign coins depends on the course of exchange.

On an average *the Spanish doubloon is valued from* 58 *to* 60 *piastres; and the Spanish dollar at* 4 *piastres.*

Course of Exchange.

Tunis gives 1 piastre, more or less, for 37 soldi.
" " 300 piastres, " " " 100 pezze da otto reali.
" " 1 piastre, " " " 1½ francs at Marseilles.

Weights and Measures.

Gold, silver and pearls are weighed by the ounce of 8 meticals, and 16 of these ounces make the Tunis pound, used for all kinds of commodities. This pound equals 7773½ English grains, and the ounce equals 485.8 grains.

The commercial weight is the cantaro, of 100 rotuls, or pounds, which equals 111.05 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the caffice, which is divided into 16 whibas, the whiba being subdivided into 12 zahs, or sahas; this caffice equals 15 English bushels.

Liquid Measure is the millerolle of Marseilles, which contains 16.99, or very nearly 17 English gallons.

The principal measure for oil is the metal or mettar, which answers to $5\frac{1}{8}$ English gallons, and weighs 34 lbs avoirdupois, nearly. But this measure varies in different parts of the country.

The metal of Soussa, a village near Tunis, which produces nearly all the oil for exportation, is larger than that of Tunis, the millerolle containing $2\frac{2}{3}$ metals; but all foreign calculations are made in the metal of Tunis.

Long Measure. The pic long measure is of three sorts, viz: the pic for woollen is 26.5 English inches; the pic silk measure, which being $\frac{1}{16}$ shorter, is 24.8 English inches; and the pic linen measure which is $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than the pic silk measure, and equal 18.6 English inches.

100 pics woollen measure equal 73.611
100 " silk " " 68.889 } English yards.
100 " linen " " 51.667

TURIN.

[Capital and residence of the king of Sardinia, with 120,000 inhabitants, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe; has a university, and important manufactories in silks and velvets; the trade in natural produce consists in rice, grain, Indian corn, olives, chestnuts, tobacco, wine, hemp, and especially in raw silks.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi, or 240 denari Piemontesi, (Piemontese currency.) The scudo contains 6 lire, 120 soldi, 480 quatrini, or 1440 denari.

According to a royal decree of the month of June, 1821, the silver coins are to equal the *French*, both in weight and fineness, so that 100 lire nuove are exactly equal to 100 francs of france.*

100 lire Piemontesi equal $21.75 cents 9 mills, } U. S. currency.
And 100 lire nuove " $18.70 " 1 " }

French coins being current here, in values of the lira nuova, some merchants reckon by francs of 100 centimes.

Coins. The gold coins are carlini of 5 doppie, or pistoles, with halves in proportion; and doppie, with halves and quarters. The carlino passes for 120 lire, and the doppie for 24 lire Piemontesi.

The *new gold coins* are the doppia of 32 lire 20 cent. nuove,
" pezze " 80 " 91 " "
" " " 40 " 45.50 " "
" " " 22 " 75 " "

The *old silver coins* are scudi of 6 lire, with halves, quarters and eighths in proportion, and in base silver pieces of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ soldi. *In copper*, soldi and pieces of 3 denari, called quatrini.

The *new silver coins* consist of pieces of 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 1 lire nuove, and pieces of 50 centesimi.

Usance. The usance for bills drawn from London *was* 3 months after *date*, from Holland, the Netherlands, Hamburgh, Spain and Portugal 2 months, and from France 1 month. The period allowed for the payment of bills drawn from any other country besides the foregoing, began on the day they were presented for acceptance, and ended on the day when an answer could be had by the regular post from the place where the bill was

* The florin of Savoy is counted at 12 soldi Piemontesi; the scudo of Savoy at 4 lire; the ducatoon at 5; the gold scudo at $7\frac{1}{2}$; the pistole at 15; and the Louis d'or at 16 lire.

drawn. Thus the usance for bills from Genoa, Geneva and Milan, was reckoned at 8 days after sight; from Augsburg, and other places in Germany, 15 days sight; from Naples and Sicily 21 days sight; and from Rome, Venice, Florence and Leghorn, 10 days after sight.

With regard to the days of grace, the holder of a bill of exchange could demand payment when the bill came due, or he could wait until the 5th day, or if this was a Sunday or a holy-day, till the day following; but bills at sight were to be paid without delay.

All these laws were changed by the French Government of Italy; and the *French laws of exchange* introduced, which are still in force, and for which see *France*.

Course of Exchange.

Turin gives $208\frac{7}{10}$ centesimi nuove more or less for 1 guilder current in Amsterdam.
" " $254\frac{3}{4}$ " " " " " 1 guilder current in Augsberg.
" " $253\frac{7}{10}$ " " " " " 1 guilder conv. money in Vienna.
" " $98\frac{1}{8}$ lire nuove " " " " 100 lire nuove in Genoa.
" " $24\frac{7}{10}$ " " " " " 1 £ sterling in London.
" " $99\frac{3}{4}$ " " " " " 100 francs in Paris.
" " $99\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " 100 francs in Lyons and Marseilles.
" " $85\frac{7}{10}$ " " " " " 100 lire Austria in Milan and Trieste.

The course of exchange is regulated every Wednesday and Saturday before the close of the mail.

Fineness of gold and silver. The fineness of gold is expressed in carats and grains; the ounce, or other weight, being divided into 24 carats of 24 grains each. The fineness of silver is expressed by dividing the ounce, or other weight, into 12 denari of 24 grains each. But in weighing gold or silver, the ounce is divided into 24 denari, and the denaro into 24 grani, or 576 granotini.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the mark, which is divided into 8 ounces, 192 denari, or 4608 grains; and equals 3795 grains. The grain is sometimes divided, also, into 24 granotti.

The *rubbo*, commercial weight, is 25 lbs. This pound or libra contains $1\frac{1}{3}$ marks, or 12 ounces of the gold and silver weight, and corresponds to 5692 grains English. Hence

100 libras of Turin equal 31.32 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. The sacco is divided into 3 staje, 6 mine, 12 quartieri, or 48 copelli; and renders 3.26 English bushels.

Liquid Measure is the brenta, which is divided into 6 rubbi, 36 pinte, or 72 boccali. The rubbo contains 2.48 English gallons. Oil is sold by the same measure. The caro contains 10 brente.

Long Measure. The foot equals 12.72 English inches; and the raso or ell 23.3 inches. Hence

100 ells of Turin equal 64.722 yards.

TURKEY. (See *Constantinople*, *Salonica* and *Smyrna*.)

TUSCANY.

[A Grand Duchy in Italy, whose sovereign is a prince of the house of Austria, has an extent of 8460 square miles, with nearly 1,300,000 inhabitants. The climate is beautiful, and the country in a flourishing condition. Manufactures of all descriptions as in *Milan*. The principal cities are Florence, Pisa, and Leghorn, each of which has a separate article in this work, which see.]

VALENCIA.

[Capital of the kingdom of the same name in Spain, at the mouth of the river Quadalaviar, seaport, with 100,000 inhabitants. Has manufactories in silks, broadcloths, tanneries, &c. The *country* or *province* is one of the best cultivated in Spain, and produces silk, saffron, almonds, soda, raisins, citron, oranges, wine, oil, and wool, in great abundance.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in libras of 20 sueldos; each sueldo being subdivided into 12 dineros; or sometimes also in reals of new plate of 24 dineros.

The libra is the same as the peso de plate or dollar of exchange, for whose value see *Spain*.

The real of new plate is worth 2 sueldos, $12\frac{4}{5}$ quartos, or $51\frac{1}{5}$ maravedis vellon.

The real of old plate equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ sueldos, or 30 dineros.

The real of Valencia plate is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ sueldo, or 18 dineros, and equals $38\frac{2}{5}$ maravedis vellon. Hence

$17\frac{17}{24}$ reals of Valencia equal to 1 hard dollar.

	Libras.	Sueldos.	Dineros.
The doubloon of exchange (of 32 reals) equals	4	80	960
The ducat of exchange of 375 mara. vellon .	$1\frac{103}{272}$	$27\frac{39}{60}$	$330\frac{15}{17}$
The doubloon effective	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$106\frac{1}{4}$	1275
The hard dollar	$1\frac{21}{64}$	$26\frac{9}{10}$	$318\frac{3}{4}$

Usance. (See *Spain*.)

Days of Grace. Bills are allowed 6 days grace, Sunday and holy-days included.

Protests are made by the Fanti or Clerk of the commercial College, who are obliged to enter every protest in a book to which all merchants have free access. Many bills are for this reason accepted or paid for the honor of the drawer or endorser, which would otherwise be returned.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark of Valencia, which contains 8 ounces, 32 quartos, 128 adarmes, or 4608 grains; and equals 3557.6 grains troy.

The commercial pound contains a variable number of ounces, according to the different kinds of merchandise weighed. It is for this reason divided either into 12, 16, 18, or even 36 ounces. But the arrove is always of the same weight, as the number of pounds which it contains is increased or diminished, in proportion to the number of ounces which are counted to a pound. Thus the arrove is invariably 432 ounces. And the quintal contains 1728 ounces.

The pounds are principally distinguished into the *libra sutile*, or light pound, of 12 ounces, and the *libra grueso*, or heavy pound, of 18 ounces.

100 light pounds equal 78.49 lbs. avoirdupois.

100 heavy " " 117.735 lbs. "

A carga, or carica, is composed of 3 quintals, or 12 arrovas; and the Arrova equals 28.25 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. The cahiz is divided into 12 barchillas, 48 almudes or celemines, or 96 medios, and corresponds to 5.825 bushels.

Liquid Measure is the arroba, which is divided into 4 quartos, or 8 medios, and answers to 3.112 English gallons.

The carga of wine consists of 15 arrobas; but the

Carga of oil of only 12 arrobas.

Long Measure is the vara or ell, divided into 4 palmos, or 16 quartos, which measures 36.626 inches English. Hence

100 varas equal 101.739 English yards.

VENICE.

[Now a city in the Austrian kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, near the Adriatic gulf; formerly the first commercial city of all Italy, now only 100,000 inhabitants, and hardly a seaport, (owing to the Lagunes ceasing to be navigable,) has yet important manufactories in silks, velvets, porcelain, glass, and artificial flowers, but especially in looking glasses, which are celebrated throughout Europe.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are *now* kept in lire Austriache of 100 centesimi, 1,000 millesimi, or 10,000 dixmillesimi.

100 lire d'Austria equal $16.20 cts. 2 mills, United States currency.

Accounts were formerly kept in three different ways, viz: in moneta piccola, valuta Corrente, and banco. Moneta piccola has been the general money since 1750. Valuta Corrente is the money in use before 1750; and banco was the money in which the bank of Venice kept its accounts. Banco was for a long time 20 per cent better than valuta Corrente, and $54\frac{5}{6}$ better than moneta piccola.

The accounts were kept in lire of 20 soldi or marchetti; each soldi being subdivided into 12 denari, moneta piccola.

The ducato Corrente was divided into 24 grossi, or 288 grossetti or denari di ducato.

The ducat banco was divided in the same manner; and both ducats were also divided into 124 soldi or marchetti.

The relation of these moneys were as follows:

$6\frac{1}{5}$ lire piccoli were equal to a ducato Correnti, and $9\frac{3}{5}$ lire equalled a ducato banco. Hence

31 ducati banco were equivalent to 48 ducati Corrente.

During the French government of Italy, another mode of keeping accounts was introduced, which consisted in lire Italiane of 100 centesimi; this lira was of the same value as the French franc.

100 lire piccoli are worth 51 lire Italiane $16\frac{3}{4}$ centesimi.

According to the Austrian system of keeping accounts

100 lire piccoli are equal to 59 lire Austriache $11\frac{2}{5}$ centesimi.

Whence we may also conclude that

100 lire piccole are also worth $9.57 cents 8 mills,* United States currency.

Coins of the former Republic.

In Gold.	Zecchini or sequins in value of . . (with halves and quarters in proportion.)	22	lire piccole	0	soldi.
	Ducati d'oro in value of . . .	14	" "	0	"
	Doppie or pistole " " . . .	38	" "	0	"
In Silver.	The Scudo Veneto or della Croze worth (with halves and quarters in proportion.)	12	" "	8	"
	The ducatone or Giustina . . .	11	" "	0	"
	The ducato effettivo . . . . (with halves and quarters in proportion.)	8	" "	0	"
	The tallaro	10	" "	0	"
	The ozella	3	" "	18	"

The baser silver coins are pieces of 30 soldi, called lirazze, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 soldi.

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* In a report of the Treasury Department of the United States, the value of this lire is stated at 9.781; but according to the Austrian valuation it is only 9 cents 5.78 mills.

The copper coins were pieces of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ soldo, called bigattini, bessini, and bessoni, respectively. For the *present* coins see *Vienna*.

The value of these coins may be inferred from that of the lira piccola, given above,

Usance. The usance for bills drawn from Hamburg, Holland, France, and Spain, is 2 months after date; from Lisbon and London, 3 months after date; from Ancona and Rome, 10 days after acceptance; from Bergamo, Mantua, Milan, and Modena, 20 days' date; from Augsburg, Bolsano, Frankfort, Genoa, Naples, Nuremburg, Sicily, St. Gall, and Vienna, 15 days after acceptance; and from Bologna, Ferrara, Florence, Leghorn, and Lucca, 5 days after acceptance.

Acceptance is commonly asked on the day of the departure of the mail, which brought the bill; but the holder of a bill of exchange is not obliged to wait for that day, if the mail should be tardy, but may ask acceptance or have the bill protested before that time if he pleases.

Days of Grace were formerly (in the time of the Republic) 6, Sundays and holy-days included.

During the French possession of Italy the *code de commerce* was introduced into Venice; which is yet adhered to, and for an extract of which, see *France*.

Course of Exchange

in Austrian Lire and Centesimi.

Venice	gives	600	centesimi	for 96 grotes Flemish more or less in Amsterdam.
"	"	300	"	" 49 bajocchi more or less in Ancona.
"	"	600	"	" 94 bajocchi bo. more or less in Bologna. (100 bajocchi bo. equal 102½ bajocchi Corrente.)
"	"	250	"	" 1 guilder more or less in Augsburg.
"	"	600	"	" 47½ pence sterling more or less in London.
"	"	600	"	" 45 shillings bo. more or less in Hamburg.
"	"	280	centesimi more or less for	1 crusado of 400 reés in Lisbon.
"	"	300	"	" 3 lire Austriache more or less in Milan.
"	"	300	"	" 60 grani more or less in Naples.
"	"	300	"	" 3 lire Austriache more or less in Trieste.
"	"	300	"	" 1 guilder effective in Vienna.
"	"	500	"	" $5\frac{3}{20}$ lire Florentini in Florence.
"	"	300	"	" 49 bajocchi more or less in Rome.
"	"	100	"	" 87 centimes more or less in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles.

Weights and Measures.

There are four different kinds of weights used in Venice, viz: the pound mark for gold and silver; two weights for merchandise, the pesso grosso and pesso sottile; and the French kilogramme, which was introduced during the French possession of Italy, and called libra Italiniana, used in the custom-house.

The pound mark is divided into 8 ounces, 32 quarti, 1152 carati, or 4608 granni, and equals 3681½ English troy grains.

The libra peso grosso, or large weight, is double the pound mark, and is divided into 12 oncie, 72 sazi, 2304 carati, or 9216 grani.

100 lbs. peso grosso weigh 105.18 lbs. avoirdupois.

The libra peso sottile is divided into 12 oncie, 72 sazi, or 1728 carati, and equals 4650 English grains.

100 lbs. peso sottile equal 64.4 lbs. avoirdupois.

All kinds of drugs, colors, silk, coffee, tea, sugar, rice, and butter, are sold by the peso sottile; and every other article with the exception of gold and silver, by the peso grosso.

The kilogramme, which is equivalent to 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois, equals 25.157 oncie peso grosso, or 39.823 oncie peso sottile.

Dry Measure. The moggio is divided into 4 staja, 16 quarte or 64 quartaroli. The stajo equals 2.27 English bushels.

Liquid Measure is the anfora, divided into 4 bigonzi, 8 mastelli, 48 secchjo, 192 bozze or 768 quartuzzi, and answers to 136.95 English gallons.

The botte contains 5 bigonzi.

Oil is either sold by weight or measure. The botte contains 2 migliaja, or 80 miri, of 25 libre peso grosso. The miro equals 4.028 gallons English.

Long Measure is of two sorts, viz: the braccio for woollens of 26.61 English inches; and the braccio for silks, measuring 24.8 such inches.

Hence 100 braccj for woollens equal 73.917 } English yards.
100 braccj for silks equal 68.839 }

Bank of Venice.

This is supposed to be the oldest institution of the kind in Europe, and to have existed ever since the 12th century. Its money was in 1750 at an agio of 29 per cent. against valuta Corrente, and subsequently at an advance of $54\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. against moneta piccola. This prosperous state continued with little variation until 1797, when the city was taken by the French. From that period the credit of the bank was on a decline (owing to the uncertain state of the political prospects of Venice,) and from 1800 to 1805 its paper was at a considerable discount, when on the 1st of December, 1806, its liquidation was ordered by a decree of government; and in 1808 it was entirely discontinued.

VERONA.

[A city in the Austrian kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, on the Etch, with 46,000 inhabitants, has important manufactories in silks, woollens, and leather.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in lire of 20 soldi, or 240 denari, moneta piccola, as in *Venice* and *Bergamo*, which see. It is common to reckon

100 lire to 20 guilders effective of Vienna, which is the same as
100 lire to $9.72 cts 1.6 mill United States currency.

For the coins see the articles *Venice*, *Bergamo*, and *Vienna*.

For *Usance, Days of Grace, Course of Exchange, &c.* see *Venice*.

Weights and Measures.

The weights are of two sorts, viz: the peso grosso and the peso sottile.

100 lbs. peso grosso equals 109.6 lbs. } avoirdupois.
100 lbs. peso sottile equals 73.31 lbs. }

Dry Measure is the minelli; 100 of which equal $45\frac{1}{2}$ staja of Venice or 103.3 English bushels.

Wine Measure is the brenta, containing 16 basse, equal to 19 English gallons.

Oil is sold by the migliajo of 40 miri, weighing 1738 lbs. peso sottile, or 1274 lbs. avoirdupois. The migliajo contains 129 basse, and corresponds to 154 English gallons.

Long Measure is of two kinds, viz: the braccio for silk measures 25.22 English inches; and the braccio for woollens, which is 25.57 inches English. Hence

100 braccii for silk 70.055 } English yards.
100 braccii for woollens 71.028 }

VIENNA. (*German, Wien.*)

[Capital of the Empire of Austria and the residence of the emperor, on the Danube, with 300,000 inhabitants, is the first manufacturing city in Germany, and manufactures silks, velvets, calicoes, broadcloths, lace, leather, porcelain, &c. in quality equal, if not superior, to the French; but has a limited commerce, owing to its great distance from a seaport. A canal from Vienna to Trieste has lately been projected by the merchants of Vienna, and if it should receive the imperial assent, the manufactures of Vienna and the riches of the adjoining kingdom of Hungary will soon find their way into other countries.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 60 kreuzers; each kreuzer being subdivided into 4 hellers. The gulden is also reckoned at 20 groschen of 3 kreuzers each; all other ways of keeping accounts are unlawful and entirely out of practice.

In quotations of exchange and prices of articles it is customary to reckon by rix dollars of account, which is an imaginary coin, valued at $1\frac{1}{2}$ guilder; or by rix dollars effective, which is a real coin, worth 2 guilders; but books are never kept in these moneys.

The rix dollar effective contains $1\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollar, 2 guilders, 40 groschen, or 120 kreuzers.

These moneys are either effective or paper currency.

The paper currency (consisting of bills issued by the minister of finances in the name of the government, and signed by him,) were formerly subject to much fluctuation, but is now fixed at 40 per cent of its nominal value in silver. Thus

100 guilders, paper currency, are worth 40 guilders specie or effective.

And 100 guilders, specie or effective, are worth 250 guilders paper currency.*

This paper currency must not be confounded with the bank notes issued by the National Bank of Austria since the year 1816, which enjoy a high credit, and are at *par* in exchange with specie.

The valuation of these moneys in United States currency is as follows:

100 guilders specie or bank notes are worth	$48.60	cents	8 mills.
100 guilders paper currency . .	19.44	"	3 "
100 rix dollars specie	97.21	"	7 "
100 rix dollars of account . . .	72.91	"	2 "

* The first paper currency was issued in Vienna, 1703. It consisted of bills issued by the Bank of Vienna and signed by the Burgomaster of the town, as the head of the institution. They were called *Wiener Stadt Banco Zettel*, and their credit rested on that of the town; but the office of burgomaster being not elective, this institution became soon incorporated into the government; when, in consequence of the unsuccessful wars against France, the government or bank, in 1811, declared itself *insolvent*, and offered to pay 20 per cent on all the bills issued. These 20 per cents, however, were not paid in specie, but in another kind of paper money, a sort of exchequer bills, called *anticipation* or *einlösungs scheine*, which are the paper currency above alluded to. Although these bills were to pass for specie, they were never *at par* in exchange against silver; but, during the last war, even as low as 18 per cent, which is the same as 82 per cent discount. Shortly after the peace of 1815, the government being earnestly desirous to redeem these bills, a loan of 30,000,000 guilders was contracted with Rothschild for the fulfilling of this purpose. Accordingly since 1816 the army and civil officers were *paid* in specie, and the government, therefore, ordered all payments of excise, duties, or taxes, to be made in specie or notes of the National Bank, which was established about that time. By the subsequent gradual reduction of its paper, the value of the government bills became *fixed* at 250 guilders for 100 guilders in specie, and, owing to the good faith of the government, has continued at this rate ever since. From this period all quotations of exchange and price currents are in Austrian specie, which is the convention money explained under the head of *Germany*.

Coins. The Austrian gold coins are

The ducat, which passes for $4\frac{1}{2}$ guilders specie, (with an agio of from 3 to 6 kreuzers), and souverain d'ors which pass for $13\frac{1}{3}$ guilders specie, (with a variable agio), with halves and quarters in proportion.

The *Hungarian* or *Kremnitz ducat* passes also at a variable agio in exchange against Austrian ducats.

The silver coins are, specie rix dollar, in value of 2 guilders specie, with halves and quarters in proportion ; Brabant and crown dollars, valued at $2\frac{1}{3}$ guilders, with halves and quarters in proportion; and pieces of 20 and 10 kreuzers respectively. (The pieces of 17 kreuzers are now entirely out of circulation.)

All these coins, with the exception of the Brabant or crown dollars, are coined after the convention or 20 florin rate, already fully explained under the head of *Germany*, which see.

The fineness and weight of the crown dollars are likewise explained under the head of *Germany.*

It is to be observed that Austria and Saxony are the only two States which in their coinage have strictly adhered to the convention or 20 florin rate.

The baser Austrian coins are pieces of 5 and 3 kreuzers; and in *copper*, kreuzers and half kreuzers.

The 3, 6, and 2 kreuzer pieces, in copper, which circulate in Austria, refer to the paper currency above alluded to, and are gradually disappearing with the currency from which they are derived; some of these are marked 30, 15 and 3 kreuzers; but they pass only for 6, 3 and 2 kreuzers ; paper and copper currency, having been subjected to the same reduction as the old banco bills of the city of Vienna, which was 20 per cent of their nominal value. (See the note to page 297.)

The Austrian lire, coined for the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, is exactly of the same value, fineness, and weight as $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Austrian guilder. Hence

100 Austrian lire equal $33\frac{1}{3}$ guilders specie.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance, half usance is 7 days, $1\frac{1}{2}$ usance 21 days, double usance 28 days after acceptance, including Sundays and holy-days; but the day of acceptance is not included. Bills payable *Medio mense* are reckoned due on the 15th.

Days of Grace. Bills which are not payable at sight, or at 2 or 3 days sight, or expressly on a particular day, enjoy 3 days' grace; that is, the holder of a bill may, if he pleases, wait 3 days after the written term of the bill has expired; but if the bill should not be paid on the third day before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, then protest must be made out immediately and the bill must be returned. All respectable merchants, however, pay their bills at the expiration of the term; without availing themselves of the days of grace allowed by the law.

With regard to the Austrian laws of exchange, it is to be remarked that merchants, manufacturers, and traders, are the only persons allowed to issue promissory notes. If any other person gives such a note in pay, then this note is not valid as a bill of exchange, and is, if not provided by the signature of two witnesses, not even of itself sufficient to establish a full evidence of a civil contract. Such bills generally give rise to a lawsuit, which cannot be determined without the oath of one or the other party.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed throughout the Austrian provinces, with the exception of Italy, by the Vienna mark, 5 of which equal 6 marks of

Cologne. This mark is divided into 8 ounces, 16 loths, 64 quentins, 256 pfennings, or 65536 richtpfennings, and weighs 4333 grains troy.

The weight of the ducat is divided into 60 parts, called mandel weights. The mark contains $80\frac{2}{5}$ mandel weights or 4824 mandel weights.

Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed by the carat, which contains $48\frac{1}{8}$ richtpfennings gold and silver weight, or 3.18 English grains.

The commercial weight is the pound or pfund, divided into 4 quarters, 16 ounces, 32 loths, or 128 quintleins, weighing 3645 English grains.

Hence the centner of 100 lbs. equals $123\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Dry Measure. The muth contains 30 metzen. The metzen is divided into 4 viertels (quarters), or 8 achtels (eighths), and equals 1.745 English bushels.

Wine Measure. The fuder of wine contains 32 eimers, each of which is divided into 4 viertels, 40 maasses, or 160 seidels, and equals 14.94 English gallons.

The dreiling is an old measure of 30 eimers, now no longer in use.

Long Measure. The foot of Vienna measures 12.45 English inches.

The fathom or klafter is 6 feet Vienna measure.

The ell of Vienna, and of all Lower Austria is 30.66 English inches; but the ell of Lintz, or Upper Austria is 31.5 inches English. Hence

100 ells of Vienna equal 85.167 }
100 " " Lintz " 87.5 } yards English.

Bank.

The *national bank of Austria* (Oesterreichische national bank) was established in 1816, for the purpose of diminishing the government paper currency, and to advance money on securities. Its capital was raised by 100,000 shares, or *actien* of 1,000 florins, in paper currency, and 100 guilders specie. The paper currency thus deposited was converted into government bonds, bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, payable in specie; which bonds are not to be sold by the bank without the permission of the government, For the redemption of those bonds, the treasury pays annually 500,000 florins to the bank, which will redeem 1,000,000 guilders of those actiens. These bonds are not cancelled but deposited, the government paying still the interest thereon, so that the whole claim of the bank on the government will be cancelled in about 36 years (from 1816).

The bank dividends are paid half-yearly, and consist of 6 per cent per annum, together with half the profits arising from the various transactions of the bank; the other half goes to increase the stock of the bank.

The bank issues its own notes, payable to bearer on demand, in specie (silver), keeps cash for others, discounts bills payable at Vienna, and lends money on government securities, gold and silver bullion and certain merchandise. The interest charged is 6 per cent per annum; but the bank does seldom lend money on any other but government security.

The credit of this bank stands so high, that not only are its notes cheerfully taken in exchange against specie; but the shares whose nominal value is only 500 guilders Convention money (which is the aggregate amount of 1000 guilders paper currency, and 100 guilders specie) are now sold and bought at the principal stock exchanges of Europe, at the rate of 1015 to 1020 per share, and they have frequently been sold at a much higher premium. The dividends of this bank are paid on the 1st of January, and the 1st of July of each year.

Fairs. There are two annual fairs at Vienna; one beginning on the

first Sunday after Jubilate, and the other on the second Monday after Allsaints; each lasting 3 weeks.

ULM.

[A town in Swabia, with 10,000 inhabitants, belonging now to the kingdom of Wirtemburg.]

For Coins, Moneys, Weights, &c. see *Stuttgard.*

UTRECHT. (See *Amsterdam.*)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[The population of the United States, according to the last census, is 12,866,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows: Maine, 399,955; New Hampshire, 269,328; Vermont, 280,652; Massachusetts, 610,400; Rhode Island, 97,199; Connecticut, 297,665; New York, 1,918,600; New Jersey, 320,823; Pennsylvania, 1,348,230; Delaware, 76,748; Maryland, 447,000; Virginia, 1,211,405; North Carolina, 737,987; South Carolina, 581,185; Georgia, 516,820; Alabama, 309,530; Mississippi, 136,621; Louisiana, 215,739; Tennessee, 681,904; Kentucky, 687,917; Ohio, 937,903; Indiana, 343,000; Illinois, 160,000; Missouri, 140,145; District of Columbia, 40,000; Florida Territory, 34,700; Michigan Territory, 31,639; and Arkansas Territory, 30,388. The population of the principal trading cities was as follows: The city of New York, 213,470 inhabitants; Philadelpia, 161,412 inhabitants; Pittsburg, 17,365 inhabitants; Baltimore, 80,519 inhabitants; Boston, 68,000 inhabitants; Washington, 18,823 inhabitants; Lexington (Kentucky), 6,100 inhabitants; Cincinnati, 26,613 inhabitants; Richmond, 16,085 inhabitants; Norfolk, 9,816 inhabitants; Charleston, 30,289 inhabitants; Savannah, 7,473 inhabitants; Saint Louis, 5,852 inhabitants; New Orleans, 48,467 inhabitants; Providence, 17,832 inhabitants; Hartford, 9,617 inhabitants; New Haven, 10,663 inhabitants; Albany, 24,216 inhabitants; Portland, 12,601 inhabitants; Troy (New York), 11,405 inhabitants; Utica, 8,334 inhabitants; Rochester, (New York), 14,870 inhabitants. The value of imports, in the year ending September 1832, amounted to $101,029,266, of which $90,298,229 were in American vessels, and $10,731,037 in foreign bottoms. The value of exports amounted to $87,176,943, of which $24,039,473 were exported in American vessels, and $24,039,173 in foreign vessels. Of the articles exported, $2,558,538 were derived from the sea; $4,347,794 from the forest; $3,179,522 were animal products; $8,352,494 vegetable food, flour, wheat, &c.; $31,724,682 cotton; $5,999,769 tobacco; $159,716 flax-seed, hops, brown sugar, &c., and $6,461,764 in manufactures.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in dollars, divided into 10 dimes, 100 cents, or 1000 mills each. This is called federal money to distinguish it from the different currencies formerly established in the different states, and which are yet partially retained in retail trade, viz:

1. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana and Mississippi, the pound sterling is equal to 1£ 6 shillings 8 pence, currency; hence

1£ currency, in those states, is equal to 15 shillings sterling, and the dollar is equal to 6 shillings currency.

2. In New York and North Carolina, the ratio of sterling to currency is as 9 to 16; hence

1£ sterling is equal to 1£ 15 shillings $6\frac{2}{3}$ pence currency; or

1£ currency in those states equals 11 shillings 3 pence sterling, consequently the dollar is equal to 8 shillings currency.

3. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania Delaware and Maryland, the ratio of currency to sterling is as 3 to 5; hence

1£ sterling equals 1£ 13 shillings 4 pence currency; or

1£ currency equals 12 shillings sterling; consequently the dollar is equal to 7 shillings 6 pence currency.

4. In South Carolina and Georgia the ratio is as 27 to 28; hence

1£ sterling equals 1£ 0 shillings $3\frac{8}{9}$ pence currency; or

1£ currency equals 19 shillings $3\frac{3}{7}$ pence, and therefore the dollar is equal to 4 shillings 8 pence currency.

The following table will show the relative proportions of these moneys to each other, to sterling, and to federal money:

Sterling value.			New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee Indiana and Mississippi.			New York and North Carolina.			New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.			South Carolina and Georgia.			Federal money.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	$ cts.	mills.
0	4	6	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	7	6	0	4	8	1.00	0
1	0	0	1	6	8	1	15	6⅔	1	13	4	1	0	8 8-9	4.44	4
100	0	0	133	6	8	177	15	6⅔	166	13	4	103	14	0 8-9	444.44	4
Ratio of sterl'g to currency.			3 to 4			9 to 16			3 to 5			27 to 28			Compare this table with the table of pounds shillings and pence (page 209.)	
Sterl'g value of 1£ currency.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
			0	15	0	0	11	3	0	12	0	0	19	33-7		

Table for changing shillings and pence of the different currencies to dollars and cents.

Currency at	6 shillings.	7 shillings 6 pence.	8 shillings.	4 shillings 8 pence.
10 shillings.	$1.66 cts. 7 mills.	$1.33 cts. 3 mills.	$1.25 cts 0 mills.	$2.14 cts. 3 mills.
9 "	1.50 " 0 "	1.20 " 0 "	1.12 " 5 "	1.92 " 8 "
8 "	1.33 " 3 "	1.06 " 7 "	1.00 " 0 "	1.71 " 4 "
7 "	1.16 " 7 "	0.93 " 4 "	0.87 " 5 "	1.50 " 0 "
6 "	1.00 " 0 "	0.80 " 0 "	0.75 " 0 "	1.28 " 6 "
5 "	0.83 " 3 "	0.66 " 7 "	0.62 " 5 "	1.07 " 1 "
4 "	0.66 " 7 "	0.53 " 4 "	0.50 " 0 "	0.85 " 7 "
3 "	0.50 " 0 "	0.40 " 1 "	0.37 " 5 "	0.64 " 3 "
2 "	0.33 " 3 "	0.26 " 7 "	0.25 " 0 "	0.42 " 9 "
1 "	0.16 " 7 "	0.13 " 4 "	0.12 " 5 "	0.21 " 4 "
11 pence.	15 " 3 "	12 " 2 "	11 " 5 "	19 " 5 "
10 "	13 " 9 "	11 " 1 "	10 " 4 "	17 " 9 "
9 "	12 " 5 "	10 " 0 "	9 " 4 "	16 " 1 "
8 "	11 " 1 "	8 " 9 "	8 " 3 "	14 " 3 "
7 "	9 " 7 "	7 " 8 "	7 " 3 "	12 " 5 "
6 "	8 " 3 "	6 " 7 "	6 " 3 "	10 " 7 "
5 "	7 " 0 "	5 " 6 "	5 " 3 "	8 " 9 "
4 "	5 " 6 "	4 " 5 "	4 " 1 "	7 " 1 "
3 "	4 " 2 "	3 " 4 "	3 " 1 "	5 " 3 "
2 "	2 " 8 "	2 " 2 "	2 " 0 "	3 " 6 "
1 "	1 " 4 "	1 " 1 "	1 " 0 "	1 " 8 "

Coins.

The American mint was established in 1790, when government ordered money to be coined, in gold, silver and copper, as follows:

In Gold. Eagles, each to be of the value of 10 dollars, and to contain 247¼ grains of pure or 270 grains of standard gold; the standard is 22 carats or $\frac{11}{12}$ fine. Half eagles and quarter eagles in proportion.

(These coins have always passed at an advance of about 4 per cent, more or less, above their nominal value.)

In Silver. Dollars, of the same value as the Spanish milled dollar, and to contain 371¼ grains of pure or 416 grains of standard silver; the standard is $\frac{1485}{1664}$ fine, or 10 ounces 14 pennyweights, nearly. Half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, are coined in the same proportion.

Thus the mint price of 1 grain of pure silver is 0.26936 cents.

In Copper. Cents, each of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain 208 grains of copper Half cents in proportion.

Remedy of the Mint. The remedy of the mint was 144, that is, from every separate mass of standard gold or silver which was coined, a certain number of pieces were set apart to be duly assayed, and if the pieces so tried were not found inferior, in their respective standards, more than 1 part in 144, the coinage was considered lawful.

The expense of the mint is defrayed by the government of the United States. Bullion brought thither is coined gratis, or coin is exchanged for

bullion, deducting ½ per cent of the fine, for the time which would be required for coining the same, and the advance so made.

European gold coins were made a legal tender in 1816; but silver coins only passed at a certain rate by agreement.

In 1834, new laws were passed in relation to domestic foreign gold and silver coins, which supersede, of course, those which existed previous to their enactment, and which are therefore inserted here.

New Law respecting Gold and Silver Coins.

An Act concerning the Gold Coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each half eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each quarter eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold: every such eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such half eagle shall be of the value of five dollars, and every such quarter eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents. And the said gold coins shall be received in all payments when of full weight, according to their said respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold or silver deposited for coinage after the thirty-first day of July next, shall be paid for in coin, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making of such deposite, deducting from the amount of said deposite of gold and silver, one half of one per centum: Provided, That no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer, and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less then three; and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time and in the manner now provided by law; and if it shall be found that the gold so assayed shall not be inferior to the said standard herein before declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and, if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices: Provided, That if, in making any delivery of coin at the mint in payment of a deposite, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Passed the House of Representatives.

Attest: W. S. FRANKLIN,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

June 21, 1834.

An Act regulating the value of certain Foreign Gold Coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of July next, the following gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, of not less than twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight tenths of a cent per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, nine tenths fine, at the rate of ninety-three cents and one tenth of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of twenty carats three grains and seven sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins, made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Passed the House of Representatives, June 21, 1834.

(Signed) W. S. FRANKLIN, Clerk.

An Act regulating the value of certain Foreign Silver Coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say: the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each; and those restamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights pure silver in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver, and the five-franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than 384 grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Passed the House of Representatives.

Attest: W. S. FRANKLIN,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

May 27th, 1834.

Value of Gold Coins, according to the Laws of May and June 1834.

Names of Coins.	Weight. dw.	gr.	Former standard. $ c. m.	Stand. of July 31, 1834. $ c. m.
UNITED STATES.				
Eagle, coined before July 31, 1834,	11	6	10	10 66 5
Shares in proportion.				
FOREIGN GOLD.				
AUSTR. DOMINIONS.				
Souverein,	3	14	3 17 6	3 37 7
Double Ducat	4	12	4 29 9	4 58 9
Hungarian do.	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 15 4	2 29 6
BAVARIA.				
Carolin.	6	$5\frac{1}{4}$	4 64 6	4 95 7
Max d'or or Maximilian,	4	4	3 11 1	3 31 8
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 3	2 27 5
BERNE.				
Ducat, double in proportion,	1	23	1 85 4	1 98 6
Pistole,	4	21	4 26 2	4 54 2
BRAZIL.				
Johannes, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion	18		16	17 06 4
Dobraon,	34	12	30 66 6	32 70 6
Dobra,	18	6	16 22 2	17 30 1
Moidore, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion	6	22	6 14 9	6 55 7
Crusade,		$16\frac{1}{4}$	59 8	63 5
BRUNSWICK.				
Pistole, double in proportion,	4	$21\frac{1}{2}$	4 27 1	4 54 8
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 09 2	2 23
COLOGNE.				
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 12 5	2 26 7
COLOMBIA.				
Doubloons,	17	9	14 56	15 53 5
DENMARK.				
Ducat, Current,	2		1 70 5	1 81 2
Ducat, Specie,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 12 5	2 26 7
Christian d'or,	4	7	3 77	4 02 1
EAST INDIA.				
Rupee, Bombay, 1818,	7	11	6 65 4	7 09 6
Rupee, Madras, 1818,	7	12	6 66 7	7 11
Pagoda, Star,	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1 68 9	1 79 8
ENGLAND.				
Guinea, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$	4 79 9	5 07 5
Sovereign, do.	5	$2\frac{1}{4}$	4 57	4 84 6
Seven Shilling Piece,	1	19	1 60	1 69 8
FRANCE.				
Double Louis, coined before 1786.	10	11	9 08 7	9 69 7
Louis, do.	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4 54 1	4 84 6
Double Louis, coined since 1786,	9	20	8 59	9 15 3
Louis, do. do.	4	22	4 29 5	4 57 6
Double Napoleon, or 40 francs,	8	7	7 23 2	7 70 2
Napoleon, or 20 do.	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 61 6	3 85 1
Same as the new Louis Guinea,	5		4 36 2	4 65 5
FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.				
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 7	2 27 9
GENEVA.				
Pistole, old,	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3 73 7	3 98 5
Pistole, new,	3	$15\frac{3}{4}$	3 23 2	3 44 4
HAMBURG.				
Ducat, double in proportion,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 7	2 27 9
GENOA.				
Sequin,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 15 8	2 30 2
HANOVER.				
Double George d'or, single in proportion,	8	13	7 48 2	7 87 9
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 15 4	2 29 6
Gold Florin, double in proportion,	2	2	1 57 6	1 67
HOLLAND.				
Double Ryder,	12	21	11 44 2	12 20 5
Ryder,	6	9	5 66 5	6 04 3
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 3	2 27 5
Ten Guilder Piece, 5 do. in proportion,	4	8	3 78	4 03 4
MALTA.				
Double Louis,	10	16	8 69 9	9 27 8
Louis,	5	8	4 36 4	4 85 2
Demi Louis,	2	16	2 20 2	2 33 6
MEXICO.				
Doubloons, shares in proportion,	17	9	14 56	15 53 5
MILAN.				
Sequin,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 15 6	2 29
Doppia or Pistole,	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3 57 2	3 80 7
Forty Livre Pieces, 1808,	8	8	7 26 1	7 74 2
NAPLES.				
Six Ducat Piece, 1783,	5	16	4 92 5	5 21 9
Two do. or Sequin 1762,	1	$20\frac{1}{4}$	1 51 1	1 59 1
Three do. or Oncetta, 1818,	2	$10\frac{1}{4}$	2 34 7	2 49

Names of Coins.	Weight. dw.	gr.	Former standard. $ c. m.	Stand. of July 31, 1834. $ c. m.
NETHERLANDS.				
Gold Lion, or Fourteen Florin Piece,	5	$7\frac{3}{4}$	4 73 1	5 04 6
Ten Florin Piece, 1820,	4	$7\frac{3}{4}$	3 76 6	4 01 9
PARMA.				
Quadruple Pistole, double in proportion,	18	9	15 59 6	16 62 8
Pistole or Doppia, 1787,	4	14	3 93 5	4 19 4
do. do. 1796,	4	14	3 87 5	4 13 5
Maria Theresa, 1818,	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 62 4	3 86 1
PIEDMONT.				
Pistole coined since 1785, half in proportion,	5	20	5 07 5	5 41 1
Sequin, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	2	5	2 13 7	2 28
Carlino, coined since 1785, half in proportion,	29	6	25 63 2	27 34
Piece of 20 Francs, called Marengo,	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3 31 1	3 56 4
POLAND.				
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 7	2 27 5
PORTUGAL.				
Dobraon,	34	12	30 66 6	32 70 6
Dobra,	18	6	16 22 2	17 30 1
Johannes,	18		16	17 06 4
Moidore, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	6	22	6 14 9	6 55 7
Piece of 16 Testoons, or 1600 Rees,	2	6	1 99 2	2 12 1
Old Crusado of 400 Rees,		15	54 9	58 8
New do. 480 do.		$16\frac{1}{2}$	59 8	63 5
Milree, coined in 1755,		$19\frac{3}{4}$	73 2	78
PRUSSIA.				
Ducat, 1748,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 7	2 27 9
do. 1787,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 12 5	2 26 7
Frederick, double, 1769,	8	14	7 47 5	7 97 5
do. do. 1800.	8	14	7 45 4	7 95 1
do. single, 1778,	4	7	3 74 9	3 99 7
do. do. 1800,	4	7	3 72 5	3 97 5
ROME.				
Sequin, coined since 1760	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 9	2 25 1
Scudo of Republic,	17	$0\frac{1}{4}$	14 82 8	15 81 1
RUSSIA.				
Ducat, 1796,	2	6	2 15	2 29 7
do. 1763,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 12 5	2 26 7
Gold Ruble, 1756,	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	90 9	96 7
do. 1799,		$18\frac{3}{4}$	69 1	73 7
do. Polten, 1777,		9	33 1	35 5
Imperial, 1801,	7	$17\frac{1}{2}$	7 34 9	7 82 9
Half do. 1801,	3	$20\frac{1}{2}$	3 67 3	3 91 8
do. do. 1818,	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 68 9	3 93 3
SARDINIA.				
Carlino, $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion,	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8 88 1	9 47 2
SAXONY.				
Ducat, 1784,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 12 5	2 26 7
do. 1797,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 7	2 27 9
Augustus, 1754,	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3 68 5	3 92 5
do. 1784,	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3 72 5	3 97 4
SICILY.				
Ounce, 1751,	2	$20\frac{1}{2}$	2 35 1	2 50 4
Double do. 1758,	5	17	4 72 7	5 04 4
SPAIN.				
Doubloons, 1772, double and single and shares in proportion,	17	$8\frac{1}{4}$	15 03	16 02 8
Doubloon,	17	9	14 56	15 53 5
Pistole,	4	$8\frac{1}{4}$	3 64	3 88 4
Coronilla, Gold Dollar or Vintern, 1801,	1	3	92 1	98 3
SWEDEN.				
Ducat,	2	5	2 09 7	2 23 5
SWITZERLAND.				
Pistole of the Helvetic Republic, 1800,	4	$21\frac{1}{2}$	4 27 9	4 56
TREVES.				
Ducat,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 02 5	2 26 7
TURKEY.				
Sequin fonducli, of Constantinople, 1773,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1 74 9	1 86 8
do. 1789,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1 73 3	1 84 8
Half Misseir, 1818,		$18\frac{1}{4}$	49 1	52 1
Sequin Fonducli,	2	5	1 71 7	1 83
Yeermeeblekblek,	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 84	3 02 8
TUSCANY.				
Zechino or Sequin,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 16 6	2 31 8
Ruspone of the kingdom of Etruria,	6	$17\frac{1}{4}$	6 50 5	6 93 8
VENICE.				
Zechino, or Sequin, shares in proportion,	2	6	2 16	2 31
WIRTEMBERG.				
Carolin,	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4 59 4	4 89 8
Ducat,	2	5	2 09 7	2 23 5
ZURICH.				
Ducat, double and half in proportion,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2 12 5	2 26 7

No general laws of exchange exist in the United States. There are, however, statute laws in most of the States, and where these do not apply the law of England is in force.

For these, together with the most important statutes, respecting the damages on protested foreign and inland bills, see *Introduction.*

Three days grace are generally granted on all bills drawn in the United States.

Usance. Merchants in the United States draw on England and France generally 60 days after sight.

Course of Exchange.

America gives 41 cents, more or less, for 1 guilder current in Amsterdam.
" " 78 " " " " 1 rix dollar in Bremen.
" " 35 " " " " 1 mark banco in Hamburg.
" " 18¾ " " " " 1 franc in Paris.
" $4.44 " with 8 per cent, more or less, advance for 1£ sterling in London or Liverpool.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures of the United States are accurately those of England, for which see *London.*

They have lately (in 1818) been compared to those of England, at the London mint, and were found to agree perfectly with the English standards; with the only exception, that in the States of Virginia, Carolina and Georgia, sales are made by the quintal of 100 lbs.

In Massachusetts the cwt. is, by a late law to contain 100 lbs. instead of 112 lbs.

Bank.

In 1790, the United States Bank was chartered for 21 years; the central bank was located in Philadelphia, and branches of it established in the principal cities of the Union. The capital was $10,000,000, and divided into 25,000 shares of $400 each; none of the subscribers was to hold more than 1000 shares; one fourth of the subscription was to be paid in specie, and three fourths in public stocks. The charter of this bank expired in 1811.

In 1816 the present bank of the United States was incorporated, with a capital of $35,000,000 in shares of $100 each. $7,000,000 of this stock were subscribed by the United States; and the rest by individuals or corporations.

This bank issues its notes payable to bearer in specie, on demand, and no note smaller than $5 is issued. It is obliged to pay all its bills and obligations in gold and silver; and if at any time it should refuse, it is chargeable with 12 per cent interest per annum.

The notes of this bank are to be taken as bonds throughout the United States.

The bank discounts notes and lends money on securities. The management of it is under 25 directors, five of whom being stockholders, are annually appointed by the President of the United States; and 7 directors, including the president, constitute a board.

This bank has branches in the principal trading towns in the United States, which are governed by the same laws as the principal bank established in Philadelphia.

The charter of the bank expires in March, 1836.

WEST INDIES.

[By this appellation merchants and navigators not only understand all the islands in the Carribbean Sea, but also a few (European) settlements on the continent. The larger islands, of which there are upwards of 350, cover but a surface of 106,000 square miles, with little more than 4,000,000 inhabitants, principally African slaves, and Europeans. The soil, though chiefly mountainous, is exceedingly fertile, and produces

sugar cane, coffee, cotton, indigo, rice, cocoa, spices, tobacco, mahogany and other woods, which constitute the principal articles of exportation to Europe and the United States. The riches in the mineral kingdom are no longer an object of allurement, and it may be generally remarked that the European possessions in the West Indies, lose every year of their importance to the mother country.

The principal West India islands are arranged into groupes, and are known by the following names:

I. The *Bahama* islands or Bahamas, several hundred in number, of which but few are inhabited. They belong to the British, occupy but little more than 5,000 square miles of ground, and are separated from East Florida by the strait (canal) of Bahamas. The climate is healthy, but there is a want of spring water. The most remarkable of them is *Guanahani*, where Columbus landed in 1492.

II. The *Greater Antilles*, or larger islands, the most important in the West Indies, occupying nearly 88,000 square miles, with upwards of 2,500,000 inhabitants; the climate is healthy in the interior, but sickly on the coast; the soil is abundantly fertile. The most important of them are

a. Cuba (Spanish) 50,000 square miles, with nearly 700,000 inhabitants; produces excellent coffee, sugar, tobacco, and other West India goods. *Capital*, Havannah, seaport, 4,000 houses, 100,000 inhabitants.

b. Jamaica (British) 5,700 square miles, 400,000 inhabitants; climate unhealthy on the coast, but exceedingly fine in the interior (emancipated slaves); productions like Cuba; capital, Kingston, 2,000 houses, 30,000 inhabitants.

c. Hayti, or San Domingo, nearly 30,000 square miles, with about 1 million of inhabitants; was formerly one third French, and two thirds Spanish, but is now an independent state, under a republican form of government; cultivation much neglected; capital, Port au Prince, seaport, 25,000 inhabitants.

d. Porto Rico (Puerto Rico) *Spanish*, 2,800 square miles, very fertile, but wretchedly cultivated, 150,000 inhabitants; capital, *San Juan* de Porto Rico, fine harbor, 20,000 inhabitants.

III. The *Lesser Antilles*, or smaller islands, also called Carribbee Islands, in an arch from Puerto Rico to the coast of Tierra Firma. They are divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands.

To the Leeward Islands belong

a. Tortola, the Saints, Barbuda, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Dominica, which are all British.

b. Guadaloupe and Marigalante, both French; of these Guadaloupe is the most remarkable, and has 640 square miles, with 150,000 inhabitants.

c. St. Eustatia, St. Martin and Saba, *all Dutch*.

d. St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John, all three *Danish*. Santa Cruz is the largest, containing 170 square miles, with about 40,000 inhabitants.

e. St. Bartholomew, though hardly 63 square miles, has 10,000 inhabitants.

To the Windward Islands belong

a. Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago, which are British. The largest of these is Barbadoes, containing 211 square miles, with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants.

b. Martinico (Martinique) and St. Lucia, both French; Martinique has an extent of 360 square miles, with 95,000 inhabitants.

The whole of the *British* Carribbee Islands cover a surface of 3,400 square miles, and contain upwards of 350,000 inhabitants.

IV. The islands on the coast of Tierra Firma, the most important of which are Trinidad, now *English*, Margarita (Columbian), and Curaçao and Bonaire, *Dutch*.

Trinidad contains 1,700 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants; Margarita (Pearl Island), 400 square miles, with 15,000 inhabitants, and Curaçao, 170 square miles, with 14,000 inhabitants.

The settlements on the coast of South America, which are commonly reckoned to West India, are

Demarara, Essequibo and Berbice, Dutch until 1814, but now British, forming the British colony of Guiana. Capital, Stabroek, now called Georgetown, 1,000 inhabitants. *Surinam* (Dutch Guinna), with the capital, Paramaribo, on the Surinam river, 17,000 inhabitants; and French Guiana, with the capital, Cayenne, on an island, in the mouth of the river of the same name; 2,000 inhabitants, seaport.]

Coins and Moneys.

Although most of the West India Islands have been frequently changing their masters, yet they have, for the most part, retained the denominations of moneys, and the weights and measures of the European nation, by whom they were originally settled.

With this regard the most important West India Islands may be classified as follows:

English.	*Dutch.*	*French.*	*Spanish.*	*Danish.*	*Swedish.*
Antigua.	Berbice.	Marigalante.	Cuba.	Santa Cruz.	Bartholomew.
Bahama Islands.	Bonaire.	Martinico.	Margarita.	St. John.	
Barbadoes.	Curaçao.	Guadaloupe.	Porto Rico.	St. Thomas.	
Barbuda.	Demarara.	St. Domingo.	Trinidad.		
Bermuda Islands.	Essequibo.	St. Lucia.			
Dominica.	St. Eustatia.				
Grenada.	St. Martin.				
Jamaica.	Saba.				
Montserrat.	Surinam.				
Nevis.					
St. Kitts.					
St. Vincent.					
The Saints.					
Tobago.					
Tortola.					

A. ENGLISH ISLANDS.

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence currency. The pound is divided into 20 shillings, of 12 pence each.

West India currency is an imaginary money, differing, in some of the islands, from 40 to 100 per cent; that is, from £140 to £200 currency are

reckoned to £100 sterling; and the value of the Spanish dollar, which is the principal coin in the West Indies, varies in proportion.

The following are the currencies and corresponding values of the Spanish dollar in these islands:

	Currency.		Sterling.	Value of the dollar in currency.
Jamaica	£140	are equal to	£100	6 shillings 8 pence.
Barbadoes	135	(variable)	100	6 " 3 "
Windward Islands (except Barbadoes)	175	"	100	8 " 3 "
Leeward Islands	200	"	100	9 " 0 "

These proportions, however, between sterling and currency, are seldom acted upon, except in the valuation of silver coins, and even Spanish dollars are sometimes offered at a premium.

Gold coins pass generally at about 10 per cent advance of the above prices, in currency, and the exchanges are also much higher than would result from the above table.

Valuation of Coins in the principal English Islands.

a. Jamaica and Bermudas.

The currency of Jamaica being £140 for £100 sterling, its proportion to sterling is as 5 to 7. Hence

£1 sterling equals 28 shillings currency, and
£1 currency " 14 " $3\frac{3}{7}$ pence sterling.

£100 currency are also equal to $300 United States currency, the dollar being valued at 6 shillings 8 pence.

In the Bermuda Islands, all gold coins, whether Spanish, English, &c. pass for 2 pence sterling per grain.

[To reduce Jamaica to United States currency, multiply the pounds by three. If the sum should be given in pounds, shillings and pence, then reduce them all to pence, and add one fourth to the amount. The answer is in number of cents United States currency.]*

Tariff of Coins, with their weight and legal value.

In Gold.	Weight.	Value in currency.
Spanish doubloons (halves and qt'rs. in proportion)	17 dwts. 8 grains	£5 6 shill. 8 pence.
" two pistole piece	8 " 16 "	2 10 " 0 "
" pistole	4 " 8 "	1 5 " 0 "
" half ditto.	2 " 4 "	0 12 " 6 "
Portuguese johanes (joe)	18 " 12 "	5 10 " 0 "
" half ditto.	9 " 6 "	2 15 " 0 "
" quarter ditto.	4 " 15 "	1 7 " 6 "
" moidore	6 " 22 "	2 0 " 0 "
" half moidore	3 " 11 "	1 0 " 0 "
English guinea	5 " 8 "	1 12 " 6 "
" half guinea	2 " 16 "	0 16 " 3 "
" sovereign	5 " 2 "	1 12 " 0 "

In Silver. The silver coins are Spanish dollars, with halves and quarters, eighths and sixteenths, passing respectively for 6 shillings 8 pence, 3 shillings 4 pence, 1 shilling 8 pence, 10 pence, and 5 pence currency; bits, or Spanish reals, passing for $7\frac{1}{2}$ pence currency; pistareens, passing for 1 shilling 3 pence currency, and English shillings and sixpences, passing as pistareens and bits respectively.

[If any of the above gold coins should be found light, then they are weighed, and a deduction of 3 pence currency is made for every grain of deficiency.]

Exchange. Although there is a law, regulating the exchange with England, and fixing it at 40 per cent, as above stated; yet bills are frequently

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* *Example.* Suppose it were required to find the equivalent, in United States currency, of £145 12 shillings 6 pence Jamaica currency: then £145 12 shillings 6 pence equal 34950 pence.
add $\frac{1}{4}$ of it $8737\frac{1}{2}$

Answer 436.87\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

negotiated at a much higher rate; and the same is the case with Spanish dollars, which are often at an advance of 3 and 4 per cent above their legal value.

b. Barbadoes.

The currency of Barbadoes has been formerly reckoned at £133⅓, and sometimes at £140 per £100 sterling; but neither of these are settled upon by law, or even practice. When these proportions were fixed upon, (says Kelly,) the Spanish doubloon was valued at £4.10s. Barbadoes currency; but of late, doubloons circulated at £5 currency, or 16 dollars, with their divisions in proportion; and in consequence of this a rise has taken place in the market from £135 to £150 currency for £100 sterling; and most of the other coins have left the colony to purchase doubloons.

The *silver coins* of Barbadoes are chiefly *dollars*, with halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, passing respectively for 6s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., 1s. 6¾d. 9½d. and 4¾d. currency; also bits, or Spanish reals, which are current at 7½d. currency. 10 bits making 1 dollar. Pistereens pass. for 2 bits, or 1s. 3d. currency.

Besides the Spanish bits there are also the French, called *crimbal*, or Isle-du-Vents-bits, worth 7½ pence currency.

In transactions with the English government, the Spanish dollar is reckoned at 4s. 8d. sterling; but in commercial transactions it is reckoned at 4s. 6d. sterling, or, which is the same,

100 dollars are reckoned at £22 10s. sterling; or
100 £ sterling" " for $444.44 cents, United States currency.

c. The Bahama Islands.

Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence currency. The proportion of this currency to sterling is as 7 to 12. Hence

100 £ currency are equal to £58 6s. 8d. sterling; or
100 £ sterling are equivalent to 171⅜ £ currency.

At this rate the *dollar* is reckoned at 4s. 8d. currency.

The chief coins are the Spanish dollar, with its subdivisions of quarters, halves, eighths and sixteenths, and the moneys of the Leeward Islands, *which see.*

The Weights and Measures are English.

d. English Leeward Islands.

(Including Tortola, the Saints, Barbuda, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, &c.)

The dollar is reckoned at 9 shillings, which is generally the rate of Leeward currency. Hence

100 £ Leeward currency equal $222.22 cents 2 mills, United States currency; and

100 dollars United States currency equal £45 Leeward currency.

Coins. The coins consist chiefly of Spanish dollars, with their subdivisions, passing at the above rate. A small circular piece is cut out of the centre of the dollar, being about $\frac{1}{12}$ its value, but passing for $\frac{1}{8}$, and is stamped by the authorities with the initials of the island. The *cut dollar* passes for 8s. 3d. currency.

The piece which is taken from the dollar is sometimes called the bit or moco; but the regular bit is the Spanish real. The moco passes in some places for $\frac{1}{8}$, and in others for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar. Dollars, cut in halves and quarters, pass also according to the value of the entire dollar.

Table of Coins and their Relative Value.

2 half dogs (a copper coin)	make 1 dog	or £0	0s.	1½d.	Leeward currency.
1½ dog (also a copper coin)	" 1 stamp	" £0	0s.	2¼d.	" "
6 dogs or 4 stampes (also a copper coin)	" 1 bit	" £0	0s.	9d.	" "
1½ bits	" 1 moco	" £0	1s.	1½d.	" "
11 bits	" 1 cut dollar	" £0	8s.	3d.	" "
12 bits or 8 mocos	" 1 round	" £0	9s.	0d.	" "
5 round dollars	" 1 guinea	" £2	5s.	0d.	" "
8 cut dollars	" 1 joe	" £3	6s.	0d.	" "
16 round dollars	" 1 doubloon	" £7	4s.	0d.	" "

Any deficiency in the weight of the gold coins is made up by allowing 4½ pence per grain troy.

Exchange on England is generally

200 £ currency for £100 sterling.

e. English Windward Islands.

(*Comprising Tobago, St. Vincent, Granada, &c.*)

The moneys and currencies are nearly the same as those of the Leeward Islands, *which see.*

With regard to the coins there exist the following peculiarities in some of the islands, viz:

In *St. Vincent* dollars are cut into halves and quarters, and pass accordingly at the rate of 8s. 3d. per dollar.

Stampes and *dogs* are not equally used in all the islands; stampes being current in Tobago, and dogs principally in St. Vincent and Grenada.

The bit, which is cut out of the middle of the dollar, is reckoned the 11th part. When issued by the government, and stamped with the initials of the island, (St. V. for St. Vincent, T. for Tobago, and G. for Grenada,) they pass for 9d.; but not stamped they are only valued at 6 pence currency.

The price of gold is the same as in the Leeward Islands, viz. 4½d. currency per grain troy.

The Weights and Measures, in all the English Islands, are the same as in *England*, for which see *London.*

B. FRENCH ISLANDS.

(*Martinico or Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, St. Martin, &c.*)

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in two different ways. The French settlers keep them in livres of 20 sols or 240 deniers. And the English settlers keep them in pounds of 20 shillings 240 pence currency, the livres and the shillings currency being of the same value.

The currency is the same as that of the English Leeward Islands, viz: the dollar passes for 9 livres or shillings currency. Hence

100 livres or shillings equal $11.11 cents 1 mill, United States currency.

100 dollars United States currency equal 900 livres or shillings, French currency; or

100 £ currency equal $222 22 cents 2 mills, United States currency; or

100 dollars United States currency equal £45 French currency.

The *coins* are also the same as those of the Leeward Islands; but they have here different names. Thus the dog is called *noir;* the stamp the *tempé;* the bit the *escalin;* and the dollar is called *gourde.*

The following table shews the relative value of these coins in livres and shillings currency.

Name of the Coin.	Value in livres	sols	and deneirs.	Value in pounds	sh.	pence	currency.
The noir, or dog,	0	2	6	0	0	1½	
" tempé, or stampe	0	3	9	0	0	2¼	
" trois tempés	0	11	3	0	0	6¾	
" escalin, or bit,	0	15	0	0	0	9	
" trois petites pieces	1	2	6	0	1	1½	
" piece de trente sous, or pistereen,	1	10	0	0	1	6	
" moco	2	5	0	0	2	9	
" gourde, or dollar	9	0	0	0	9	0	
" ecu of 6 livres	9	17	6	0	9	10½	
" Louis d'or	40	10	0	2	0	6	
" guinea	45	0	0	2	5	0	
" Napoleon of 40 francs	66	13	4	3	6	8	
" doubloon	144	0	0	7	4	0	

The subdivisions of the gold coins pass in proportion to the entire coin, if of full weight.

The following Gold Coins are taken by the Weight, (as bullion.)

Portuguese at 22 livres per gros of 72 French or 59 English grains.

Counterfeit ditto (coined in America) 20 livres per gros.

French and Spanish coins, deficient in weight, £19 15 shillings per gros.

English coins, deficient in weight, at 8 livres 8 sols per dwt., or 7 sols per English grain.

Weights and Measures.

Gold is weighed by the gros, which is ⅛ of the ounce poids de marc, and equals 72 French or 59 English grains. The other weights and long measures are those of France, according to the old system, for which see *France.*

For the new metrical system, which has been but partially introduced here, see *France.*

On an average it may be computed that the kilogramme equals 2⅕ lbs., or, 100 killogrammes 220 lbs. avoirdupois; and that the hectolitre answers to 2⅘ bushels.

The common measure for liquids is the English gallon, divided into 2 pots, 4 pintes, 8 chopines, 16 roquilles, 32 muces, or 64 demimuces.

The aune, cloth measure, is 44 French or 46.9 English inches. Hence 100 aunes equal 130.278 yards.

Square Measure is the carré, divided into 10,000 square paces, and equals 3 English acres, 31 perches nearly.

ST. DOMINGO, or HAYTI.

In the French part of St. Domingo or Hayti (the other part was Spanish previous to the revolution) accounts were kept in livres, sols and deniers current, and the dollar was reckoned at 8 livres 5 sous; but accounts are now kept in dollars and cents, as in the United States.

The moneys in circulation are the same as in the Leeward Islands. Dollars are valued at 4s. 6d. sterling; 11 escalins pass for 1 dollar, and 1 escalin for 9 cents. Doubloons pass for 16 dollars, joes for 8 dollars, French crown for 1 dollar 9 cents, and 5 franc pieces for 9 escalins, or 81 cents.

The money issued by the government is much adulterated and has no circulation beyond the Island.

Weights and Measures.

Long Measure. The *aune* is the same as that used in St. Martinique, measuring 44 French or 46.9 English inches. Hence

100 aunes equal 130.278 yards.

Liquid Measure is the old English gallon, divided into 2 pots, 4 pints, 8 chopines, 16 roquilles, 32 muces, or 64 demi-muces.

The commercial weight is the old French pound, pois de marc;

100 lbs. of which equal 107.92 lbs. avoirdupois nearly.

C. DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

a. St. Eustacia, St. Martin, and Curaçao.

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres current, of 8 reals or shillings; each real or shilling being again divided into 6 stivers.

The Spanish dollar passes for 11 reals or bits.

100 piastres currency are equivalent to $72.72 cents 7 mills, United States currency; or

100 dollars United States currency equal 137½ piastres currency.

Coins. The Portuguese joe (johanes) passes for 11 piastres. Spanish single pistoles pass for 4½ piastres, more or less; and the other Spanish and Portuguese coins in proportion.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures of Eustacia and St. Martin are those of Holland, for which see *Amsterdam.*

The commercial pound at Curaçao differs from that of Holland;

81 lbs.of Curaçao making 100 lbs. of Amsterdam, or, 100 lbs. of Curaçao being equal to 117 lbs. avoirdupois.

At Curaçao the Spanish vara is used, which answers to 33⅜ English inches.

81 varas of Curaçao equal 100 ells of Amsterdam; and

100 " " " " 92.708 yards.

b. Surinam, Berbice, Demarara, Essequibo.

Accounts are kept in guilders of 20 stivers; the stiver being again divided by some into 8 duits, and by others into 12 pfennings.

100 Dutch guilders (of Amsterdam) are generally worth 120 guilders currency. Hence

100 guilders currency are equivalent to $33 33 cents 3 mills, United States currency; or

100 dollars American currency are equivalent to 300 guilders currency nearly.

Tariff of Coins.

(All Dutch coins pass for 20 per cent above their value in Europe.)

10 dubbelties	equal	1	guilder	0	stiver.
The bit	"	0	"	5	"
Sestehalf	"	0	"	5½	"
Schilling	"	0	"	6	"
Guilder	"	1	"	4	"
Dalder	"	1	"	10	"
Rix-dollar	"	3	"	0	"
Spanish dollar	"	3	"	0	"
Ducatoons	"	3	"	3	"
Gold ducat	"	6	"	6	"
Guinea	"	14	"	10	"
Ryder	"	16	"	16	"
Joe	"	22	"	0	"
Doubloon equals from		42	to	44	guilders.

The chief circulating medium here is paper currency, issued by government.

For the colonies of Essequibo and Demarara, (which are now English possessions,) a new silver coinage was issued in London, consisting of 3, 2, 1, ½, and ¼ guilder pieces, and are called Colony of Essequibo and Demarara tokens. The piece of 3 guilders weighs 15 dwt. and is 1 ounce 6 dwt. worse than English standard silver, and is intrinsically worth about 79 cents United States currency; but at the rate of the West India valuation of the dollar, (at 4s. 8d.) it is worth 85 cents nearly.

The *Weights* and *Measures* are those of *Amsterdam*, which see.

The *exchange* on London varies from 12 to 20 guilders per £ sterling.

D. DANISH ISLANDS.

(*St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz.*)

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in piastres, or rix-dollars, current (called pieces of eight), each rix-dollar being divided into 8 shillings or bits, and each bit into 6 stivers. Or, accounts are also kept in dollars and cents as in the United States.

The rix-dollar is commonly reckoned 20 per cent worse than Danish currency; but according to the value of Danish moneys, in these islands, the difference is nearly 25 per cent. Thus

100 rix-dollars Danish are worth 125 rix-dollars, colonial currency; or

100 rix-dollars colonial currency are worth 80 rix-dollars Danish currency. The Spanish dollar passing for 12½ bits, it follows that

100 rix-dollars colonial currency equal $64 United States currency; or

100 dollars United States currency equal 156¼ rix-dollars.

Coins. The Danish coins pass for 25 per cent above their nominal value; thus the Danish ducat of 2 rix-dollars, passes for 2½ rix-dollars, and the other coins in proportion. Danish bank notes of 5 rix dollars pass for 6¼ dollars currency.

Spanish dollars pass (as has been stated before) for 12½ bits, and each bit for 6¼ stivers. In *Tortola* the dollar is reckoned at 8¼ shillings.

Leeward currency (for which see *Leeward Islands*) is used in the purchase or negotiation of bills of exchange; but accounts are not kept in this money.

Gold bullion is valued at 1 dollar per dwt., or 4⅛d. currency per English grain.

The *Mean Course of Exchange on London* is £195 Tortola or Leeward currency for £100 sterling; and the Spanish dollar is given in exchange for moneys of other places.

Weights, Measures, &c. are Danish, for which see *Copenhagen*.

The English yard and foot are also used.

E. SPANISH ISLANDS.

(Including Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad (now English,) and part of St. Domingo, (now independent.)

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in dollars of 100 cents, or of 8 reals, divided into 34 maravedis, Mexican plate, as in Mexico, *which see.*

Trinidad having been English for a long time has adopted the denominations of moneys of the English Islands, and keeps its accounts in pounds, shillings and pence, Leeward currency, or in dollars of 9 bits, the bit being subdivided into halves and quarters.

The circulating coins in *Cuba* and *Porto Rico* are the Spanish, for which see *Spain.*

Gold in bars is taken, the ounce at 17 dollars, the half ounce at 84 reals of plate, and the quarter ounce 42 reals of plate.

The par of exchange on London is $444\frac{44}{100}$ dollars for £100 sterling.

The exchange on Cadiz, is

100 piastres in Havannah for 100 piastres, more or less, in Cadiz.

In the Island of Trinidad the principal gold coins pass at the following rates:

The doubloon	for	15	dollars	8	bits,	or	£7 4s. 0d.	Leeward currency.
Half ditto	"	7	"	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	£3 12s. 0d.	
Joe (Johanes)	"	6	"	8	"	"	£3 2s. 0d.	
Guinea	"	4	"	8	"	"	£2 4s. 0d.	

Gold is valued at 8s. 3d. Leeward currency per dwt., or $4\frac{1}{8}$d. Leeward currency per grain troy.

The Weights and Measures are the Spanish, for which see *Spain.*

In Trinidad the English measures have been partially introduced.

F. THE SWEDISH ISLAND ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Uses the moneys and currencies of other Leeward Islands, and besides the Swedish and also the English weights and measures.

The following table, taken from Kelly's Cambist, shews the damages on bills drawn in the West Indies upon London and returned with protest.

Name of the place where drawn.	Damages.	Interest per annum.	Time how charged.
Jamaica	8 per cent	6 per cent	from date of bill.
Barbadoes	10 do.	6 do.	from time of presentation with protest.
Grenada	10 do.	6 do.	from bill falling due.
St. Vincent	10 do.	8 do.	ditto.
Tobago	10 do	8 do.	ditto.
Trinidad	10 do.	6 do.	from date of protest
Dominica	10 do.	6 do.	ditto.
Nevis	10 do.	8 do.	ditto.
Monserrat	10 do.	8 do.	ditto.
Antigua	10 do.	8 do.	ditto.
St. Kitts	10 do.	8 do.	ditto.
Tortola	10 do.	8 do.	ditto.
Demarara, Essequibo, Berbice, Surinam	25 do.	6 do.	from date of presentation
St. Thomas, St. John, Santa Cruz	10 do.	10 do.	from date of protest.

Besides postage, notarial charges, and occasionally difference of exchange.

N. B. If a bill drawn in the West Indies on any part of Great Britain is noted for non-acceptance, the holder may oblige the drawer to give security in the island for the amount, without waiting until the bill is protested for non-payment.

WIRTEMBERG. (*Würtemberg.*)

[A kingdom in Germany, in the former province of *Swabia*, one of the most thickly settled countries of Europe; only 7560 square miles, with more than 1,500,000 inhabitants. The climate is very healthy, and soil very fertile, producing grains and fruits of all description for exportation. Cattle and salt are exported to France and Switzerland. The principal cities are Stuttgard, capital, and residence of the king, 32,000 inhabitants; Canstadt, 4000 inhabitants; Ludwigsburg, 9000 inhabitants; Heilbron, 8000 inhabitants, (manufactories;) Tübingen, 9000 inhabitants, (university;) Ellwangen, 3000 inhabitants; Hall, 6000 inhabitants, (Salines;) and Ulm, on the Danube, with 15,000 inhabitants.]

For Moneys, Coins, Weights, Measures, &c., see *Stuttgard.*

WISMAR. (See *Rostock.*)*

ZANTE.

[One of the Ionian Islands, which, since 1815, are under British protection. The names of these islands are *Corfu*, *Paxo*, *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, *Santa Maura*, *Ithaca*, and *Cerigo*. They are situated in the Ionian Sea, near the Turkish Coast, and occupy together about 1000 square miles, with now only 175,000 inhabitants, (before 1815, 225,000 inhabitants.) The climate, soil and produce are similar to that of Naples and Sicily, and the inhabitants (chiefly Greeks and Italians) are skilful navigators, and industrious merchants. Each of the islands has a capital of the same name, among which Corfu has a university.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in Spanish dollars, divided into 100 cents or oboli. In Cerigo, and other places nearest to the Turkish Coast, accounts are also kept in Turkish piastres, of 40 paras each; $6\frac{3}{4}$ piastres being reckoned to the Spanish dollar. Thus

100 piastres of Cerigo equal $14.14 cents 6 mills, United States currency.

The principal gold coin is the Spanish doubloon, which passes for 15 Spanish dollars 20 cents, and its subdivisions in proportion.

The silver coins are Spanish (pillar) dollars, valued, as in the United States, at 100 cents; imperial dollars, with halves, passing for 98 cents; and Venetian dollars, passing for 96 cents, with halves and quarters in proportion.

The copper coins are cents or oboli, with doubles and halves, called dittoboli, and mioboli, respectively.

Weights and Measures.

The pound, *peso grosso*, is divided into 12 ounces, and equals 7384 English grains. Hence

100 lbs. peso grosso equal 105.48 lbs. avoirdupois; or

100 lbs avoirdupois equal $94\frac{4}{5}$ lbs. peso grosso.

The peso sottile for precious metals and drugs is one third lighter, and is divided into 8 ounces. Hence

100 lbs. peso sottile equals 70.32 lbs. avoirdupois.

The Turkish *oke* is used in the islands to the Southward, and equals 18900 grains nearly. Thus

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* The only exception is the town weight, which is 20.1 heavier than that of Hamburg, so that 100 lbs. of Wismar *town* weight equal 108.93 lbs. avoirdupois. The sheffel of oats, equals 1.21 English bushels; but the sheffel of wheat, rye, peas, or barley, answers only to 1.15 English bushels.

100 okes equal 270 lbs. avoirdupois.

The Levant cantar, or quintal, which contains 44 okes, is therefore equal to 118.8 lbs. avoirdupois.

The *long measure* is the same in all the Islands, viz.:

The Venetian foot, measuring $13\frac{3}{4}$ English inches.

The passo, composed of 5 Venetian feet, or $48\frac{3}{4}$ English inches.

The braccio for cloth, of $27\frac{3}{16}$ inches English; and the braccio for silks, measuring $25\frac{3}{8}$ inches English.

100 braccio for cloths equal 75.522 yards; and

100 braccio for silks equal 70.486 yards.

The Wine and Dry Measures vary in the different Islands, and must therefore be stated separately for each Island.

A. *Corfu and Paxo.* Wine Measure is the barrel, which is divided into 4 jars, or 128 quartucci, and equals 18 English gallons.

The barrel of oil is divided into 4 jars, 96 miltre, or 384 quartucci.

Dry Measure is the moggio, divided into 8 misure, and answering to 5 English bushels.

The missura of Corfu corresponds to 2.39 pecks.

Salt is sold by the centinajo (or 100 lbs.) containing 30 sachi, or 60 mozzette; the mozzette weighing 70 lbs. peso grosso.

B. *Zante. Wine Measure* is the barrel of 120 quartucci, answering to $17\frac{5}{8}$ English gallons.

The barrel of oil is divided into 9 lire.

Corn Measure is the bacile, weighing 72 lbs. peso grosso; it is equal to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.

C. *Cephalonia.* The wine barrel is divided into 6 secchj, 72 boccali, or 144 quartucci, and answers to 18 English gallons.

The barrel of oil contains 9 pagliazze.

The bacile yields $1\frac{2}{5}$ English bushels.

Salt sells by the bacile of 64 lbs. peso grosso.

D. *Santa Maura.* The barrel of wine is divided into 6 secchj, and contains 18 English gallons.

The barrel of oil is divided into 21 succali.

Dry Measure is the cado, which equals $3\frac{3}{4}$ English bushels.

4 cados of Santa Maura equal 3 cados of Corfu.

E. *Ithaca.* Wine measure is the barrel, divided into 64 boccali, or 128 quartucci, answering to 18 English gallons.

The barrel for oil is divided into 6 secchj.

Corn Measure is the bacile, which answers to 1 English bushel.

5 baciles are reckoned to 1 moggio.

F. *Cerigo.* The barrel of wine is divided into 30 bozie, or 60 agastere, and contains 18 English gallons.

The barrel of oil is divided into 24 bozzie, and equals $14\frac{2}{5}$ English gallons.

Dry Measure is the chilo, which is 1 English bushel.

ZELL. (See *Hanover.*)

ZURICH.

[Capital of the Canton of the same name, in Switzerland, with 14,000 inhabitants; has important manufactories in silks, cotton, broadcloths, &c. It trades in raw silks and other Italian produce. Its scientific institutions are the best in Switzerland.]

Coins and Moneys.

Accounts are kept in guilders (guldens,) of 60 kreuzers, each kreuzer being subdivided into 3 hellers. The guilder is also divided into 40 shillings, of 12 hellers each; or into 16 batzen of 10 angsters each. The guilder, therefore, is 16 batzens, 40 shillings, 60 kreuzers, 160 rappen, 240 angsters, or 480 hellers.

Government accounts are kept in Swiss livres, of 10 batzen.

100 guilders or corins Zurich currency equal $45.33 cents 1 mill, American currency.*

The Swiss franc, which is also current here, is worth 28 cents 1 mill, United States currency. See *Basil.*

In paying for *goods* the Brabant dollar is reckoned at $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders, or 4 Brabant dollars for 10 guilders, Zurich currency; but in bills of exchange it is only reckoned at 2 guilders, 27 kreuzers.

Also 40 francs of France are reckoned for 27 livres de Suisse.

Coins of the Canton.

In gold. Double, single, half and quarter ducats; the ducat reckoned at $4\frac{3}{4}$ guilders, (being 23 carats 6 grains fine,) and the rest in proportion.

In silver. Rix-dollars, with halves and quarters, valued at 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guilders respectively. The pieces of 2 and 1 guilders are $\frac{13}{16}$, (*i. e.* 13 loths fine,) but the half guilder pieces are only 11 loths 2 grains fine.

The baser coins are pieces of 8, 4, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ batzens; and shillings of 6 pfennings, or 12 hellers.

In *copper.* Rappen of 3 pfennings, and angsters, of which 6 make 1 shilling.

Usance. The usance from Holland and Germany is 14 days after sight; from France it is 30 days after date.

Days of Grace are none ordered or granted.

Course of Exchange.

Zurich exchanges	54 kreuzers,	more or less, for	1 guilder current in Amsterdam.
" "	$107\frac{1}{2}$ guilders	" "	" 100 guilders current in Augsburg.
" "	$108\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" 110 guilders (24 florin rate) in Frankfort on the Main.
" "	$101\frac{1}{3}$ "	" "	" 240 lire nuove in Genoa.
" "	$235\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" 100 mark banco in Hamburg.
" "	$129\frac{1}{3}$ kreuzers	" "	" 1 pezza da otto reali in Leghorn.
" "	101 guilders	" "	" 240 francs in Paris.
" "	10 guilders 40 kreuz's	" "	" 1 £ sterling in London.
" "	$106\frac{1}{2}$ guilders	" "	" 300 lire d'Austria in Milan.
" "	$107\frac{1}{4}$ "	" "	" 100 guilders effective in Vienna.
" "	$106\frac{1}{4}$ "	" "	" 240 lire nuova in Turin.
" "	$106\frac{1}{4}$ "	" "	" 300 lire d'Austria in Venice.
" "	$100\frac{1}{2}$ livres de Suisse	" "	" 100 livres de Suisse in Basil.
" "	$99\frac{1}{2}$ guilders	" "	" 110 guilders, 24 florin rate, in St. Gall.

Weights and Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the mark, divided into 16 loths, 64 quintleins, 256 pfennings, or 4352 asen, which equal 3616.9 English grains.

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* There was formerly a difference made between currency and money of exchange, the proportion between them being as 273 to 310, that is, 273 guilders of exchange were equal to 310 guilders current. *Goods* were paid for in currency; but bills in money of exchange. The latter, however, being merely imaginary, has entirely grown out of use, and is now not even used in exchanges.

The commercial pound is of two sorts, viz: the light pound of 16 ounces, with which silks are weighed, and which is composed of two marks, or 32 loths; and the heavy pound, with which other articles of merchandise are weighed. The heavy pound is divided into 18 ounces, or 36 loths.

100 light pounds equal 103.3 lbs.
and 100 heavy " " 116.25 " } avoirdupois.

Dry Measure is the mutt, divided into 4 viertels, (quarters,) 16 vierlins, or 64 masslings, answering to 2.34 English bushels.

Dry fruits are measured by the immi, which is the 9th part of the viertel.

Pulse is sold by the malter of 16 viertels, equaling 9.433 English bushels.

Salt is sold by the maass of 4 viertels, which maass corresponds to 2.612 English bushels.

Liquid Measure is the kopf of 2 maass. The maass is of two sorts, viz: the land maass, (country measure,) and the city maass.

The land maass is equal to 0.43
and the city maass, being $\frac{1}{10}$ less, " " " 0.43 } English gallon.

The saum, gross measure, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ eimer; the eimer containing 4 viertel, 32 köpfe, 128 quartleins, or 256 stutzen.

The eimer equals 30.83 English gallons.

The saum, *thin* measure, is likewise $1\frac{1}{2}$ eimer; but this eimer contains 4 viertels, 30 kopfs, 60 haasses, 120 quartleins, or 240 stutzen, and therefore the eimer, thin measure, is equal to 29 English gallons.

The measure for oil and honey contains nearly 3 English pints. Oil is also sold by weight.

Long Measure. The foot is divided into 12 inches, and equals 11.81 inches English.

The ell measures 2 feet of Zurich, or 23.62 English inches. Hence
100 ells of Zurich measure 65.611 yards; or more accurately
99 ells of Zurich equal 65 yards,

THE END.

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